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Part I.—Notifications by Government

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1912.

No. 170.—In supersession of the Notification No. 159, dated the 15th March 1912, published on page 337 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th March 1912, it is notified that all communications intended for the Government of Madras, which cannot reach Madras by the 15th April 1912, should be addressed to "Stonehouse Hill, the Nilgiris."

The following communications should, however, be addressed to Fort St. George as usual:—

(1) Communications intended for the Marine and Pension departments and for the Local and Municipal department (other than those relating to Plague which should be addressed to Ootacamund).

(2) Communications relating to Archæology, Epigraphy, Emigration, the Government Press, Certificates of identity and Certificates of naturalization.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEAVE.

No. 211.—Mr. Percy Macqueen, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 1st March 1912, under rules 233, 280 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 212.—Mr. Perceval Stanley Pitcairn Rice, I.A., privilege leave for six weeks from or after the 15th May 1912, under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 213.—Mr. Frederick Harper Hammett, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for six months and five days from or after the 1st April 1912, under articles 233, 280 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

(This cancels Public Department notification No. on page 285 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th March 1912.)

SERVICES REPLACED.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1912.

No. 214.—The services of Captain F. C. Fraser, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the 29th March 1912.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1912.

No. 215.—Mr. Lionel Maling Wyneh, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, is appointed to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1912.

No. 216.—Mr. Richard Boardman Wood, I.C.S., on return from leave, is appointed to act as Collector, District Magistrate and Government Agent, Tanjore.

No. 217.—Mr. Jotindra Nath Roy, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. R. B. Wood, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate and posted to the Guntur district.

Fort St. George, April 6, 1912.

No. 218.—Mr. Ernst Pakenham-Walsh, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Godavari.

No. 219.—Mr. Frank Hannyngton, I.C.S., to be Temporary Deputy Secretary to Government from the date on which he assumes charge of that office until the Government move to the hills in April 1912.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1912.

No. 220.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to Addanki Kondayya of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, Nellore district, on 4th November 1887, is hereby revoked.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1912.

No. 221.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to Thirumal Suviasshamuthu of the Strict Baptist Mission, Ramnad district, on the 4th November 1899, is hereby revoked.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1912.

No. 222.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to Karyamsetty Henry of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Vinukonda in the district of Guntur, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1912.

In Public Department Notification No. 96, on page 209 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th February 1912, *for* "from the 18th June 1912", *read* "from the 17th June 1912."

NOTIFICATION.

No. 223.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th March 1912.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Artillery Volunteers, "The Duke's Own."

No. 280.—Captain John Bertram Canliffe to be Major to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st February 1912.

Lieutenant George Adolf Bambridge to Captain, *vice* P. Holt, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st February 1912.

Second Lieutenant Francis Dewsbury to Lieutenant, *vice* G. A. Bambridge, promoted. Dated 1st February 1912.

Second Lieutenant Charles Augustine Bliss Payne to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st February 1912.

Second Lieutenant Frank Buckney to Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st February 1912.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

No. 254.—Mr. Norman Elliot Quintin Mainwaring, Acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, combined privilege leave and furlough for nine months from the 22nd March 1912 under articles 233, 260 and 398 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

This cancels Judicial Department notification No. 39, published on page 113, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd January 1912.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1912.

No 255.—Mr. William Duncan Forbes Liston, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade, with effect from 3rd January 1912.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

No. 256.—The following promotions and reversions in the Police Department for January and February 1912 are notified :—

With effect from 3rd January 1912.

Mr William Duncan Forbes Liston to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from 2nd February 1912.

Mr. Frederick Arnold Hamilton to revert as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr James Thomas Warnock Filson to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Charles Banks Cunningham to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 4th February 1912.

Mr. William Duncan Forbes Liston to revert as Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

With effect from 7th February 1912.

Mr. John Moore to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Charles McCarthy Atkinson to revert as Superintendent, Fifth Grade.
Mr. William Foster to revert as Acting Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from 21st February 1912.

Mr. Charles McCarthy Atkinson to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr Charles Banks Cunningham to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. William Duncan Forbes Liston to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1912.

No 257.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the First class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily utder section 260 :—

Mr. Frank Lewis Brigstocke, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Tinnevelly.

*Fort St. George, Ap*l 4, 1912.

Paul Nagur Mahamad Miran Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector in the district of South Arcot.

No. 258.—Under section 192 of the Madras Estates and Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their hand in the English language :—

M.R.By Rao Bahadur Chettur Gopalan Nayar Avl, Huzur Divisional Officer in the district of Tanjore.

M.R.Ry. Vishnubhotla Ramakrishnayya Pantulu, Deputy Collector in the district of Godavari.

No. 259.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Paul Nagur Muhammad Miran Sahib Bahadur, First-class Magistrate in the district of South Arcot, is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

No. 260.—M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur Chettur Gopalan Nayar Avergal, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Tanjore, is empowered to try cases summarily under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1912.

No. 261.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R Ry. Pratha Ramakrishnamma, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Bikkavole, in the district of Godavari.

M.R Ry. Talayappatti Srinivasa Aiyangar Narasimhachari, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Harur, Uttankarai taluk, in the district of Salem.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1912.

M.R.Ry Hattiangadi Shankara Rao, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Mangalore, in the district of South Canara.

M.R Ry. Gonella Anjaneyulu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Peddigonda, Tanuku taluk, in the district of Kistna.

M.R Ry. Mayanget Narayana Menon, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Taliparamba, Chirakkal taluk, in the district of Malabar.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1912.

No. 262.—In continuation of notification No. 654, dated the 30th September 1911, published at page 921 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd October 1911, sanctioning the continuance of the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Vizagapatam for a further period of six months from the 1st October 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to direct, under sections 4, 5, 10 and 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, as amended by Act XXI of 1885, that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Vizagapatam for a further period of one year from the 1st April 1912, and that it shall continue to exercise during the said period the jurisdiction conferred on it by notification No. 437, dated the 6th September 1906, published at page 970 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th September 1906.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1912.

No. 263.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st May 1912, the undermentioned five villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Chatrapatti be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district of Attur in the Madura district. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes.

DINDIGUL TALUK.

Kommadi zamindari.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
1	....	Adaiurmalai.
2	....	Kodalvavi.
3	....	Nilamalaikkottai.
4	....	[illegible]
5	....	[illegible] Tenimalai.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1912.

No. 264.—The following resolution of the Government of India are republished :

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, 26th October 1911.

Nos. 1450-1459.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in supersession of existing orders, to declare that the undermentioned classes of deeds, contracts and other

instruments referred to in section 2 of the Government of India Act, 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., Cap 41), may be executed as follows:—

A.—In the case of the Governor-General in Council—

1. All deeds and instruments relating to any matters other than those hereinafter specified.	By a Secretary to the Government of India
2. All deeds and instruments relating to railway matters other than those hereinafter specified.	By the Secretary to the Railway Board.

B.—In the case of the Army Department—

I.—In the Military Works Services (subject to any limits fixed by the Government of India)—

1. All instruments relating to purchase, supply and conveyance or carriage of materials, stores, machinery, etc. 2. All instruments relating to the execution of works of all kinds connected with buildings, bridges, roads, canals, tanks, reservoirs, docks and harbours, and embankments, and also instruments relating to the construction of water-works, sewage works, and the erection of machinery. 3. Security bonds for the due performance and completion of works. 4. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants whom the officers specified have power to appoint. 5. Leases for grazing cattle on canal banks or roadsides; for fishing in a canal; for the cultivation of land; leases of water for irrigation and other purposes, and leases of water power; and instruments relating to the sale of grass, trees or other produce on roadsides or in plantations. 6. Leases of houses, land or other immovable property, provided that the rent reserved shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month. 7. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security. 8. Instruments connected with the collection or farming of tolls at bridges or ferries or other means of communication provided by the local Government. 9. Agreements for the recovery of fines on account of drift wood or other timber passing into a canal. 10. Agreements with temporary establishments.	By the Director-General of Military Works, Commanding Royal Engineers, Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers and Garrison Engineers.
11. Agreements entered into in India with civilian mechanics and others for a specified period of service in the Military Works Services	By the Director-General of Military Works.
12. All deeds and instruments relating to any matters other than those specified in heads 1 to 11	By a Secretary to the Government of India or a Secretary to a local Government.

II.—Contracts and other instruments for the Ordnance Department—

1. Contracts for stores obtained in India for supplies to arsenals, depots or factories. 2. Contracts for undertaking sales of unserviceable stores 3. Agreements entered into in India with civilian employés for a specified period of service in ordnance establishments. 4. Contracts for landing, weighing, and forwarding ordnance stores.	By the Director-General of Ordnance in India, Director of Ordnance Factories, Director of Ordnance Stores and Director of Ordnance Inspection.

5. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security.	By the Director-General of Ordnance in India, Director of Ordnance Factories, Director of Ordnance Stores and Director of Ordnance Inspection, Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores in charge of Arsenals and Superintendents of Factories.

III.—Contracts for the Supply and Transport Corps—

1. Contracts for supplies and services to and purchases from the Supply and Transport Corps. 2. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security. 3. Agreements entered into in India with civilian employés for a specified period of service in the Supply and Transport Corps.	By the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, the Quartermaster General in India, Divisional, Brigade and Station Commanders, and officers of the Supply and Transport Corps other than Departmental officers with honorary rank.

IV.—Contracts for the Army Clothing Department—

1. Contracts for supplies and services to and purchases from the Army Clothing Department 2. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security 3. Agreement entered into in India with civilian employés for a specified period of service in the Army Clothing Department.	By the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, the Quartermaster General in India, and Superintendents of Army Clothing Factories.

V.—Contracts for the Medical Department—

1. All contractors for supplies and services to and purchases from the Medical Store Department.	By the Director-General, Indian Medical Service and Medical Storekeepers to Government.
2. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security.	By Medical Storekeepers to Government.
3. Agreements with passed candidates for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. 4. Security bonds on behalf of native military medical pupils.	By Principals of Medical Colleges and Schools.

VI.—Contracts and other instruments for the Army Remount Department:—

1. Agreements with shippers for landing horses at the Presidency Remount Depot, Calcutta.	By the Quartermaster General in India or the Superintendent, Remount Depot, Calcutta.
2. Contracts for undertaking the sale of rejected Government animals.	By the Quartermaster General in India.
3. Contracts for the occupation of land ..	By Superintendents of Remount Depots and Circles with the approval of the Quartermaster General in India.
4. Contracts for grain, fodder or stores ..	
5. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security.	By the Quartermaster General in India and Superintendents of Remount Depots and Circles.
6. Contracts for petty works at Remount Depots and Circles.	By Superintendents of Remount Depots and Circles.

VII.—Contracts and other instruments for the Farms Department:—

Leases of land required for cultivation, grazing or other purposes by the Farms Department and instruments relating to other rights on lands under grass cultivation.	By an officer of the Farms Department.

VIII.—In the Military Accounts Department:—

1. Deeds of reconveyance of dwelling and mess houses and of volunteer corps buildings which have been mortgaged to Government as security for the payment of building advances or loans. 2. Agreements for the supply of school or religious books. 3. Contracts for printing work .. .. 4. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security.	By Controllers of Military Accounts and Deputy Controllers of Military Accounts in independent charge.

5. Agreements for the hire of houses required for the accommodation of Military Accounts Officers.	By Controllers or Deputy Controllers of Military Accounts.

IX.—Contracts and instruments relating to Cantonments :—

1. Contracts relating to land belonging to Government situate in Cantonments, if for periods exceeding twelve months in each case.	By the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade.
2. Contracts relating to land belonging to Government situate in Cantonments, if for periods not exceeding twelve months in each case. 3. Other contracts	(*a*) By the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, in Cantonments where there is such a Committee, and (*b*) by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment in those cases in which a Cantonment Committee has not been constituted.

X.—General instruments and contracts :—

1. Agreements with clerks, copyists, draughtsmen, accountants, cashiers, agents, and store-keepers whom the officer is empowered to appoint	By any commissioned Military Officer.
2. Contracts for the supply of hot weather establishments and other temporary labour.	By the Officer Commanding a unit, the Officer Commanding a sanitorium, and the Officer in charge of a hospital.
3. Contracts for petty supplies to hospitals.	By officers in charge of hospitals.

C.—In the case of the Royal Indian Marine and Indian Troop Service :—

1. Contracts for conveyance of troops, military stores, etc	By the Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.
2. Contract for supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores, Bombay Dockyard.	By Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
3 Contract for supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores, Kidderpore Dockyard	By Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.
4. Contract for provisions and Medical Comforts, Bombay Dockyard.	By Director, Royal Indian Marine.
5. Contract for provisions and Medical Comforts, Kidderpore Dockyard.	By Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.
6. Contract for supply of Indian and Welsh Coals.	By Director, Royal Indian Marine.
7. Contract for sailmaking, Bombay Dockyard.	By Director, Royal Indian Marine.
8. Contract for sailmaking, Kidderpore Dockyard	By Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.
9. Contract for washing Troop Bedding, Indian Troop Service, Bombay Dockyard.	By Resident Transport Officer
10. Contract for manufacture of coir rope, Kidderpore Dockyard.	By Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.
11. Charterparties (hire of transport and for conveyance of troops, etc.)	By Director, Royal Indian Marine.
12. Agreement for temporary employment of engineers, engine drivers and gunners, Bombay and Kidderpore Dockyards.	By Director, Royal Indian Marine.
13. Contract for engagement of crews for vessels of the Royal Indian Marine.	By the officers in command of such vessels and by the Staff Officers of the Bombay and Kidderpore Dockyards.
14. Auction sale business, Bombay Dockyard.	By Director, Royal Indian Marine.
15. Contract for slinging and unslinging hammocks, Bombay Dockyard. 16. Contract for repairing clews and splicing lanyards, Bombay Dockyard. 17. Contract for repairing and restuffing troop bedding, Bombay Dockyard.	By Director, Royal Indian Marine.
18 Contract for removal of coal ashes, Bombay.	By Director, Royal Indian Marine.

19. Contract for supply of coal to Port Blair ..	By Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.
20. Contract for supply of Welsh Coal at Aden.	By Marine Transport officer, Aden.
21. Contract for washing Troop Bedding, Indian Troop Service at Karachi. 22. Contract for cleaning and painting troops decks, transporting crews of troopships, packing, sewing and making troop bedding and loading and shipping Marine Stores at Karachi. 23. Contract for repairing and restuffing troop bedding at Karachi. 24. Contract for slinging and unslinging hammocks at Karachi. 25. Contract for repairing clews and splicing lanyards at Karachi.	By Resident Transport officer, Bombay.
26. Contract for supply of provisions and Medical comforts in Upper Burma.	By Marine Transport officer, Rangoon.
27. Contract for supply of provisions to Steam Launches "Muzbee" and "Sapper" at Karachi.	By Marine Transport officer, Karachi.
28. Contract for supply of rations to R.I.M.S. "Comet" at Bagdad	By Officer Commanding R.I.M.S. "Comet".

D.—In the case of the Currency Department, Treasuries and Account Offices:—

1. Mortgage-deeds given as security in connection with the employment of officers as Treasurers and the like in Currency Offices, and agreements entered into with such officers.	By the Head Commissioner or Commissioner of Paper Currency.
2. Mortgage-deeds given as security in connection with the employment of officers as Treasurers in District or Sub-District Treasuries and agreements entered into with such officers.	By Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of districts.
3. Mortgage-deeds given as security in connection with the employment of Treasurers, Cashiers or Clerks in Account Offices, charged with the disbursement of money or the custody and handling of securities.	By the Head of the office.
4. Investments relating to the reassignment of insurance policies which are assigned to the Secretary of State for India in accordance with the rules regulating the General Provident Fund.	By the Account officer of the fund, as defined in the rules of the fund.

E.—In the case of the Public Works Department (subject to any limits fixed in Departmental orders):—

1. All instruments relating to purchase, supply, and conveyance or carriage of materials, stores, machinery, etc. 2. All instruments relating to the execution of works of all kinds, connected with buildings, bridges, roads, canals, tanks, reservoirs, docks and harbours and embankments, and also instruments relating to the construction of water-works, sewage works, the erection of machinery, and the working of coal-mines.	By Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Superintendents of Works and Executive Engineers in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches
3. Security bonds for the due performance and completion of works. 4. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants whom the officers specified have power to appoint.	By Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Superintendents of Works and Executive Engineers in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches.

5. Leases for grazing cattle on canal banks or roadsides; for fishing in a canal; for the cultivation of land under the Irrigation Department; leases of water for irrigation and other purposes, and leases of water-power; and instruments relating to the sale of grass, trees or other produce on roadsides or in plantations.	By Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Superintendents of Works, Divisional officers in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, and in Bengal by Sub-divisional officers of the Irrigation Branch.
6. Leases of houses, land or other immoveable property, provided that the rent reserved shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month. 7. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security. 8. Instruments connected with the collection or farming of tolls at bridges or ferries or other means of communication provided by the local Government.	By Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Superintendents of Works, Executive Engineers in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches.
9. Agreements for the recovery of fines on account of drift wood or other timber passing into a canal.	By Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Superintendents of Works and Executive Engineers in the Irrigation Branch.
10. All deeds and instruments relating to any matters other than those specified in heads 1 to 9.	By Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to local Governments.

F.—In the case of the Railway Department (subject to any limits fixed in Departmental orders) :—

1. All instruments relating to purchase, supply and conveyance or carriage of materials, stores, machinery, etc. 2. All instruments relating to the execution of works of all kinds connected with Railways, open or under construction. 3. Security bonds for the due performance and completion of works	By Managers, Deputy and Assistant Managers, Engineers-in-Chief, Superintendents of Works and Executive Engineers in the Railway department.
4. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants whom the officers specified have power to appoint.	By Managers, Deputy and Assistant Managers, Engineers-in-Chief, Superintendents of Works, Executive Engineers in the Railway department, Locomotive Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Superintendents, Traffic Superintendents, Examiners of Accounts and Chief Storekeepers.
5. Leases of houses, land or other immoveable property, provided that the rent reserved shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month (Leases of small branch lines of railway are excluded from this clause). 6. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security. 7. Instruments connected with the collection or farming of tolls at bridges or ferries or other means of communication provided by the Railway	By Managers, Deputy and Assistant Managers, Engineers-in-Chief, Superintendents of Works and Executive Engineers in the Railway department.
8. Contracts connected with the loading and unloading of goods and for other matters necessary for, or incidental to, traffic working.	By Managers and Traffic Superintendents of State Railways.
9. Contracts connected with the sale of scrap, ashes and other surplus material.	By Managers and Deputy Managers of State Railways.
10. Agreements for the interchange of traffic with other State Railways 11. Agreements with private or guaranteed Railway Companies, Tramway Companies and other carrying companies.	By Managers of State Railways.

12. Agreements with covenanted Engine-drivers on the expiry of the term of their original covenants.	By Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.
13. Agreements with monthly non-pensionable European, Eurasian and Native employés on State Railways, defining the terms and conditions of service to be entered into on entering the service of Government.	By Managers, Deputy and Assistant Managers, Engineers-in-Chief, Locomotive Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Superintendents, Traffic Superintendents, Examiners of Accounts, Chief Storekeepers; and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, District Locomotive Superintendents, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendents and District Traffic Superintendents in the Railway department.

G.—In the case of the Telegraph department:—

1. Contracts and other instruments for works and stores.	By the Director-General of Telegraphs, the Director of Construction, the Directors of Circles, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs, subject to the limit fixed by Departmental orders.
2. Leases of houses to the Telegraph department, containing, where necessary, an agreement making the Government liable for loss by fire caused by the act of the lessee; provided that the rent reserved in such lease shall not exceed Rs. 300 a month.	By the Director-General of Telegraphs.
3. Contracts and other instruments for securities deposited by Telegraph subordinates.	By Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs, subject to the limit fixed by departmental orders.

H.—In the case of the Post office—

1. Contracts and other instruments relating to the business of the Post office.	By the Director-General of the Post Office.
2. Contracts and other instruments relating to the business of the Post office managed by a Postmaster-General or Inspector-General of Railway Mail Service and Sorting.	By such Postmaster-General or Inspector-General of Railway Mail Service and Sorting, subject to any limit prescribed by departmental orders.

I.—In the case of the Civil Medical department under the Government of India—

Contracts or other instruments relating to the Medical department.	By the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

J.—In the case of the Forest department—

Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the administration and working of forests and with the business of the Forest department generally.	By Conservators, Collectors of districts, Deputy, Assistnot, Extra Deputy, and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests to such extent and within such limits as the local Government may prescribe by notification in the official gazette.

K.—In the case of all the Imperial departments—

Contracts and other instruments relating to house-building advances, and advances for the purchase of motor-cars.	By heads of Imperial departments.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1912.

No. 551–570-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., C. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of part F. of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home department, Nos. 1430—1450, dated the 9th October 1911, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council :—

1. All instruments relating to purchase, supply and conveyance or carriage of materials, stores, machinery, etc.	By Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Superintendents of Works, Executive Engineers in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Superintendents of the Viceregal Estates.
2. All instruments relating to the execution of works of all kinds, connected with buildings, bridges, roads, canals, tanks, reservoirs, docks and harbours and embankments, and also instruments relating to the construction of water-works, sewage works, the erection of machinery, and the working of coal mines.	
3. Security bonds for the due performance and completion of works	
4. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants whom the officers specified have power to appoint.	

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for cultivation by Ghat Tsayaris ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Bellary is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Bellary and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnibeku, with survey or pattah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Bellary district, Bellary taluk, Sanjeevarayanakote village.			
Ryotwari portion of S. No. 31.	Adamian Emmen and Emma Emmyya.	North, S. Nos. 23, 24, 26 and 26 ; east, S. Nos. 27 and 30 ; south, S. No. 32 ; west, S. No. 21.	Acs. 2

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1912.

No. 23.—The Rev. Harry Clement Lemby, M.A., Chaplain of Wellington, to be Chaplain of Bolarum, Deccan, on the departure of the Rev. F. Nuttall on leave.

No. 24.—The Rev. Richard Herbert Welchman, M.A., Garrison Chaplain of, St. Mary's Church, Fort St George, to be Chaplain of Wellington

No. 25.—The Rev. Bertram Millard Morton, M.A., B.Sc., Senior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, to be Garrison Chaplain, St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION

Fort St George, April 9, 1912.

STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for January 1912.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1911-1912, compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.
	January 1912	From April 1911 to Jan. 1912.	Budget proportion	Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	January 1911.	From April 1910 to Jan. 1911.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
—Land Revenue ..	71,51,220	1,33,70,434	1,72,58,080	3,21,23,000	66,76,412	1,38,00,378	+ 1,12,434
—Stamps	4,82,867	50,23,242	69,99 000	63,00 000	4,40,547	48,98,706	+ 25,242
—Excise	23,16,213	1,16,76,917	1,15,48,000	1,45,00 000	12,98,921	1,07,23,364	+ 9,28 917
—Assessed Taxes—							
Civil Officers ..	1,82,424	13,12,984	12,86 000	15,76,000	1,63,041	12,92,040	+ 14,064
Public Works Officers	35	8,856	17,000	21,000	1,728	17,489	— 8,134
—Forest	3,24,700	32,75,509	31,13 000	40,00,000	2,87,477	31,12,748	+ 62,760
—Registration	1,38 84;	17,25,840	18,75,000	19,80 000	1,18,950	14,38,151	+ 50,889
—Interest	31,884	3,18,610	3 06 000	4,14,000	31,643	3,02,880	+ 15,730
—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	82,414	8,38,644	7,60,000	9,00 000	86 491	8,68,048	+ 96,596
—Law and Justice—Jails.	23,939	3,70,837	3,80 000	4,80,000	18,218	4,24,173	+ 1,837
—Police	63,728	8,87,944	8,85,000	4,80,000	42,407	3,83,912	+ 7,066
—Ports and Pilotage ..	28	74	..	..	..	..	+ 74
—Education	72,048	2,38,613	2,45,000	3,31,000	61,599	1,95,887	+ 53,613
—Medical	7,767	1,14,887	1,10,000	1,23,000	6,988	1,11,327	+ 4,857
—Scientific, etc., Departments	62,017	4,70,491	2,25,000	6,37,000	74,033	4,93,161	— 30,491
—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	7,868	71,373	69,000	88,000	9,007	72,951	+ 2,375
—Stationery and Printing—Civil Officers.	12,430	77,768	32,000	1,11,000	22,309	87,306	— 4,124
—Public Works Officers.	..	108					
—Miscellaneous ..	8,132	1,26,233	1,55,000	2,71,000	9,229	1,49,873	+ 20,223
—Major Works—Direct Receipts	7 957	1,11,893	1,20,000	1,38,000	9,957	1,14,720	— 8,107
—L. B. Irrigation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—Minor Works and Navigation—							
Civil Officers ..	902	8,917	13,000	16,000	1,109	10,076	— 3,083
Public Works Officers.	20,842	3,73,651	1,89,000	3,80,000	17,022	1,84,777	+ 25,349
Civil Works—							
Civil Officers ..	449	3,438	6,000	6,000	107	4,751	— 881
Public Works Officers	24,060	1,74,713	2,23,000	2,95,000	18,124	1,72,158	+ 48,287
Total, Revenue ..	1,60,35,514	4,38,90,033	4,32,05,000	5,46,21,000	98,76,280	4,21,97,803	+ 7,82,033

EXPENDITURE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1911-1912, compared with proportion plus or minus.
	January 1912	From April 1911 to Jan. 1912.	Proportion adjusted provisionally.	Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	January 1911	From April 1910 to Jan. 1911.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	13,809	1,76,269	1,28,000	1,59,000	15,221	1,47,286	+ 48,269
2. Assignments and Compensations ..	22,761	2,13,944	2,08,000	2,64,000	19,733	2,08,187	+ 5,932
3. Land Revenue	10,96,583	1,05,56,807	1,06,54,000	1,31,27,000	10,53,626	1,05,02,940	+ 1,807
5. Stamps	10,356	1,10,703	1,19,000	1,45,000	9,252	1,12,438	— 903
7. Excise	71,920	7,46,166	7,80,000	9,35,000	71,286	7,46,130	+ 14,834
10. Assessed Taxes	1,849	16,022	16,000	19,000	1,362	14,852	+ 978
11 Forest	3,19,113	26,07,940	28,26,000	36,26,000	2,74,363	26,81,966	— 4,060
12 Registration	1,03,636	10,18,210	10,19,000	12,09,000	95,981	9,95,638	— 750
13 Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	..	3,20,000	..	..	..
16. General Administration ..	2,04,417	14,00,381	13,81,000	20,38,000	98,672	10,26,223	+ 19,381
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,79,336	60,62,162	60,63,000	61,26,000	4,89,189	48,99,219	+ 948
19-B Law and Justice—Jails	1,02,521	11,19,134	11,20,000	13,12,000	1,09,644	11,00,040	— 906
20. Police	7,33,238	58,42,028	58,40,000	84,39,000	6,58,521	57,76,152	+ 2,902
21. Ports and Pilotage ..	1,826	11 940	13,000	18,000	3,000	15,346	— 910
22 Education	2,87,136	26,08 076	26 10,000	43,04,000	1,89,479	23,90,973	+ 924
24 Medical	1,80,422	14,14,805	14,84,000	18,67,000	1,49,551	13,51,261	— 69,056
25 Political	10,190	87,039	90,000	85,000	3,932	18,234	+ 7,805
26. Scientific, etc., Departments	1,01,692	10,02,295	11,99,000	13,72,000	84,135	11,39,100	— 1,46,705
29. Superannuations	2,17,883	21,40,067	21,07,000	26,10,000	2,16,923	21,02,414	— 10,953
30 Stationery and Printing ..	65,441	4,48,987	5,21,000	16,32,000	46,017	4,67,245	— 71,013
32. Miscellaneous	36,809	3,07,933	3,46,000	4,24,000	28,581	3,26,134	— 46,067
36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	..	..	..	2,50,000	..	..	..
42 Major Works—							
Working Expenses ..	86,586	6,54,051	8 86,000	11,65,000	63,582	9,44,323	— 21,946
Interest on Debt	..	..	..	14,10,000	..	..	..
43 Minor Works and Navigation—							
Civil Officers	35,823	3,21,363	3,03,000	5 59,000	27,839	3,21,423	— 61,632
Public Works Officers ..	1,09,000	22,30,147	22,32,000	34,87,000	1,66,106	23,13,117	— 853
46 Civil Works—							
Civil Officers	84,020	43,35,081	44,00,000	43,32,000	17,607	28,58,053	— 4,918
Public Works Officers ..	6,64,276	62,71,613	63,87,000	67,54,000	7,08,220	62,21,453	+ 8,357
Total, Expenditure ..	51,79,812	5,00,24,839	5,04,72,000	5,68,77,000	46,42,751	4,74,27,204	— 3,37,161

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1912.

No. 2.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th March 1912.

No. 749-*I B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86, sub-section (4), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 1369-I, dated the 29th March 1889, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise such of the Local Governments specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed, and any of its Secretaries, to exercise, with respect to the Chiefs of the States named opposite to such Government in the second column of the schedule, the functions assigned by sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of the said section to the Governor-General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively.

2. This notification shall come into force on the 1st of April 1912.

SCHEDULE.

Local Governments.	States.
Madras	Banganapalle. Cochin. Pudukkottai Sandur. Travancore.

A. G CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1912.

No. 150.—Under articles 233, 360 and 370 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth edition), Mr. W. H. Harrison, Agricultural Chemist, is granted privilege leave for three months and special leave on urgent private affairs for three months in continuation thereof, with effect from or after the 17th April 1912.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1912.

No. 151.—M.R.Ry. M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, B.A., Chief Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist, to act as Agricultural Chemist during the absence of Mr. W. H. Harrison on leave or until further orders.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

No. 152.—The following appointments and postings in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, are ordered :—

I

With effect from 28th February 1912.

(1) Mr. Arthur Symonds Kearns, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade. To fill a vacancy.

(2) Mr. Charles Stewart Relland, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, *vice* Mr. Kearns promoted.

(3) Mr. Melville George Kirby Waite, Acting Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, sub *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. Relland confirmed.

II

With effect from 1st *April* 1912.

(1) Mr. Charles Vernon Dalrymple-Hay, Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, First Grade, *vice* Mr R. W. Kite promoted.

(2) Mr. Robert George Alexander Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade, sub *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. Dalrymple-Hay promoted.

(3) Mr. James William Greatorex, Acting Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. R. G. A. Thomson promoted.

III

(1) Mr. James William Greatorex, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem*, to be Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, *vice* Mr. R. G. A. Thomson granted leave.

(2) Mir Riazuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Inspector, Third Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner and is posted to the Chingleput sub-division, *vice* Mr. Greatorex transferred.

(3) Mr. Ananda Herrman Kaundinya, Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner and is posted to the Waltair sub-division, *vice* Mr. B. W. B. T. Flemyng granted leave.

POSTINGS.

No. 153.—The following postings of Forest Officers are ordered:—

(1) Sayid Burhanuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, *to be* District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari division.

(2) Mr. Alfred Alyson Fennel Minchin, Assistant Conservator of Forests, doing duty under the District Forest Officer, West Kurnool division, to act as District Forest Officer, Bellary, during the absence on leave of M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Alwar Chetti Garu or until further orders.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1912.

No. 154.—It is hereby notified that the services of M. Meenakshisundaram Aiyar, Second clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office, Satter, and acting Record clerk, Collector's office, Ramnad, have been dispensed with, and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department of Government service.

T. E. MOIR,
for Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1912.

Mr. Harloe Alfred Taylor O'Callaghan Irwin, temporary Engineer, Salem division, IV Circle, to hold charge of the Salem division during the absence of Mr. John Inglis on privilege leave or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. J. J. O'Reilly, temporary Engineer, Coimbatore division, to the charge of the Salem division, notified in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th February 1912, is hereby cancelled.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1912.

Under articles 233, 280 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, the Hon'ble Mr. Cecil Archibald Smith, C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P.W.D., is granted with effect from the 24th April 1912 or date of relief combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period.

2. During the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Smith on leave or until further orders, the following appointments are made:—

Mr. Hugh Edward Clerk, Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P.W.D., General and Irrigation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart Durand Pears, Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Buildings, Roads and Railways.

TRANSFERS.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1912.

Mr. C. V. Stephens, temporary Assistant Engineer, from the Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., to the II Circle. To join as soon as possible. This transfer carries with it sanction to his transit pay.

Mr. Francis Michael Dowley, Assistant Engineer, from the Godavari Western division, II Circle, to the III Circle. To join on relief.

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1912.

OPENING OF NEW WHARVES IN THE KISTNA DELTA.

In supersession of the notification published in page 1127, Part I, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th December 1911, and in subsequent issues, so far as it relates to the wharf at Jaggarlamudi at 8 miles 3 furlongs of the Commanur Canal, it is hereby notified that the wharf has been available for loading and unloading cargo and shipping and landing passengers with effect from the 7th July 1911 and that wharfage and demurrage fees will be levied at this wharf from the said date, viz., 7th July 1911.

H. E. CLERK,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 56 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Dharmapuri-Hosur Extension Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Chikkamarandahalli, a whole inam village.			
Dry, Oddar Pari Panjai.	Pattadar and owner, Kodi Gavundan, son of Thimma Gavundan, residing at Pathur, a hamlet of Chikkamarandahalli.	North, Oddars Pari Panjai; east, Railway poramboke; south and west, Oddars Pari Panjai.	acres 12
Dry, Oddar Pari Panjai Pairi.	Pattadar and enjoyer: pattadar, Maro Gavundan (deceased); owner, Doddan alias Sitha Gavundan, son of Sitha Gavundan, residing at Pathur, a hamlet of Chikkamarandahalli	Do. do.	14
		Total ..	56

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 17 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for protecting the Gowtami left margin at Sundarapalli set; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Kotipalli village.			
Inam dry, No. 71-1 A.	Kulidinti Manikyam ..	North, No. 71-1 B, east and south, Godavari; west, No. 71-1 A.	ACRE. 12
Subsequent inam, dry, No. 56-6.	Kuliyala Kamasastry and Ramamurti	North, No. 56 B B; east, No. 65-4, south and west, Godavari.	05
		Total ..	17

E. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 2nd and 9th April 1912, is published for general information :—

No. in the Year.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1910.	
1	Public Works Department.	No. 7, Mar. 30 ..	Administration Report of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1910-11. [*Rs.* 1, *as.* 12.]
2	Local and Municipal	No. 340 L., Feb. 29.	Budget Estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Chittoor District Board for 1912-13. [1 *a.*]
3	Do.	No. 419 L., Mar. 13.	Grants —Sanctioning — aggregating four lakhs to certain District Boards and Municipal Councils. [1 *a.*]
4	Do.	No. 338 M., Feb. 12.	Budget Estimate —Suggesting to the Tinnevelly Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its revised estimate for 1911-12 and the — for 1912-13. [1 *a.*]
5	Do.	No. 287 M., Feb. 16.	Budget Estimate.—Suggesting to the Anantapur Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912-13. [2 *a.*]
6	Do.	No. 321 M., Feb. 27	Budget Estimate —Suggesting to the Tanjore Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912-13. [1 *a.*]
7	Do.	No. 425 M., Mar. 6	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Chingleput Municipality for 1912-13. [1 *a.*]
8	Do.	No. 485 M., Mar. 14.	Budget Estimate —Confirming, with remarks, the alterations in the revised estimate for 1911-12 and the budget estimate for 1912-13 of the Conjeeveram Municipality proposed in G.O. No. 254 M., dated 16th February 1912. [1 *a.*]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 15.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1912. [Price, 3 annas.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

പരസ്യം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1912 ഏപ്രിൽ 6നു.

നമ്പർ 166.—താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെൻറിന്റെ പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ആർമി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്.

നമ്പർ 7205 - 2 (Q. M. G. 10).

സിംല വില്ല, 1912 ഫിബ്രുവരി 2 - ാം തീയതി.

ചട്ടാള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുപയുക്തമായി വരാകുന്നതും 1912—1913 - ാം കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ആർമി റീ മൌണ്ട് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു വാങ്ങുവാനായി ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുമായി ഒരു നാട്ടിൽ പൊതുവായുള്ള ഇളംപ്രായത്തിലുള്ള കുതിരകളുടെ എണ്ണം 600 ആയി മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു ഇതിനാൽ പരസ്യമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു മതിപ്പു കണക്കു മാത്രമെപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

വിവരം	ഏകദേശമായുള്ള പ്രായവും ഉയരവും പറഞ്ഞുള്ളത്	ശൊരശരി	അധികം
ശൊരശരി 14 കൈയും പ്രായവുള്ള മുതൽകുതിരകൾ ..	540	9	945
" 54 " " " ..	140	.5	105
ആകെ ..	600	19 "	600

2. ഒരു കുതിരയുടെ ഇളംകുതിരകളുടെ ശരാശരി വില അവയുടെ ഉണ്ണാംകൊണ്ടു സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ വില്പാൻ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന എല്ലാ കുതിരകളും വെറ്റേറിയായി വില നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതും ഗവർമെൻറ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ശരാശരി വിലയിൽ കവിയാതെ കണ്ടു ഓരോന്നിനും വില ഏറ്റവധികം കൊടുക്കാകുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

3. ഇന്ത്യയിൽ കതിരകളെ വിൽപാൻ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നവരുടെ പേരേ ചന്തകളിലും കാട്ടു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്കുകളിലുണ്ടിന്നു അവരെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ കമ്മിഷണർ ജനറലുടെ കല്പന പ്രകാരം റി ടൊട്ടെ എങ്ങനെയാണ വാങ്ങുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

എച്ച്. എം. സ്റ്റുവർട്ട്,
അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പേർസ്യാ.

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്, 1913 ജനുവരി 14-ാം.

നമ്പർ 218.—1911 ലെ (1921 ലെ 12-ാം നമ്പർ) ഇന്ത്യൻ വേലശാലാ ആക്ട് 37-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ആലോചിക്കുന്ന താഴേ പറയുന്ന കാര്യ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

2. ഒരു കാര്യ ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ വിഷയത്തിൽ വല്ല ആളിൽനിന്നും 1912 ഏപ്രിൽ 20-ാമനു മുമ്പെ കിട്ടുന്ന വല്ല വിശേഷാക്ഷേപങ്ങളും അഭിപ്രായസൂചകങ്ങളും ശ്രദ്ധയായി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ് ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

കാര്യ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

[അധ്യായം.]

1. ഒരാം ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു കല്പനകൾക്കും "1912 ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ വേലശാലാ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ" എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

2. ഒരാം ചട്ടങ്ങളിലും കല്പനകളിലും—

(a) 1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വേലശാലാ ആക്ടിൽ അർത്ഥം വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വാക്കുകൾക്കും പദങ്ങൾക്കും മേപ്പടി ആക്ടിലെ ഭേദഭേദങ്ങളെ പോലെ തന്നെ അർത്ഥങ്ങളെന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

(b) "ആക്ട്" എന്നതിന്നു മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് എന്നർത്ഥമായിരിക്കും.

(c) "ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ" എന്നതിന്നു ആ ആക്ട് 4-ാം വകുപ്പു (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(1)-ാം ഫുട്നോട്ട്.—വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ ഒരു അഡിഷനൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ ഈ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കുള്ള വിട്ടു അധികാരങ്ങളും നടത്തേണമെന്നോ 4-ാം വകുപ്പു (5)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു തദ്ദേശ സർക്കാർ ഗസാനിൽ പരസ്യമായി അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ "ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ" എന്ന വാക്കിൽ അയാൾ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ അഡിഷനൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കയും വേണം.

(2)-ാം ഫുട്നോട്ട്.—വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തും ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ അഡിഷനൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ എതാനും അധികാരങ്ങൾ നടത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ "ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ" എന്ന വാക്കിൽ പരസ്യത്തിൽ പിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ എതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നോ അധിക ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളം മാത്രം ആയക ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ അഡിഷനൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കയും വേണം.

[37 (1)-ാം, 37 (2) (a)-ാം (b)-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ.]

വേലശാലകളുടെ രജിസ്റ്റർ

3. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളോടു ചേർന്ന A എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ഓരോ വേലശാലകളുടെയും ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ വൈകാതെയും ജനുവരിയുടെ ഒരു പ്രതി ഓരോ കൊല്ലം ഫിബ്രുവരി 1-ാം തീയതി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്നു

ആയച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ആയാൾ ഇതിനു മുമ്പെ ഓഫീസിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന രണ്ടു ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും അനുസരിച്ചു റജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ ദേശങ്ങളും അവ ചെയ്യുന്ന സമയത്തു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു അറിവു കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണം.

വേലശാലകളുടെ റജിസ്റ്റരുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വേണ്ടതു.

4. (1) ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ പണിയിൽ നടത്തുന്നതായി ആക്ട് 33-ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ അറിയിപ്പു കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ ആയാൾ ആവക വേലശാല യിലെ പണിക്കാരുടെ ആക്ടുകൊണ്ടു റജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ചെയ്യിക്കുന്ന ഉപപ്പെടുത്തി ട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ആ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തിനകത്തുള്ളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതും ഒരു വേലശാലയായി ഉടമ തന്നെ റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ആയ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും ആയാളുടെ റജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിപ്പാൻ തക്കയാ ണെങ്കിൽ കാരണം ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ ആയാൾ ആവക സ്ഥലത്തെ വേലശാലകളുടെ പുറമെയുള്ള ആയാളുടെ റജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതിനുള്ള ആയാളുടെ വിചാരണയെപ്പറ്റി അറിയിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു അറിയിപ്പു ആ സ്ഥലത്തു താഴെ നടത്തുന്നവനു കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണം.

(3) മേൽപറഞ്ഞ (2)-ാം വണ്ണമുള്ള അറിയിപ്പു കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ ആ വകയുടെ പേരിൽ നടപ്പാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആയാൾ ഒരു അറിയിപ്പു കിട്ടിയ തീയതി മുതൽ 15 ദിവസത്തിനകത്തുള്ളിൽ തൻറെ സ്ഥലം ഒരു വേലശാലയായി റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു തനിക്കുള്ള വിരോധാക്ഷേപങ്ങളെ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെൻറ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആയാൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ആ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ താൻ ആവശ്യമായി വിചാരിക്കുന്ന അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയശേഷം ആവക വിരോധാക്ഷേപങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഉടമസ്ഥനോടു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതിനെയും വേലശാലകളുടെ പുറമെയുള്ള തൻറെ റജിസ്റ്റർ ഭേദപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതിനെയും ആകുന്നു.

വേലശാലയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്തുന്നതു നിന്നുപോകുന്നതും അറിയിപ്പു.

5. വല്ല സ്ഥലവും ഒരു വേലശാലയായി കീഴിൽ നടത്തുന്നതു നിന്നുപോകുന്നപക്ഷം തൊഴിൽ നടത്തുന്നവൻ ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. ആ സ്ഥലത്തിനു നിന്നുപോകുന്ന സമയത്തിൽ പിന്നെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യമാകയാൽ ആയാൾ വേലശാലകളുടെ പുറമെയുള്ള തൻറെ റജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നു ആ സ്ഥലത്തിനെ അതു തള്ളിക്കളയേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആവക അറിയിപ്പു ലഭിച്ചാലുടനെ തന്നെ വല്ല വേലശാലയെയും കുറിച്ചു തങ്ങിനെ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു ബോദ്ധ്യമായാൽ തൻറെ റജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നു തന്നെ സന്തുഷ്ടനായാലെ വല്ലപ്പോഴും തള്ളിക്കളയും ചെയ്യാം.

എന്നാൽ ഓരോരോ കാലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമായി പണിചെയ്യുന്നതായ വേലശാലകൾ ആവേയിൽ ന്യായമായ ഒരു സാദ്ധ്യത്തിനകത്തുള്ളിൽ വീണ്ടും പണി ഉണ്ടാവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ റജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നു തള്ളിക്കളഞ്ഞു പ്രയോജനമുള്ളതല്ല.

പരിശോധന.

6. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ എല്ലാപ്രകാരത്തിലും നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ ആ പ്രദേശത്തിനകത്തുള്ളിൽ ആക്ട് നടത്തുവാനായി ആയാൾ ഉപയോഗമായി ഉത്തരവാദിയായിരിക്കും. ആ പ്രദേശത്തിനകത്തുള്ളിൽ ഓരോ കാലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമായി പണിചെയ്യുന്നതായ ഒരു വേലശാലയല്ലാതെ എല്ലാ വേലശാലയും ഒരു വർഷം മാസം കൂടുമ്പോഴെങ്കിലും കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ഒരിക്കലെങ്കിലും ആ പ്രദേശത്തിനകത്തുള്ളിൽ ഓരോരോ കാലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമായി പണിചെയ്യുന്നതായ എല്ലാ വേലശാലയും പണി നടക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ഒരിക്കലെങ്കിലും ആയാൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ആക്ടിലെയും ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെയും നിയമങ്ങൾ ക്രമമായി അനുസരിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ആയാൾക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുവാനായി ആയാൾക്കോ ആയാൾ അധികാരസ്ഥനായി കീഴായിരിക്കുന്നതായ ആ അധികാരസ്ഥനെന്നോ ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ വിധിയായ പരിശോധനകളും ആയാൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

7. വേലശാലയിലെ പണിക്കാരുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തേയും രക്ഷയേയും കരുതിപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി ആക്ടിലും ചട്ടങ്ങളിലും ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട നിയമങ്ങൾ ആ പ്രകാരം നടക്കുന്നു

ന്നോ എന്നും വേലശാലയിൽ പണിയെടുക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികളെ ക്രമമായി സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും കുട്ടികളുടെ റജിസ്റ്റർ ശരിയായിവെക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നുവോ എന്നും ഉറപ്പിയമായി പണി എടുക്കുന്ന സ്ത്രീകളെയും കുട്ടികളെയും ആരു കൈയും പുണ്ണിക്കയ്ക്കപ്പെടുന്ന മനിഷ്യരുകയും ശരിയായി എഴുതിവെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും ആരുടിനാൽ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിശ്ചിത കാലങ്ങളിൽ പതിനിൽക്കലും കുടുന കിവസങ്ങളും അനുവദിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നും അതിൽ പറഞ്ഞതായി പണി എടുപ്പാൻ കൂട്ടുപ്പെടുത്തിയ മനിഷ്യരുകളിൽ ഭേദികരിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നും ആക്ട് 36-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട അപ്പീസ്സുകളും അറിയിപ്പും ക്രമമായി പൊതുസ്ഥലത്ത് പതിച്ചുവെക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലയോ എന്നും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഓരോ വേലശാല ഓരോ തിക്കൽ പരിശോധിക്കുമ്പോഴും തനിക്ക് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽമാത്രമല്ല ഒടുവിൽ പരിശോധന കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം ഉണ്ടായ എല്ലാ അപായങ്ങളുടെയും കാരണത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആയാൾ അന്വേഷണം നിസ്സാരം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിനു പുറമെയുള്ള പരിശോധനകളിൽ കാണിച്ചുകൊടുത്ത ന്യൂനതകൾ എത്രത്തോളം നീക്കംചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും പുതുതായുണ്ടാക്കിയ കല്പനകൾ എത്രത്തോളം അനുസരിച്ചു നടന്നിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും ആയാൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരിശോധനയിന്മേൽ വെളിവിൽപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ന്യൂനതകളും ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം ആയാൾ കല്പിച്ചു വല്ല കല്പനകളും പിന്നെ എഴുതിവെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. മാനേജരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽക്കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതായി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ കല്പനകൾ അടങ്ങിയ റിജിസ്റ്ററിന്നുള്ളതായ ഒരു എക്സ്ട്രാക്ട് അയാൾ മാനേജരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതായി കാണപ്പെടുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള റിമാർക്കുകളും മാനേജർക്കയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും മേപ്പടി എക്സ്ട്രാക്ടിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും കൂടുതലാകുന്നു.

കുറിപ്പ്.—വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ ഒരു അഡിഷനൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറോ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറുടെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ എല്ലായോ വല്ലതുമോ നടത്തുമ്പോൾ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ കല്പനകളുടേയും റിമാർക്കുകളുടേയും ഒരു പ്രതി ആക്ട് 4-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരം നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

6. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ തന്റെ പരിശോധനകളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള റിക്കാർഡുകളുടെ ഫൈനൽ ഓരോ സംഗതിയോടും ഓരോ കെട്ടുപുറമായി ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തിവെക്കുകയും ഒരു ലഘുപ്രതിയോട് ചേർത്ത് ഈ മാതിരിയിൽ തലേദിവസത്തിൽ ചെയ്ത പണി കാണിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു ഡയറി താൻ ഏതധികാരസ്ഥന്റെ കീഴായിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ അധികാരസ്ഥനു ഓരോ ആകിന്റെ ആരംഭത്തിലായി അതായതു 10-ാന്നു അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും മേപ്പടി ഡയറിയുടെ ഒരു പ്രതി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെയും വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും കൂടുതലാകുന്നു.

[കാ (3) (c) വകുപ്പു.]

9. (1) സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഒരു സർക്കിന്റെ നിലയിൽ ആയാളുടെയും ആയാളുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളും നടത്തുവാൻ ആക്ട് 8-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളുടെയും പ്രവൃത്തികളിൽ ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതും അവരുടെ വയസ്സിനെയും വേഹലം സംബന്ധിച്ച യോഗ്യതയെയും പറ്റിയുള്ള സാക്ഷ്യപത്രങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതും ഈ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടതായുകുന്നു. ആയാൾ പരിശോധനയ്ക്കോ അതുമൂലമോ ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനോ യാതൊരു ഫീസ്സും മുമ്പത്തിക്കൂട്ടുന്നതല്ല.

സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കിന്റെയോ ആയാളുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുവാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുടെയോ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ

(2) സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കിനു മേപ്പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആളോ വയസ്സിനെയും വേലശാല സംബന്ധിച്ച യോഗ്യതയെയും പറ്റിയുള്ള സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം കിട്ടുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ ഫാക്ടറികേഷനിന്നു തക്കതായ സ്ഥലവും സമയവും നിശ്ചയിക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലത്തേയും

സായത്തപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ആളുടെ സമക്ഷം ഒരേ ചട്ടത്തോടു ചേർത്ത C എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ഉള്ളതോലെ ഫോയിലും കൌണ്ടർഫോയിലും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന മാതിരികം അടയാളമായി കെട്ടിച്ചു ഒരു പുസ്തകം പൊക്കണം. മാതിരികം ഒക്ക വഴിക്കുവഴിയായി നമ്പർ ഇട്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടതും പുറത്തു തുന്നിപാർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കടലാസ്സിൽ അച്ചടിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾക്കു ആക്ട് 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കപ്പെടുന്ന എല്ലാ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതവും ഫോയിലിലും കൌണ്ടർഫോയിലിലും വിവരങ്ങൾ എഴുതിച്ചേർത്തു തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതും അതിൽ ഏതാളുടെ പേരിൽ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം കൊടുക്കുന്നുവൊ ആയാളുടെ ഇടത്തെ കൈയുടെ ചൊന വിരലടയാളം പതിപ്പിച്ചിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) അതിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ശരിയാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യമായാൽ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സങ്കൻ ഫോയിലിന്മേൽ ഒപ്പിടുകയും കൌണ്ടർഫോയിലിൽ ഒപ്പുയാളും വെക്കുകയും ഏതാളുടെ പേരിൽ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം നല്കുന്നുവൊ ആയാൾക്കു ഫോയിൽ കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണം. അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ഫോയിൽ ആക്ട് 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതമായിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യും.

(4) സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സങ്കൻ ഒരേ ചട്ടപ്രകാരം വല്ല ആൾക്കും ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം കൊടുക്കയില്ലെന്നു ചേരുമ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതു കഴിയുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ ആവക ആൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഒരു സ്ഥിതിക്കൊവിന്നു യാതൊരു പുതിയ അപേക്ഷയും ചെയ്തു കൂടുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതു കഴിയുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ അപേക്ഷിക്കാതെന്നു സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം കൊടുക്കയില്ലെന്നു ചേരുത്ത സമയത്തു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സങ്കൻ എഴുത്തുപുരം ബന്ധവാദം കൊടുത്തിരുന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു കുറവാം.

(5) സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങളുടെ ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കെറ്റിനു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെ എടുത്തിൽ തിരിച്ചറിവാൻ വേണ്ടി (12 - ാം ചട്ടം നോക്കുക) സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സങ്കൻ മുൻ എഴുതുകൊണ്ട സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം കൊടുക്കുന്നവൊ അവരുടെ പേരുകൊണ്ട അക്ഷരമാലി അക്ഷര ക്രമപ്രകാരം വേറ്റു ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ പൊക്കേണം. ഈ രജിസ്റ്റരിൽ കൊണ്ടു ആളുടെ പേരും സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതത്തിന്റെ നമ്പരും ആയാളുടെ ബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ നമ്പരും (അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തിരിച്ചറിവാനുള്ള മറ്റൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവും) കാണുന്നതാകുന്നു.

8 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം അനിശ്ചിത സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുക.

11. സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഒരു സങ്കന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ താൽകാലികമായി നടത്തുവാൻ ആക്ട് 8 - ാം കപ്പുപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ആളും ഇതിനു നേരുള്ളവനെങ്കിലും ചട്ടത്തിൽ നിയുക്തപ്പെട്ട പ്രകാരം സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ താൽകാലികമായ വാക്കു ഒരേ ഫോയിലിനെപ്പറ്റം കൌണ്ടർ ഫോയിലിന്റെയും മുകളിൽ ചേർകൊണ്ടു അച്ചടിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കേണ്ടതു ആകുന്നു.

ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കെറ്റ് സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം കൊടുക്കുക.

12. (1) ആക്ട് 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഏതൊരാൾക്കു ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം ആയാളുടെ കൈയിൽ നിന്നു പോയിട്ടുണ്ടായാൽ ആയാൾക്കു ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കൊവിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതിനെ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സങ്കനോടു ചോക്കിക്കാവുന്നതും സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സങ്കൻ തനിക്കു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന അന്വേഷണം വിസ്താരം ചെയ്തശേഷം അതിന്റെ ഒരു ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റ് കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. "ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റ്" എന്ന വാക്കു ആ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതത്തിന്റെ വിലങ്ങനെ മുകളിൽകൊണ്ടു വ്യക്തമായി എഴുതി സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സങ്കൻ ഒപ്പുയാളും ചെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ഫോയിലുകളുടെ കെട്ടിയ പുസ്തകത്തിലുള്ള കൌണ്ടർ ഫോയിലിലും അതേപ്രകാരം തന്നെ "ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റ്" എന്നു എഴുതി ഒപ്പുയാളും ചെക്കുകയും വേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു ചട്ടത്തിലെ (1) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡം പ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ പകർപ്പിനോ ഓരോ പകർപ്പിനും ഓരോ ഉറപ്പിക്ക ഫീസ്സു മുതലായതെല്ലാം ഒരു ഗവൺമെന്റ് കണക്കിൽ വരവു വയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും തുകയെന്നു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തലുകളുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു കീഴുള്ള എല്ലാ ഫീസുകളെപ്പറ്റിയും D - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലുള്ള ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സമയത്തു വെയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും അതിൽ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ട ഓരോ വിവരത്തിനും ഒപ്പിടേണ്ടതും വെയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും തുകയും.

(3) ആകട്ടെ 7 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം രണ്ടാമതും ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ് ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ പ്രകാരമല്ലാതെ വിവരിപ്രകാരം യാതൊരു പകർപ്പും കൊടുക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

13. (1) സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സമയം എത്രപ്രദേശങ്ങൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ പ്രദേശത്തിനകത്തുള്ള എല്ലാ വേലശാലയും ഉള്ളതുപോലെ ഓടുവിനോ കനത്തപക്ഷം ഒരിക്കലെങ്കിലും ആ സമയം ചെന്നുനോക്കേണ്ടതും താൻ ചെല്ലുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി അറിയിപ്പു ഉൺട്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും തുകയെന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരോരിക്കൽ ചെന്നുനോക്കുമ്പോഴും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പണിചെയ്യുന്നവരായാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കാരെപ്പറ്റിയും ആകട്ടെ 7 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തലുകൾ കൈവശമിരിക്കുന്നവരും ആയ എല്ലാ കുട്ടികളെയും സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സമയം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു ഓരോരുടെ ഉമ്പാകെ മാറിമാറി ഹാജരാക്കേണ്ടതും.

എന്നാൽ ആകട്ടെ 3 - ാം വകുപ്പ (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികളെ ആയാളുടെ ഉമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാക്കേണ്ടതാവശ്യമില്ല.

(2) 8 ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട "ഒരു താൽകാലിക" സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം കൈവശമുള്ള എല്ലാ കുട്ടിയെയും സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സമയം നേരിട്ടു പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതും "താൽകാലിക" സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം ശരിയാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യമായാൽ ആ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതത്തിൽ മേലൊപ്പിട്ടു അതു അതിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനു മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും തുകയെന്നു.

(3) 8-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു "താൽകാലിക" സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം കൈവശമുള്ള ആൾ 9 വയസ്സിനു താഴെയാണെന്നൊ ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ യോഗ്യനല്ലെന്നൊ ആവക പരിശോധനയിൽ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സമയത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം ആയാൾ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം ആയാളുടെ കൈവശംവെച്ചു "ദുർവിനിയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കു അതിന്മേൽ എഴുതി അതിനു ഒപ്പിടേണ്ടതും ആ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതംകൊടുത്ത ആൾ ശ്രദ്ധിപ്പാനായി തനിക്കു വല്ല അഭിപ്രായവും പറവാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതോടുകൂടി ആയതു മടക്കി അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും തുകയെന്നു.

[37 (1) (e) ചേർപ്പു]

14. (1) എല്ലാ വേലശാലയിലേയും ഓരിക്കുടെ എല്ലാ അകത്തുമുള്ളതും ആവക ഓരികൂടെ എല്ലാ തട്ടുകളും അതിലുള്ള മേപ്പുരകളും ആവക ചുമരുകളും തട്ടുകളും മേപ്പുരകളും കാലാകാലം ഇട്ടവയായാലും അതല്ലെങ്കിലും വേണ്ടതില്ല) എല്ലാ നടവഴികളും കോണിപ്പടികളും കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കനത്തപക്ഷം ഒരിക്കലെങ്കിലും വെള്ളപൂശിക്കേണ്ടതും, ഒരു കൊല്ലം കണക്കാക്കുന്നതു ഒടുവിൽ വെള്ളപൂശിച്ച തീയതി മുതൽക്കാകുന്നു.

(2) മെടിപ്പുവസ്തുക്കൾ വെക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആകട്ടെ 9 - ാം വകുപ്പു (e) ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ. ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും നിരോധിപ്പാൻ മേലുടി നിയമങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു പ്രീതികാരണകളാൽ സംബന്ധിക്കയില്ലെന്നൊ മേലുള്ള സംശയിപ്പാനുൾ ആവക നിയമങ്ങളിന്നിന്നു വല്ല തരം വേലശാലകളും ഒഴിവുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളും അദ്ദേഹ ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ പ്രീതിക്കു കീഴ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

15. എല്ലാ വേലശാലയിലേയും എല്ലാ ഉത്തരങ്ങളും കഴുക്കോലുകളും വാതിലുകളും മറ്റു മരപ്പണിയും നന്നാലൊപ്പിച്ചു കൂടെക്കൂടെ ഒരിക്കൽ മായമിടുകയൊ വാണിഷ് ഇടുകയൊ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും മെടിപ്പായ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ വെക്കേണ്ടതും തുകയെന്നു.

16. 14 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെ (2) - ാം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടാത്ത എല്ലാ വേലശാലയുടെയും മാസ്റ്റർ വേലശാലയുടെ ഭാഗങ്ങൾ വെള്ളവലിക്കുകയോ ചായമിടുകയോ വാണിഷ് ഇടുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ വെക്കേണം.

17. (1) ഒരു വേലശാല മാനേജർ വേലശാലകളിൽ ഒഴിഞ്ഞും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സ്വഭാവത്തിലോ സ്ഥിതിയിലോ ഉള്ളതായ വല്ല കപ്പലെയോ തുഴക്കോ ചങ്ങിയെയോ തൻെറ മേൽവിചാരത്തിൻകീഴിലുള്ള വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തും കൂട്ടിവെപ്പിക്കുകയോ കൂട്ടിവെപ്പാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

(2) എപ്പോഴും ഒരു ഡിസൻറ സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ശൂലീകരിച്ചു വെക്കേണം.

[21 (1) (f) ഖണ്ഡം]

18. (1) ഒരു വേലശാലയിലെ വല്ല മുറിയിലും പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ട ഓരോ ആൾക്കും തുറയിൽ കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 36 അടി ചുറ്റളവും ശ്വാസോച്ഛ്വാസത്തിന്നായി കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 500 ക്യൂബിക് അടി സ്ഥലവും ഉള്ളതുതിവെക്കേണം.

സ്ഥലത്തിൻെറ പരിമിതപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

(2) വേലശാലയിലെ ഓരോ മുറിയുടേയും തൂവുകളും കണ്ണി അളവുകളും ഓരോ മുറിയിൽ യന്ത്രങ്ങൾക്കും നാട്ടിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റു ഉപകരണങ്ങൾക്കും പിടിക്കുന്ന തറയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണവും ഇതിനു നേരെ താഴെക്കുന്ന ചട്ടത്താൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ കുറവു ശതമാത്തിനുള്ള പഴുതുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൻെറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണവും കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ എല്ലാ വേലശാലാ മാനേജരും വെക്കേണം.

[21 (1) (g) ഖണ്ഡം.]

19. ഒരു വേലശാലയിലെ എല്ലാ മുറിയിലും ആയതിൽ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ട ഓരോ ആൾക്കും 6 ചതുര അടി വിതപ്രകാരം കാറിൻ ഗതാഗതത്തിനുള്ള പഴുതുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി വെക്കേണ്ടതും ഈ പഴുതുകൾ ശുദ്ധവായു സദാ കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഉള്ളവയായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

വായു ഗമനത്തിൻെറ പരിമിതപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

എന്നാൽ വല്ല മുറിയിലും പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളുടെ ദേഹാരോഗ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ കുമാ യാഥാചിച്ചു വരും ചട്ടത്തിലെ നിബന്ധങ്ങൾ പാലിക്കരിക്കാതെന്നു തൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ തോന്നുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ പുതുതിവെക്കേണ്ടും കാരണങ്ങളാൽ തൽക്കാലം ഗവൎന്നരിൻെറ മേൽവിചാരത്തിനുപോലീസ് ആയാൾ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുവാനും ആകുന്നു.

[21 (1) (h) ഖണ്ഡം]

20. (1) ആക്ട് 13 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ ഉപവകുപ്രകാരം ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടാതിട്ടില്ലാത്ത എല്ലാ വേലശാലയിലും മെച്ചമായവണ്ണം ഉള്ള ഒരു ഡിസൻറ സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടാക്കിവെക്കേണം. ആ വേലശാലയുടെ മറ്റു എടുപ്പുകളിൽനിന്നു ദൂരമുള്ളതായ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു താഴെ പറയുന്നതോതിലുള്ള കക്കൂസുകളും ആയിരിക്കേണം:—

ഡിസൻറ സ്ഥലം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ സ്ഥലം.

	ഇരിപ്പുകൾ.
പണിയെടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം 50 ൽ അധികരിക്കാതെയുള്ളപ്പോൾ.	3
പണിയെടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം 50 ൽ കവിയുകയും 150 ൽ അധികരിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ.	4
പണിയെടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം 150 ൽ അധികരിക്കുകയും 200 ൽ അധികരിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ.	6
പണിയെടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം 200 ൽ അധികരിക്കുമ്പോൾ	1 കണ്ണി.

ഒരോ അമ്പതിനൊ അമ്പതിൻെറ അംശത്തിനൊ.

(2) സ്ത്രീകളെ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ പുരുഷന്മാർക്കുള്ള മറപ്പുരകളിൽനിന്നു മാറ്റി കെട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതും "സ്ത്രീകൾക്കുമാത്രം" എന്നു തെളിവായി കാണത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള അക്ഷരങ്ങളിൽ നാട്ടുഭാഷയിൽ എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയ പ്രത്യേക മറപ്പുരകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കേണം.

പുതിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വിധിയിൽ അതുപോലെതന്നെ "പുതുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാത്രം" എന്നു ഭേദഗതിയായി തിരുത്തിക്കണം.

[37 (1) (i) വകുപ്പ്.]

വെള്ളം കോരിക്കളയുക.

21. (1) വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കായിട്ടുള്ള തൂമ്പുകൾ എന്തുതന്നെയോ കനത്തപ്രയത്നം കൂടാതെ ഏതുസമയത്തും ശാലയിൽനിന്നു തക്കതായ വെള്ളം കിട്ടുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം എല്ലാ വേലശാലയിലും ശേഖരിച്ചു വെക്കേണം. കുഴികുവാനുള്ള തൂമ്പുകൾ ഏതുസമയത്തിനു മുമ്പായാകുവാനും വെള്ളം ഇതിനു പുറമെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം.

(2) ഇങ്ങിനെ ശേഖരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു കുടിപ്പാനുള്ള ജലശേഖരത്തിനിന്നോ ഉദ്ദേശിയാകയോ ചെയ്യാതിരിപ്പാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഇരിക്കുന്ന ദിവസം അധികമോ കിണറുകളിൽനിന്നായി തീരുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

(3) വെള്ളം നല്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിനടുത്തുള്ള പ്രദേശം വെള്ളം വാരി ചൊരിഞ്ഞു ശുചിയായി വെക്കേണ്ടതിനു തക്കതായ ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യേണം.

(4) പണിക്കാർക്കു ചെലവുകൂടാതെ വെള്ളം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

[37 വകുപ്പ് (2) (j).]

അഴുക്കു കളയുക.

22. തകര മുതലായ (ടിൻഗോഡർസ്) അവയുടെ ചുവട്ടിൽനിന്നു അവയോടു ഒട്ടിപ്പോകുന്ന വല്ല സാധനവും അവയുടെ ഇടയിൽ കൂടി മേല്പോട്ടു പൊങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ തക്കവിധത്തിൽ പതിവായ ഗതിയിൽ ചുറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായ എല്ലാ "റിങ്ങ് ത്രോസിൻ ഫ്ലെയിർ" "ഫ്ലയർ ത്രോസിൻ ഫ്ലെയിർ" "ഡബ്ലിങ്ങ് ഫ്ലെയിർ" പ്രധാനമായി ഓടുന്ന യന്ത്രങ്ങളുടെകൂടെയോ അവക തണ്ടുകളുടെ അറ്റത്തിന്മേലോ എല്ലാ മയിനും താഴേപറയും പ്രകാരം തടുപ്പുകെട്ടി മൂടപ്പെട്ടതായി വെക്കേണം.

(i) അവക എല്ലാ ഫ്ലെയിമിന്റെയും ഓരോ വശത്തിലും നെടുനീളം മുഴുവനും ഫ്ലെയിമിന്റെ താഴേ സ്റ്റിങ്ങ് പാസ്സുകളുടെ ഓരോ കാലിന്റെ മധ്യത്തിൽനിന്നു തുടങ്ങി ഏതുകാരണത്താലും പ്രതിബന്ധമാകാതെ പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങളെ സഹിതമായി ഉറപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കയും വേണം. അവക പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ മെയ്യുപണിക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ തക്കതായിരിക്കയും അല്ല.

(ii) ഒരോ പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ ഒന്നോ അധികമോ ദ്വിതാനമായി വെക്കപ്പെട്ട തടിപ്പട്ട ഇരുമ്പു കഴുക്കോലുകളോ കെട്ടുകളോ മരപ്പലകകളോ ആയിരിക്കണം. അവയെ അവയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും രണ്ടടുത്തിന്റെ ഇടയിലോ ഏറ്റവും മേൽഭാഗത്തിന്റെയും സ്റ്റീലിൽ റയിലിന്റെയും ഇടയിലോ ഏറ്റവും അടിയിലുള്ളതിന്റെയും തറയുടെയും ഇടയിലോ കത്തുന്നതുള്ള ഏതിനായും ഇടം യാതൊരു സംശയിയിലും 7 ഇഞ്ചിൽ കവിയാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വെച്ചിരിക്കേണം. ഇങ്ങനെ കഴുക്കൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവ വളഞ്ഞുപോകാതെ കണ്ടിരിപ്പാൻ മതിയായവയാക്കിത്തീർക്കേണ്ടതിനുവേണ്ടി വേണ്ടേടത്തോളം കത്തുകൂടുകളും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം.

(iii) ഒരുക വല്ല ഫ്ലെയിമിന്റെയും അറ്റത്തിനു താഴേ തറയിൽനിന്നു എട്ടു ഇഞ്ചിൽ അധികരിക്കാതായി ഒഴിവായ സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമ്പോഴൊക്കെയും അതു പോലുള്ള ഓരോ പ്രതിബന്ധം ആ അറ്റത്തിനു വിലങ്ങനെ ഒരുക്കാരംതന്നെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കേണം.

(iv) വല്ല വേലശാലയിലും മേലിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതോ പുതുക്കി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ ഓരോ ഫ്ലെയിം ഉപയോഗത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു അതിനു മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം അടപ്പുകെട്ടിയിരിക്കേണം.

(v) മേലാൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയോ പുതുക്കി സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതും തറയിൽനിന്നു 6 അടിയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയി കിട്ടുന്ന എല്ലാ പ്രധാന യന്ത്ര

ത്തെക്കുടെയോ ആവക വല്ല തണ്ടുകളുടെയും ദണ്ഡങ്ങളുടെയും ലൈൻ ഷാഫുകൊണ്ടു പ്രവൃത്തി ചുറ്റുവാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ചലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ അടുത്തു ചെല്ലുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതിനിടയുള്ള തടവുകളുടെയും കാര്യം.

23. ചലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന യന്ത്രസംബന്ധമായി പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളെ അപകടത്തിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷിപ്പാനായി താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എല്ലാ വേലശാലയും അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കേണ്ടതാണ്:—

(i) ഒരു പട്ടറയോളമോ തുടർച്ചയായ യന്ത്രത്തണ്ടുകളോടു സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഒരിടമോ എണ്ണയിടുവാനോ കയറിച്ചെല്ലുന്ന എല്ലാ ആളുകളും ഇടയ്ക്കിടയ്ക്കു വസ്ത്രം മാറുകയോ കുടുക്കുള്ള കുപ്പായം ഇടുകയോ ചെയ്യണമെന്നും യന്ത്രത്തിന്റെ പിടിപെടാനിടയുള്ള വല്ല അഴഞ്ഞ വസ്തുവും ധരിക്കാതിരിക്കണമെന്നും ആജ്ഞാപിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

(ii) പ്രീത്തിയിൽ പഴക്കമുള്ള ആളുകളെയും പണി ചെയ്യാൻ പ്രത്യേകമായി പരിചയിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരെയും മാത്രമെ വേഗത്തിൽ ഓടുന്ന പട്ടകം വീണ്ടും ഇടുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ.

(iii) പട്ടകം വീണ്ടും ഇടുവാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ കോണികളും ഒരു പണിക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കി കുത്തിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവയും കയറുകളും ഉത്തംകാലുകളും ഉള്ളവയും ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(iv) പ്രധാനമായ എല്ലാ ഫ്രിക്കുകളും കഴിയുന്നേടത്തോളം പട്ടകം തുങ്ങുന്ന ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

എന്നാൽ വല്ല യന്ത്രത്തിന്റെയും പ്രധാന പട്ടകം കുരുപ്പെട്ടതോ അപകടമായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ യന്ത്രം നിർത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ആവശ്യം പട്ടകം പൂർണ്ണമായി കുരുപ്പെട്ടതുമുതൽക്കു വീണ്ടും ചലിപ്പിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

24. എല്ലാ പട്ടകളും ശരിയായ മുറുക്കത്തോടെ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവോ എന്നു ക്രമമായി പരിശോധിച്ചു നോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

[37 & (k) വകുപ്പു]

25. (1) നേരാക്കേണ്ട ഉപദ്രവപരമായ ഭാഗങ്ങൾ ഒരു മനുഷ്യനിന്നുള്ളിൽ പണിക്കു തിരിച്ചുവരുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നു ന്യായമായി ഊഹിപ്പാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത കഠിന ഉപദ്രവാപകടത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്ന അപായങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി അറിയിപ്പു അപായം സംഭവിച്ചതിൻമേൽക്കോ മറ്റു മനുഷ്യനിന്നുള്ളിൽ—

അപായങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി അറിയിപ്പുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു

(a) അറിയിപ്പുകിട്ട അധ്യക്ഷന്റെ ആളായി വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തേക്കും നിയമിച്ച ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരും,

(b) ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനും തഹല്ലുദാരിനും അയാളുടെ സാധാരണ കച്ചേരിയായി അങ്ങിനെ കല്പിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസർക്കും,

ടെലിഗ്രാഫ് മൂലമോ ടെലിഫോൺമൂലമോ പ്രത്യേക ആൾ മൂലമോ അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(2) ഒരപായത്തിന്റെയും സംഗതിയിൽ വേലശാലയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട പോലീസ്സ് സ്റ്റേഷൻചാർജ്ജുള്ള ആഫീസർക്കുതന്നെ സംഭവത്തിന്റെ സമയത്തും അതിന്റെ മാർഗ്ഗമായും അറിയിപ്പു അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(3) അറിയിപ്പു ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ആൾവശം അയക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു രൂപം ചട്ട അനുബന്ധത്തിൽ E എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ആയിരിക്കുകയും അതു ടെലിഗ്രാഫ്മുഖമോ ടെലിഫോൺ മൂലമോ അയക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതുമാതിരിയിൽ എഴുത്തുള്ളതായ ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടിനാൽ അനുസരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും വേണം.

26. 25 – ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അപായങ്ങളെക്കൂടാതെ കഠിനം കാണുന്നതായും എന്നാൽ ഉപദ്രവപരമായ ഒരു അപായം സംഭവിച്ചതിനാൽ 48 മണിക്കൂറിനുള്ളിൽ

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പ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഫോറത്തിൽ ഉടമസ്ഥനിൽനിന്നും ഉടമസ്ഥനുവേണ്ടിയുള്ളവരിൽനിന്നും ആയ അപായങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള അറിയിപ്പു തരുന്നതിനു സമയം കഴിഞ്ഞതിൽപിന്നെ 24 മണിക്കൂറിനുള്ളിൽ ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളോടുചേർന്ന E എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ 25 (1) ചട്ടം (a) മുതൽ (b) വരെ പറഞ്ഞ അധികാരസ്ഥനാൽ അപായം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുകയും വേണം.

[37 (1) ം, 37 (2) (i)-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ.]

27. കൂടികളെ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ വേലശാലയിലും ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളോടുചേർന്ന F എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ കൂടികളുടെ ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ തന്നാണ്ടു കൊല്ലം ജനവരി 1 - നു മുമ്പ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും അവസാനിക്കുന്നതിനും പുതുതായി എഴുതി ശരിയായിവെക്കേണം.

28. എല്ലാ വേലശാലയിലും Fൽ വിളി പട്ടികയിൽ എല്ലാ സ്ത്രീകളേയും കൂടികളേയും സംഗതിയിൽ ദിവസേന പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ട ഓരോ കാലാവധിയുള്ളതും അവസാനിക്കുന്നതും. ചെയ്യുന്ന സമയം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതും ഓരോ കൂടിയുടെ പേരിനു നേരേ കൂടികളുടെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ അവർക്കു നൽകിയ നമ്പർ എഴുതേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

29. എല്ലാ വേലശാലയിലും ഒരു കൂടി പണിയെടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അവന്റെ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ പകരം അതിനെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു ടോക്കൺ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നതിനു കൂടികളുടെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ആ കൂടിക്കുള്ള നമ്പർ ആവക ടോക്കനേൽ അടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം. ആ ടോക്കൻ കൂടിയുടെ കഴുത്തിൽ കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

30. ആറ്റുയിലുള്ള കല്പനകളിവസങ്ങളൊഴിച്ചു മറ്റുള്ള എല്ലാ ദിവസങ്ങളിലും ഒരു കൂടി പണിയെടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അവന്റെ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ പകരം അതിനെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു ടോക്കൺ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നതിനും കൂടികളുടെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ആ കൂടിക്കുള്ള നമ്പർ ആവക ടോക്കനേൽ അടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം. ആ ടോക്കൻ കൂടിയുടെ കഴുത്തിൽ കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

30. ആറ്റുയിലുള്ള കല്പനദ

ഒരുമോറാൻറത്തിന്റെ മാതിരിയിൽ തയ്യാറിരിക്കണ്ടതും അതോടൊന്നിച്ചു എല്ലാ കക്ഷിനയിന്മേൽ അപ്പീൽ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ കക്ഷിയുടെ ഒരു ക്രോസ് ഉഹരായിരിക്കണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) അപ്പീൽ ഹർജിയോറാൻറം കിട്ടിയാൽ അപ്പീൽ അധികാരസ്ഥന് തനിക്കു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നിയാലൊ അസസ്സർമാരുടെ സഹായമോടുകൂടി അപ്പീൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു അപ്പീൽ അന്വായക്കാരൻ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്താലൊ സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട താലൂക്കിന്റെ പ്രതിനിധി യോഗമായിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു അറിയിക്കപ്പെട്ട പക്ഷം യോഗം കൂടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ യോഗത്തോട് 14 ദിവസത്തിനകത്തിൽ അസസ്സരെ നിയമിപ്പാൻ കൂടെ 50 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (3) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആവശ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ആ കക്ഷിയോഗത്താൽ ഒരു അസസ്സർ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം പക്ഷിൽ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ താൻ തന്നെരണ്ടാളും ഒരു അസസ്സരെ നിയമിക്കേണം. അതിനു മേലാൽ ആ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ അപ്പീൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനു ഒരു ദിവസം നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ ദിവസത്തിനുമുമ്പായി പക്ഷിയായ അതിരിപ്പു അപ്പീൽ അന്വേഷകനും എതിർ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും അപ്പീൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ സഹായിപ്പാനായി ആ ദിവസം ഹാജരാപ്പാൻ രണ്ടു അസസ്സർമാരോടും ആവശ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) 2 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു അസസ്സർക്കു അപ്പീൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അപ്പീൽ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചുറപ്പിച്ചേടത്തോളം 50 രൂപ്പികയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു ഫീസ് കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു. ആ ഫീസ് ഗവൺമെന്റിങ്കൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അസസ്സർമാരുടെ അപ്പീൽ അന്വേഷകന്റെ അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും അപ്പീൽ ഉപവസ്തുക്കളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു വിസ്തരിച്ചു വിധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അസസ്സർമാരുടെ ഫീസ് ഉഭയകക്ഷികളിൽ ഏതാവശ്യമായി അപ്പീൽ അന്വേഷകൻ കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നു അപ്പീൽ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ കല്പിക്കുവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

[31 (1) (b) വകുപ്പ്.]

അറിയിപ്പുകൾ നടത്തേണ്ടുന്ന വിധം.

33. ഒരു ആക്ടിന്റെയൊ ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയൊ പ്രകാരമൊ ഭരണകർത്താവായ വല്ല അറിയിപ്പും കല്പനയൊ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ നിമ്പോട്ടിന്റെ എഴുത്തുകൊണ്ടൊ രജിസ്റ്റർ ലാക്കോടിൽ ഒപ്പുവാങ്ങി അയച്ചു നടത്തുകയൊ അറിയിപ്പുകൊടുക്കുകയൊ ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടുന്ന ചെലവുകളൊഴിച്ചു നടത്തുന്നവന്റെയൊ മാനേജരുടെയൊ മേൽ മതിയായ കാരണം വിശേഷമായിത്തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അസസ്സർമാരുടെ ഫീസും മറ്റു ചെലവുകളൊ എതാനുമൊ അപ്പീൽ അന്വേഷകൻ കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നു അപ്പീൽ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ കല്പിക്കുവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അപ്പീലുകളുടെ പ്രതികൾ എവിടെനിന്നു കിട്ടണമെന്നു.

34. ആക്ടിന്റെയും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും അപ്പീലുകളുടെ പ്രതികൾ അറിയിപ്പുകൾ എന്നു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ അഞ്ചിനെയുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരായി 4 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (5) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരിൽനിന്നു ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും അതാതു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലെ പ്രധാന നാട്ടുഭാഷയിലും നാമമാത്രം വിലക്കു കിട്ടുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അക്ടിന്റെയും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും പ്രതികൾ എവിടെനിന്നു കിട്ടണമെന്നു.

35. ആക്ടിന്റെയും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും പ്രതികൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലൊ തമിഴിലൊ തെലുങ്കിലൊ മലയാളത്തിലൊ കന്നടക്കത്തിലൊ നാമമാത്രം വിലക്കു മതിയായി ഗവൺമെന്റ് അച്ചടിപ്പിച്ചു സപ്രിന്റെണ്ടിന്റെ അടുക്കത്തിനു കിട്ടുവാനുണ്ടാകുന്നതാകുന്നു.

A ചൂണ്ട മാതിരി.

ഗേലക്കാരുടെ രജിസ്റ്റർ.

ഗേലക്കാരുടെ രജിസ്റ്റർ നമ്പർ.	സമയം.	ഉപജ്ഞാതാവിന്റെ പേർ.	ഉപജ്ഞാതാവിന്റെ ഗ്രാമം.	ഗ്രാമത്തിന്റെ പേർ.	ചാവി ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതും തിരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതും.	ചാവിക്കാരന്റെ ഒപ്പ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തള്ളവിരലടയാളം.		ഗേലക്കാരുടെ മേൽ ഉള്ള ചുമതല.		ഗേലക്കാരുടെ ഉപജ്ഞാതാവിന്റെ ഒപ്പ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തള്ളവിരലടയാളം.	ശിക്ഷ.
						പുരുഷന്മാർ.	സ്ത്രീകൾ.	ഗുമസ്തന്മാർ.	സേവകന്മാർ.		

B ചൂണ്ട മാതിരി.

ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ഡയറി.

തീയതി.	സമയം.	ഗേലക്കാരെ ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തതിന്റെ ഒരു വിവരണം ചെയ്യുക.	കാണപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള സ്ഥിതിയെക്കുറിച്ചും ചെയ്ത ഏർപ്പാടുകളും കൂടുതലും.

C എന്ന മാതിരി.

1. വഴിക്കുവഴി നമ്പർ ____

തീയതി ____

2. ഫോം ____

3. ഏജന്റിന്റെ പേർ ____

4. ആണോ പെണ്ണോ എന്നും ജാതിയും മതമുള്ളതിൽ മതവും ____

5. പ്രായം ____

6. സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ വയസ്സ് ____

7. യോഗ്യത ____

8. തിരിച്ചറിയത്തക്കതായ അടയാളങ്ങൾ ____

ഫോട്ടോയിൽ അടയാളം.

A. B.

അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ആളിന്റെ കയ്യൊപ്പ്.

സ്റ്റാമ്പിക്കേണ്ടത്.

വഴിക്കുവഴി നമ്പർ ____

തീയതി ____

ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കായപ്പെടുവാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു ____

ഉടെ മകൻ/മകൾ ____ (ജാതി, ഉദ്യോഗം) ____ അയ്യ

താമസിക്കുന്നു ____

(പേർ) ഞാൻ നേരിട്ടു പരിശോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും

അപേക്ഷകൻ/അപേക്ഷക വയസ്സു എന്റെ പരിശോധനയിൽനിന്നു നിശ്ച

പ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടും ____ കൊല്ലമാ

ണെന്നതും അവൻ/അവൾ ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കായപ്പെടു

വാൻ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളാണെന്നും ഞാൻ ഇതിനാൽ

സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

അപേക്ഷകൻ/അപേക്ഷക തിരിച്ചറിയത്തക്ക അടയാളങ്ങൾ ____

____ എന്നു.

ഫോട്ടോയിൽ അടയാളം.

A. B. (കൂട്ടു),

അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ആൾക്കു കൂട്ടു.

D എന്ന മാതിരി.

വേലശാല ആക്ട് 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങളുടെ ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റുകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു അടച്ച ഫീസുകളുടെ രജിസ്റ്റർ.

തിയതി.	വഴിക്കുവഴി നമ്പർ.	എതാരാൾക്കു കൊടുത്തതായ അയാളുടെ പേർ.	അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ആൾക്കു കൂട്ടുകാരൻ.

____ പരമ്പരയിൽ അടച്ചു.

____ തിയതി.

അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ആൾക്കു കൂട്ടു.

F എന്ന മാതിരി.

അപായങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി അപേക്ഷയ്ക്കു സംഭവിച്ചതെന്തെന്നുപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ട്.

19 ——— ആണ്ട് —— ന.

ഞാനുണ്ണി,

താഴെ പറയുന്ന ജില്ലാക്കോടതി / മുൻസിഫ് കോടതി / സബ്കോടതി വഴിക്കുള്ളതായി ——— നു ——— ന്നേദിക ——— മേലധികാരിയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള അപായം സംഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു മേലധികാരി ചട്ടത്തിൽ ——— ചട്ടപ്രകാരം ——— ആയതാർ ഇതിനാൽ സഭിനയം അറിയിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയ വാക്കുകളുടെ പൊരുൾ മലയാളമായും.	തുക.	സ്ത്രീയെ പുരുഷനാണോ എന്നു.	പ്രായം.	തൊഴിൽ.*	ഉപദ്രവത്തിനുള്ള സഹായവും അതു എത്രത്തോളമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു.†

അപായം ഉണ്ടായതു ‡ ———

——— കാരണത്താലാണു.

ഉപദ്രവം ചെയ്ത ആളുകളെ ———

——— ചെയ്തതിൽ ചിലർ സിപുർദ്ദാക്കിയതു.

* സാധാരണ പ്രവൃത്തി ഏതുതിൽ അപായം ഉണ്ടായ സമയത്തു ചെയ്തിരുന്ന ജോലിയെ പ്രവൃത്തി.

† സഹായങ്ങളെ ഏതൊക്കെയാണെന്നു വിശദമാക്കി വിവരിക്കുക :

ഉദാഹരണം.—ചികിത്സയ്ക്കു, ഭക്ഷണത്തിനു, പൊതുക ജോലിയെ.

‡ ഏതിനാണു സംഭവിച്ചതെന്നു മറ്റുള്ളതിൽനിന്നു വേർതിരിച്ചുകാണിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഏതാനും മുഖ്യവിശേഷങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ വിവരിക്കുക. ഇന്നതാണു കാരണമെന്നു ഈ സമയത്തു അന്വേഷണത്തിനായി ചിലിച്ചിരുന്നതായി എന്നും വരുന്നിക്കാണിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഇവിടെ ഒന്നുമോ ഏതെന്നു പറയുക.

A. B. (ഒപ്പു).
ഉദ്യോഗം.

F ന്റെ മാതിരി.

കുടിക്കുടിശ്ശിക റജിസ്റ്റർ.

നമ്പർ.	പേർ	അച്ഛന്റെ പേർ	ജാതിയും പേരുള്ളതു എന്നതും	താമസിക്കുന്ന ജില്ല.	താമസിക്കുന്ന താലൂക്കിന്റെ പേരു.	താമസിക്കുന്ന ഗ്രാമത്തിന്റെ പേരു.	കുറിപ്പു.

§ കുടിക്കുടിശ്ശിക നൽകുന്നതിനു ഒരു ഗ്രാമത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള നമ്പർ ഇതിനുനേരെയിടുക.

G എന്ന ക്ലാസ്സ്.

ആശുപത്രിയിലെയും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും അപ്രന്റിസുകൾ.

ക്ലാസ്സ്.

എല്ലാ ആളുകളും.

1. യാതൊരാളെയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചീഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ ഓഫീസർ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെടുന്നില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം രാത്രിയിലെ 8-30 മണിക്കു മുമ്പായോ വൈകുന്നേരം 7 മണിക്കുശേഷമോ പണിക്കാക്കിച്ചേർന്നുള്ളതല്ല.

2. ആറു മണിക്കൂറ് നേരം പണി എടുത്തതിനുശേഷം അരമണിക്കൂറോളം പണി നിർത്തേണ്ടതു. ഈ സമയത്തു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഭംഗികരിക്കുന്ന ഊഴിയപ്പണി സന്നദ്ധരായപ്രകാരം പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളുടേതല്ലാതെ മറെറാരു പണിക്കും നിർത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

3. യാതൊരാളെയും ഞായറാഴ്ച നേരെ മുമ്പോ പിമ്പോ ഉള്ള 3 ദിവസത്തിൽ ഒരു ദിവസം മുഴുവനും ആയാൾക്കു കല്പനയുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുകയും ചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷം ഒരു ഞായറാഴ്ച ദിവസം വല്ല വേലശാലയിലും പണിക്കാക്കിച്ചേർന്നതുമല്ല.

(1) - ൽ (2) - ൽ (3) - ൽ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കുവിധേയങ്ങൾ :

(a) മേൽവിചാരക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരൊ ക്ലാർക്കുമാരൊ കാവല്ക്കാരൊ എഴുത്തുകാരും മറ്റും കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവരൊ ചെയ്യുന്ന പണി,

(b) യന്ത്രശാലയിലൊ കുതിരവാൻറെ കൊട്ടിലിലൊ വാഷ്പശാലയിലൊ തുറമുഖത്തിലൊ കപ്പലിലൊ എഞ്ചിൻ മുറിയിലൊ ശക്തിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന യന്ത്രശാലയിലൊ യന്ത്രത്തോപ്പുകളൊ വിളക്കുകത്തി ഓടുന്നതിനൊ വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി വെളിച്ചത്തിനൊ ഉള്ള ഉപകരണങ്ങളൊ യന്ത്രങ്ങളിലൊ വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തിയാലൊ കയറുപണിനുള്ള സൂത്രപ്പണിയൊ നീരാവിക്കുഴലുകളൊ വെള്ളക്കുഴലുകളൊ ചാനുക്കുഴലുകളൊ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതൊ ആയ പണി.

(c) വേലശാല എടുപ്പുകളുടെ ചുവരുകളൊ തട്ടുകളൊ മറ്റു ഭാഗങ്ങളൊ പൊടിപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതൊ കളങ്ങളൊ കിണറുകളൊ വൃത്തിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനൊ കാറ്റു ഗതാഗതത്തിനൊ ഉള്ള ഉപകരണങ്ങളൊ ദ്രവങ്ങളൊ വെള്ളമൊ കഴുകുകയൊ ലൈൻഷാഫ്ട് തുടങ്ങിയവകളൊ പണ്ടത്തി കത്തിക്കുന്ന വേലശാലകളിലൊ പൊടിപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതായ പണി.

(d) ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ പണി നടത്തുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായ വല്ല യന്ത്രമൊ മറ്റു യാതൊരു സാധനമൊ എണ്ണയിടുന്നതിനൊ പരിശോധിപ്പാനൊ തുടച്ചുവൃത്തിയാക്കുന്നതിനൊ കേടുപാടു തീർക്കുന്നതിനൊ എണ്ണയിടുകയൊ പരിശോധിക്കുകയൊ കേടുപാടു തീർക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതു മേൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനൊ അതിൽ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനൊ ഉദ്യോഗിപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന പണി.

വിവരണം.—ഇതാദ്യഭാഗത്തിൽ ചെടിപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതു "പരിശോധിക്കുകയൊ" "കേടുപാടു തീർക്കുകയൊ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല.

(e) പണിതീർന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ ചിപ്പുകെട്ടുകയൊ കെട്ടായിക്കെട്ടുകയൊ സാമാനങ്ങൾ പൊതികൊള്ളുകയൊ അയക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതു സംബന്ധമായ പണി.

(1) - ൽ (2) - ൽ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു പിന്നെയും വിധേയങ്ങൾ :

(f) പശ തേക്കുകയൊ അച്ചിലിടുകയൊ വരയ്ക്കുകയൊ പുതിയാക്കുകയൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയൊ ഇന്നുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്ന പണി.

(1) ഏതു കട്ടത്തിനു പിന്നെയും വ്യത്യസ്തം:

(ഉ) ശീട്ടുണ്ടു മച്ചടിക്കുകയും ഇണ്ടിവെടുപ്പിക്കുകയും ചായം ഇടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന പണി,

സ്തികൾക്കുമാത്രം.

4. യാതൊരു സ്ത്രീയും രാവിലെ ആറുമണിക്കു മുമ്പായോ വൈകുന്നേരം 7 മണിക്കു ശേഷമോ യാതൊരു ദിവസവും 11 മണിക്കൂറിൽ അധികമായോ പണിയെടുക്കരുതു.

കുട്ടികൾക്കുമാത്രം.

5. യാതൊരു കുട്ടിയെയും രാവിലെ 5-30 മണിക്കു മുമ്പായോ വൈകുന്നേരം 7 മണിക്കുശേഷമോ യാതൊരു ദിവസവും 6 മണിക്കൂറിൽ അധികമോ പണിക്കാക്കി കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

6. വല്ല കുട്ടിയെയും യാതൊരു ദിവസവും മുന്നിലധികം വേലശാലയിൽ യാതൊരാളും പണിക്കുകൊടുക്കയോ പണിനോക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

7. ഒരു കുട്ടിക്കു 9 വയസ്സുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയും വയസ്സിനെയും മോ ബല്യോഗ്യതയെയും പറ്റി താവണ്ണ ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാത്ത പക്ഷം ആ കുട്ടിയെ പണിക്കാക്കിക്കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

8. പണി ഏല്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ എല്ലാ കുട്ടിക്കും അവന്റെ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതമോ ആസാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതത്തെപ്പറ്റിപ്പറയുന്ന ഒരു രേഖയോ അവന്റെ കൈവശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

9. യാതൊരു കുട്ടിയും മറെറാരു കുട്ടിക്കു കൊടുത്ത ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയോ അവനെറ സ്വന്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നപോലെ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

10. യാതൊരു കുട്ടിക്കും, ആക്ട് 7-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ 8-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ ഉള്ള സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. എന്നാൽ അവന്റെ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം അവന്റെ കൈയിൽനിന്നു പോയ്പോയാൽ അവൻ ഒരു ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റ് സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതത്തിനു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാരാപേക്ഷിക്കുമ്പോഴുള്ള അതിനു ഫീസ് 1 രൂപികയായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

11. ഒരു കുട്ടി ഒരു പുതിയ വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കുപോകുമ്പോൾ അവനു വല്ല രോഗത്തുടക്കിൽ താൻ മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും എന്നാൽ പുതിയ വേലശാലാ ഉടമസ്ഥൻ അവന്റെ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

ഒപ്പു.

A. B. (ഒപ്പു),
വേലശാല ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ.

ഒപ്പു വിവരം.

എച്ച്. എ. സ്റ്റുവർട്ട്,
അക്ടിങ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1912.

No. 534.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Medical and Sanitary officer, Godavari, to be a member of the Godavari District Board.

No. 535.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Gopalmiyangar Rama Aiyangar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karur.

No. 536.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Perumaraju Kamaraju Pantula Garu to be Chairman of the municipality of Tenali.

No. 537.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of Mr. Lawrence Patrick Fernandes, L.M. & S., as Vice-Chairman of the municipality of Mangalore.

No. 538.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Paluri Sanyasiraju Pantula Garu to be the Chairman of the municipality of Anakapalle.

No. 539.—In exercise of the power vested in him by subsection (2) of section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the nomination by the municipal council of Coonoor of Mr. George Herbert Coleman as its Chairman.

No. 540.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Sadaya Pillai Pallavarayanpottai Srinivasa Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Mayavaram.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 541.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 M.R.Ry. Vadapatimangalam Tiyagaraja Mudaliyar Ramalinga Mudaliyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Mannargudi Taluk Board.

No. 542.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sripati Sitapatirao Pantula Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Vizagapatam District Board by the Parvatipuram Taluk Board.

No. 543.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kottur Gopala Mudaliyar Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Mannargudi Taluk Board.

No. 544.—The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Mayalgunur Basavanagowd Garu to be a member of the Bellary Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 545.—Whereas the Cuddapah District Board acting in the administration of the trust fund known as "the Sri C. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu's scholarship fund," consisting of a Government promissory-note of the value of Rs. 150 held by the Board has, under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for the vesting of the said fund in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers under the said section of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the said fund shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon trust for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in the scheme notified under section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said property.

Scheme.

Whereas the Cuddapah District Board acting in the administration of the trust property known as "the Sri C. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu's scholarship fund" consisting of a Government promissory-note of the value of Rs. 150 held by the Board has, under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for the settlement of a scheme for the administration of the said fund, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers under the said section of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby direct that the said property shall be administered by the Cuddapah District Board subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The endowment shall be called "the Sri C. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu's scholarship fund".

(2) From and out of the interest accruing from the said endowment, there shall be paid two scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 2-4-0 each to poor and deserving pupils of the fourth standard in the board elementary school at Badvel on the recommendation of the President, for the time being, of the Siddhavattam Taluk Board.

(3) In case the said school ceases to exist, the President of the Cuddapah District Board shall be at liberty to pay the scholarships in any other school and in any other manner according to his discretion.

No. 546.—Whereas the Cuddapah District Board acting in the administration of the trust fund known as "the Pedda Chinna Reddi and five others' scholarship fund" consisting of a Government promissory-note of the value of Rs. 100 held by the Board has, under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for the vesting of the said fund in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers under the said section of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the said fund shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon trust for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in the scheme notified under section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said property.

Scheme.

Whereas the Cuddapah District Board acting in the administration of the trust property known as "the Pedda Chinna Reddi and five others' scholarship fund" consisting of a Government promissory-note of the value of Rs. 100 held by the Board has under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for the settlement of a scheme for the administration of the said fund, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers under the said section of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby direct that the said property shall be administered by the Cuddapah District Board subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The endowment shall be called "the Pedda Chinna Reddi and five others' scholarship fund".

(2) From and out of the interest accruing from the said endowment there shall be paid two scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 1-8-0 each to poor and deserving pupils of the third standard in the board elementary school at Badvel on the recommendation of the President, for the time being, of the Siddhavattam Taluk Board.

(3) In case the said school ceases to exist the President of the Cuddapah District Board shall be at liberty to pay the scholarships in any other school and in any other manner according to his discretion.

No. 547.—In the schedule to notification No. 1087, published at pages 413–414 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 4th July 1911, relating to the acquisition of 13·42 acres of land required for the Uttiramerur-Magaral road in the Chingleput district—

For

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		No. 38, Vengatkheri village.	
Shrotrium, dry, patmash No. 314	Tolti Mottai .	North, No. 309; east, No. 310; south, No. 316; west, No. 316	acre. 38
Do. No. 315.	Do . ..	North, No. 314; east, No. 310; south, No. 311; west, No. 316.	95

Substitute

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		No. 38, Vengatkheri village.	
Shrotrium, dry, patmash No. 314	A. Damaswami Mudaliyar and A. M. ryanaswami Mudaliyar, Shrotriemdars.	North, No. 315, east, No. 316; south, No. 309; west, No. 310.	acre 38
Do. No. 315.	Tolti inam	North, No. 311; east, No. 316; south, No. 314; west, No. 310.	95

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 548.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 25 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarrying gravel for the municipal roads in Kodaikanal; and, under sections 8 and 7, the deputy tahsildar of Kodaikanal is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the deputy tahsildar of Kodaikanal and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Madura District, Kodaikanal taluk, Kodaikanal village.	
Dry, free hold, S. No. 166.	Mr. T. Kittle . ..	North and east, S. No. 165, south and west, Silver Rock road.	CENTS. 10
Do No. 280.	Rev. Isaacson and Rev. Walton.	North, S. No. 298, east, south and west, Roman Catholic Church road	11
Do. No. 34	Dr. F. G. Smith . ..	North and east, S. No. 93; south, upper lake road; west, S. No. 94.	4
		Total ..	25

No. 549.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 8·59 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a local fund metal quarry; and, under sections 8 and 7, the tahsildar of Nellore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahsildar of Nellore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanent, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Ammapalli village.		
Govt., dry, S. No 68-1	Pamati Pichchi Reddi (died), minor sons, Viranghava Reddi, Venku Reddi and Venkatasubba Reddi, guardian Nellore Pedda Subba Reddi	North, S. No 69, east, S No 68-2; south, S No 81-2; west, S. No 61-1.	Acs. 3·61

No. 550.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·94 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road from 6th mile 3rd furlong of the Tiruchengode-Kalippatti road to Rameperam village in the Tiruchengode taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Sankaridrug, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Sankaridrug, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanent, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Tiruchengode taluk, No. 96, Vettur village		
Govt., dry, No. 703-1 B	Kuppusai Gavundan	North, S. No. 703-1 A; east, S No 703-2; south, S. No 703-1 C; west, S. No 708	Acs. ·26
Inam, dry, No. 705-2 B	Muriamman temple land managers, viz., Kolantaudi, Arthanari Andi, Samandi and Kalvandi.	North, S. No 705 A; east, S No. 705 B; south, S. No 705 C, west, S. No. 703-2.	·44
No. 705 B ..	Nallavan, Sengodan, Sengoda Gavundan, Pavakkal Muttan and guardian of minor sons, Kumaraswami Gavundan and Perumal Gavundan	North, S. No 705 A, east, Kumaraswami panjai, south, S. No 705 C; west, S. No. 705 B.	·81
		Total ..	1·69
	Kattanatham ruttu, No 31, Pallamatam village.		
Mulla, dry, No 42 A.	Palani Gavundan	North, patmash No. 42; east, S No 46 A; south, patmash No 41; west, S. No. 705 B	·27
Do. No. 49 A.	Perumal Gavundan, Kumaraswami Gavundan and Kolanda Gavundan.	North patmash field No 49; east, S No 46 A; south, patmash field No. 49; west, S. No. 42 A.	·48
Do No 48 (A)	Palani Gavundan and Kandappa Gavundan	North, patmash field No. 48; east, S. No. 38 A; south, patmash No 48, west, S No 42 A	·35
Do No 38 (A)	Palani Gavundan, Raja Gavundan and Kandappa Gavundan.	North, patmash field No. 38; east, S. No 39 A; south, patmash field No. 38; west, S No. 48 A	·27
Do No 36 (A).	Kumaraswami Gavundan ..	North, patmash field Nos 38 and 39, east, patmash field No 19; south, patmash field No 36; west, S No. 38 A	·39
Do No. 19 A	Velappa Gavundan, Palani Gavundan, Kuppana Gavundan, Nallappa Gavundan and Muttu Gavundan	North, patmash field No. 19; east, S No 17 A; south, patmash field No 17; west, S. No 36 A.	·09
Do No 17 A.	Velappa Gavundan and Palani Gavundan	North, patmash field Nos. 17, 19 and 73-2; east vari, south, patmash field No. 17, west, S. No. 18 A	·60
Do No 74 (A).	Velappa Gavundan, Pariya Gavundan, Kumaraswami Gavundan, Sengoda Gavundan, Kumaraswami Gavundan and Sengoda Gavundan	North, patmash field No. 74; east, S. No 21-13 B; south, patmash field No. 74; west, vari.	·22
Do No. 21-13 (A)	Do. do	North, patmash field No. 21-13 and others, east and south, patmash field No. 21-13, west, S. No. 74 A	·15
		Total .	2·24
		Grand total ..	3·94

L. DAVIDSON,
for Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1912.

No. 113-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Nagore near Negapatam in the Negapatam taluk of the Tanjore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Canara, Salem and Nilgiri districts, the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Nagore Kandiri festival

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 18th to 31st May 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Singanallur, Podanur, Coimbatore, Tudiyalur, Periyanayakkanpalayam, Madukkarai, Samanur, Avanashi Road and Tirupur on the South Indian Railway, the stations of Gudupalli, Kuppam, Mulanur, Patchur, Jalarpet Vaniyambadi, Kethandampatti, Vinnamangalam, Ambur, Gudiyattam, Vaniattur, Melpatti, Vrinjipuram, Kavanur, Latteri, Hospet, Kottur, Gadiganuru, Toranagallu, Bellary, Bellary Cantonment, Hagari, Kudithini, Adoni and Kosigi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and the stations of Katteri, Coonoor and Wellington on the Nilgiri Railway, to the stations of Nagore, Velippalayam, Negapatam Beach, Negapatam, Sikkil, Kivalur, Kuthur and Adiyakkamangalam on the South Indian Railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1912.

No. 118-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 107-P., published on pages 232—235 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd April 1912, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk	Village or town	District.		Village or town.
Anantapur	Gooty	Guntakal Henchinahal. Kadadarabenchi. Karuru. Pakuru. Tetrakallu. Timmancherla. Uravakonda.	Bellary—*cont.*	Hospet	Byin Vaddigeri Gandla Vaddigiri. Jinganuru. Hospet.
				Rayadrug	Govindavada
	Kalyandrug	Narayjigundlapalli.		Siruguppa	Uppurahalu.
Bellary	Adoni	Adoni Azlibanda Kotakallu. Mudigiri. Nagandhanahalli. Sambagallu. Yemmiganuru.	Chittoor	Madanapalle Punganur Palmaner	Madanapalle. Rejupalli. Baireddipalle Palmaner.
	Alur	Bantanahalu. Chippigiri. Kundangurti Medehalu. Molagavalli. Nagaradona. Nemakallu Peddahotaru	Coimbatore	Avanashi	Karaimadai. Mettupalayam.
	Bellary	Bellary. Viraparam.		Coimbatore	Coimbatore Kalappatti Krishnarayapuram. Kuniyamuttur Kurichi. Perur Settipalayam Puliyakulam Sarvaripalayam. Singanallur Sundakkamuttur. Tudiyalur. Vellakinar. Vellalur.
	Hadagalli	Hadagalli. Holagondi.		Kollegal	Mallur.
	Harpanahalli	Harpanahalli. Munnoramsalareda		Palladam	Kallapalayam Oddarpalaiyam Pappampatti.

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor	Coonoor Wellington Cantonment.	North Arcot—*cont.*	Tirappattur—*cont.*	Vaniyambadi town. Vaniyambadi village. Vellakkuttai.
	Ootacamund.	Kukkal.		Vellore ..	Sedarulai.
North Arcot.	Gudiyattam	Kavanur. Vadugantangal. Udayendram.		Attur ..	Naduvalur. Peddumeyakkampalaiyam. Punavasal
	Tirappattur	Alangayam. Ambur. Chinnakallupatti. Devastanam. Kadayanji. Mangalam. Naramangapuram. Natteyampalli. Nekkundi. Pannandakuppam Punneri. Tirappattur Valaiyampatti Vallipattu.		Dharmapuri.	Komarasamipatti.
			Salem ..	Hosur ..	Arleri. Bagalur. Berikai. Matagondapalli Punganlli. Sanamavu. Tradi.
				Krishnagiri ..	Kallagurki.
			South Canara	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	II. Bombay—*cont.*	3. *Southern Division*—*cont.* (*b*) Towns and ports— Hubli. Panvel. Vengurla. (*c*) States and Agencies— Bijapur Savantvadi.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmedabad. Kaira. Surat. Thana. (*b*) Towns and ports— Bassein. Bhiwandi. Bombay. Balsar. Mahim. Surat. Thana. (*c*) States and Agencies— Surat.		4. *Sind*— Town and port— Kazachi
	2. *Central Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Satara. Sholapur West Khandesh. (*b*) Town— Poona.		5. *Political Charges*— States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State. Cutch State. Kathiawar agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country Satara agency.
	3. *Southern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Belgaum Bijapur. Dharwar. Kanara. Kolaba. Ratnagiri.	III. Bengal.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Burdwan. Darbhanga. Gaya. Hazaribagh. Manbhum. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. 24. Parganahs. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. Santhal Parganas.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
III. Bengal —*cont.*	(b) Towns— Bhagalpur. Calcutta. Gaya. Howrah. Monghyr. Patna.
IV. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Attock. Ambala. Budaun. Delhi. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jullundar. Karnal. Lohare. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Montgomery. Moradabad. Multan. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot
	(b) States— Jind. Kapurthala. Malerkotla. Patiala.
	(c) Town— Delhi.
V. Burma ..	(a) Districts— Amherst. Bassein. Bhamo. Hanthawady. Mandalay. Maubin. Meiktila. Minbu. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Shwebo. Thaton. Thayetmyo. Toungoo Yawathin.
	(b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon
VI. The Central Provinces	(a) Districts— Akola. Amraoti Balaghat. Bandara. Betul. Buldana.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VI. The Central Provinces —*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Chindwara. Drug. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsinggur. Nimar. Raipur. Sangor. Seoni. Wardha. Yeotmal.
	(b) Towns— Amraoti. Badnur. Balaghat. Bilaspur. Chanda. Chindwara. Damoh. Jubbulpore town. Jubbulpore Cantonment Kamptee Cantonment. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsingpur. Raipur. Sangor. Seoni. Wardha.
	(c) State— Nandgaon.
VII. Rajputana.	Alwar State. Bharatpur State. Jaipur State. Jhalawar State. Kotah State. Mewar State. Tonk State. Udaipur City.
VIII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Bareilly. Basti Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Dehra Dun. Etah. Etawah. Farukkabad. Fatehpur. Ferozepora Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States and Towns of 55,000 or more inhabitants	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants
VIII. The United Provinces —*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.*	IX. Central India.	Barwani State.
	Gujranwala.		Bhopal State.
	Gurgaon.		Datia State.
	Gurdaspur.		Dewas State (Junior Branch)
	Hardoi		Indore State.
	Jalaun.		Kurwai State.
	Jaunpur.		Maihar State.
	Jhansi.		Malwa Pract of Gwalior
	Kori.		Mhow Cantonment
	Lucknow		Nagode State.
	Mainpuri		Narsingarh State.
	Meerut		Orchha State
	Mirzapur.		Rajgarh State
	Mathra.		Rewa State.
	Muzaffarnagar		Sohawal State.
	Naini Tal.	X. Hyderabad State.	(a) Districts—
	Partabgarh.		Adilabad
	Pilibhit.		Atrafbalda.
	Rai Bareli.		Aurangabad
	Saharanpur		Bidar.
	Shahjahanpur.		Bir.
	Sitapur		Gulbarga.
	Sultanpur.		Karimnagar.
	Unao.		Mahbubnagar.
	(b) Towns—		Medak.
	Agra.		Nalgonda.
	Allahabad.		Nander
	Bareilly		Nizamabad
	Benares		Parbhani
	Cawnpore.		Raichur.
	Farrukhabad.		Usmanabad.
	Fyzabad		Warangal.
	Jhansi		(b) Towns—
	Lucknow.		Hyderabad
	Meerut.		Secunderabad
	Shahjahanpur.	XI. Kashmir ..	Jammu.

E.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Tuticorin.	Madukkarai	Tirupur.
Singanallur.	Periyanayakkanpalaiyam.	Somanur.	
Podanur.		Avanashi Road	
Coimbatore			

The Nilgiri Railway.

Kateri	Coonoor.	Wellington

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Tirumangalam.	Lotteri	Hagari.
Kuppam.	Ambur.	Hospet	Kudatini.
Mulanur.	Gudiyattam.	Kottur.	Adoni.
Palakuf.	Velattur.	Gadigeonru	Koreigi.
Jalarpet.	Mailpatti.	Toranagallu.	
Vaniyambadi.	Viriyiperum.	Bellary.	
Kethandampatti.	Kavanur.	Bellary Cantonment.	

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G O No. 532 P., dated 31st May 1900.

L. DAVIDSON,
for Secretary to Government.

No. 114-*P.*—The following notification of the Cochin Durbar, Local and Legislative Department, dated 24th March 1912, is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in certain British districts adjoining the State and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Pooram festival at Trichur in the Cochin State on Friday the 14th Medom 1087 corresponding to the 26th April 1912, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation 1 of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Pooram festival at Trichur is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

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Regd. No. L.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1912.

No. 56.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Annu Chidambara Pranatartiharu Aiyar Avargal, Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from or after the 15th April 1912 under articles 260 and 345 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 57.—Miss Henrietta Wilhelmina Bernard, Superintendent of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras, has been granted a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months. This cancels notification No. 8, dated 20th January 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1912.

No. 55.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

L. DAVIDSON,
for *Secretary to Government.*

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R.Ry. S Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Mayavaram, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Negapatam Range, will be considered to have acted as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mayavaram Range, in the probationary class, from the 8th August to the 2nd September 1911 (inclusive)

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 2nd April 1912. A. G. BOURNE, *Director of Public Instruction.*

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Babu Raghunatha Das, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Aska Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Billigunda Range—to join immediately after the completion of the annual return work

(2) M.R Ry. S. Ganapati, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Billigunda Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Russelkonda Range, *vice* M.R Ry V Narasimharayudu on other duty or until further orders—to join on relief by No. (1).

(3) M.R.Ry. Sribatsa Kotho, Headmaster, Government Training school, Russelkonda, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Russelkonda Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Aska Range, *vice* No. (1)—to join on relief by No. (2).

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 4th April 1912. A. G. BOURNE, *Director of Public Instruction.*

SUB-ASSISTANTS' AND SUPERVISORS' TESTS

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Sub-Assistants' and Supervisors' Tests will be held on the 24th and 25th April 1912 at the undermentioned centres :—

Centre.	Superintendent.	
(1) Bellary	Assistant Inspector of Schools,	Bellary.
(2) Berhampur	Do.	Ganjam.
(3) Cabcat	Do.	Malabar.
(4) Cuttoor	Do.	North Arcot.
(5) Combatore	Do.	Combatore
(6) Cuddapah	Do	Cuddapah.
(7) Guntur	Do.	Guntur.
(8) Madras ..	Do.	Chingleput.
(9) Madura ..	Do.	Madura.
(10) Mangalore	Do.	South Canara.
(11) Tinnevelly	Do	Tinnevelly.
(12) Rajahmundry	Do.	Godavari
(13) Salem	Do	Salem.
(14) Tanjore	Do.	Tanjore.
(15) Vizagapatam	Do.	Vizagapatam.

2. The tests will be held in the buildings occupied by the Government Training Schools for Masters in all the centres, except Madras, Cuddapah and Madura where they will be held in the institutions named against each :—

Madras	Madrasa-i-Azam.
Cuddapah	Municipal High School, Cuddapah
Madura	Government Technical Institute, Madura.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 26th March 1912. A. G. BOURNE, *Director of Public Instruction.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1912.

Candidates for the ensuing Government Technical Examinations are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which requires plans to be copied, or scales and diagrams to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in *Surveying and Leveling (Advanced grade only)* will be allowed to bring with them their mathematical tables for use in the examination

Candidates in Carpentry, Fitter's Work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc, must bring their own tools, etc., with them

Candidates in Book-keeping, Commercial Geography, Shorthand and Type-writing will be expected to bring with them, for use in the examination hall, their own rulers, erasers, knives, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under "Commerce" will be allowed also to bring with them ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

Candidates in shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right

Candidates in Typewriting will have to bring their own type-writers also and the necessary carbon paper with them and must specify clearly on their answer-papers the particular kind of machine used by them as, otherwise, their answer-papers will not be valued.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER OF TIME AND SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO WHICH THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED.

N.B.—The examination will begin each day, in the forenoon at 10 A.M., and in the afternoon at 2 P.M., except in the case of Type-writing for which the arrangement is different as shown in the time-table. The examination in this subject will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning, if the candidates have to be examined in batches.

[The figures under the letters E, I, S and A in the third column show the duration of the question-papers for the respective grades.]

Place of Examination at *Madras*.	Days.	Time.	Subjects.
	1912	Forenoon ..	Surveying and Levelling (E I A) 3 3 3
Senate House, Chepauk.	Friday, 26th April	11-15 A.M. (a)	Type-writing (E.) 1+½
		Afternoon ..	Surveying and Levelling (A) 3
		Forenoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.) 2
Do	Saturday, 27th April.	12-15 P.M. (a)	Type-writing (I.) 1+½
		10 A.M. (a) ..	Type-writing (A.) 1+½
		Afternoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.) 2
Hindu Theological High School, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Monday, 29th April.	Forenoon ..	Agriculture (I.) 3, Building Materials and Construction (E I.A.*) 2 2 2, Machine Construction (E.I.); Hygiene (E.), Book-keeping (I.A.) 2 2 2
		Afternoon ..	Agriculture (E.), Building Materials and Construction (I.A †) 2 2 2, Machine Construction (E.I.); Book-keeping (E.I.A.) 1 1 1, Materia Medica (I.) 3
Do.	Tuesday, 30th April	Forenoon ..	Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (E I.A.) 3 3 3, Building Materials and Construction (A ‡) 2 2 2, Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I.A.*) 3 3 3, General Biology (I S.) 3 3 3, Theory and Practice of Commerce (E I A.) 3 3 3
		Afternoon ..	Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (A.‡) 3 3 3, Botany (E.I.S.) 2 2 2, Horticulture (I.) 2, Tobacco (I.) 3, Building-Drawing and Estimating (E.I.*A *) 3 3 3, Steam and the Steam-engine (E I A †) 3 3 3, Theory and Practice of Commerce (E A.), Animal Physiology (E.) 2 2
Do.	Wednesday, 1st May	Forenoon ..	Inorganic Chemistry (E I S.A.) 2 2 2 2, Building-Drawing and Estimating (E I ‡ A.§) 3 3 3, Heat (I.) 3, Annuities and Life Insurance (I.), Steam and the Steam-engine (A ‡) 2 2 2 3, Commercial Geography (A.) 3
		Afternoon ..	Inorganic Chemistry (A); Organic Chemistry (I.A.) 2 2, Building-Drawing and Estimating (I.IA ‡) 3 3, Light (I.) 3, Annuities and Life Insurance (L.) 3, Banking (E.I.) 3 3
Do.	Thursday, 2nd May.	Forenoon ..	Veterinary Science (E A.—First stage or Third stage); Applied Mechanics (I A.); Mensuration (E I.); Electricity and Magnetism (E.I.A.) 3 3 3, Metallurgy (A.); Commercial Geography (I.A.) 3 3 3
		Afternoon ..	Earthwork and Road-making (E.I.); Veterinary Science (A.—Second stage or Third stage), Applied Mechanics (I.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (A.), Metallurgy (A); Electro-Metallurgy (I A.); Commercial Geography (E. I.A.) 2+1 3 3
Senate House, Chepauk.	Friday, 3rd May.	Forenoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E I.A.), Applied Mechanics (A.), Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I.A.), Shorthand (I A.—*vide* time-table on the next page). 3 3 3 3 3
		Afternoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.I.A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I A.); Carpentry (I.); Shorthand (E I.—*vide* time-table on the next page) 3 3 3 3 3
Do	Saturday, 4th May	Forenoon ..	Machine Drawing (I A.); Bridge-work (E. I.), Photography (I.) 4+3 3 3, Practical Telegraphy (E I A.), Geology (I.); Shorthand (A.—*vide* time-table on the next page). 3 3 3 3
		Afternoon .	Physiography (E I.); Machine Drawing (E I.‡ A ‡), Bridge-work (I.); Practical Telegraphy (I.A.); Mineralogy (I.); Economic Entomology (I.), Fitter's work (I.), Shorthand (A.—*vide* time-table on the next page). 3 3 3 3 3 3

E. = Elementary. I. = Intermediate A = Advanced. S. = Special.
* Second paper † Second paper continued ‡ First paper continued § The same paper continued
‖ First paper.

(a) No candidate (in Type-writing coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination itself may not take place until after 15 minutes from that hour. The examination in this subject will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning if the candidates have to be examined in batches.

Note.—The dates and hours fixed for the Elementary Examination in Carpentry and in Fitter's work and for the examinations in Practical Pharmacy, Special Laboratory Course and Practical Dispensing will be notified separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Oral and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

SHORTHAND EXAMINATIONS.

Hour.	Grade.	Paper.	Subject.
	Friday, 3rd May 1912		
10-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Intermediate	First paper	Dictation.
10-30 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.	Do	Do.	Transcription of the same.
10-30 A.M. to 11 A.M.	Advanced	Do.	Dictation.
11 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.	Do	Do	Transcription of the same
2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Intermediate	Second paper	Dictation and Elaboration of notes.
1-30 P.M. to 2-45 P.M.	Elementary	First paper	Dictation.
2-45 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same.
4-15 P.M. to 5-15 P.M.	Do.	Second paper	Paper on principles
4-5 P.M. to 5-5 P.M.	Intermediate	Third paper	Paper on principles.
	Saturday, 4th May 1912.		
10-45 A.M. to 1-45 P.M.	Advanced	Second paper	Dictation and Elaboration of notes.
2-30 P.M. to 3 P.M.	Do	Third paper	Dictation.
3 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Do.	Do	Condensation of the same.

Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

1. No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

3. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers

4. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Commissioner.

5. Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, *if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

6. *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines will, however be allowed.

7. Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer-papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs

8. Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

9. A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-papers Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

10. Any answer papers, or any work in Carpentry, Fitter's Work, etc., sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-papers and drawings should be stitched or pinned together at the upper left-hand corner, and the whole folded in *two*, lengthwise (not crosswise into four) The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer-paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded

11. Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

12. Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers, or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 28th March 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1912.

Oral and Practical Examinations.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., in which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below :—

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.						
(1) FOR BELLARY, TIRUPATI, CUDDAPAH AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.						
1912			*At Madras.*			
Thursday, 4th April.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	6-45 A.M.	9	College of Engineering, Chepauk, Madras.	Mr. W. G Molesworth (a) and Mr. W. H. James.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate	6-45 A.M.	2	Do.	Do.
Do.	Bridge-work..	Elementary.	6-45 A.M.	3	Do	Mr. W. H James (b) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
Do.	Surveying and Levelling	Intermediate.	6-45 A.M.	3	Do	Mr A B. Strange (c) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth,
Do.	Do.	Elementary.	6-45 A.M.	3	Do.	Do.
Friday, 5th April.	Do.	Intermediate.	6-45 A.M.	20	Do.	Mr W G. Molesworth (a) and Mr. W H. James
Do.	Applied Mechanics	Elementary	2 P.M	27	Do.	Mr. W. H James (b) and Mr W. G Molesworth.
Do.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Intermediate. Elementary.	2 P.M. 6-45 A.M.	5 25	Do. Do.	Mr W. H. James (b) and Mr W. G Molesworth
Do.	Do	Intermediate.	6-45 A.M	7	Do	Do. Mr. W G. Molesworth (a) and Mr. A. B Strange
Saturday, 6th April.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	2 P.M.	10	Do.	Mr. A B Strange (c) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate	2 P.M.	15	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (a) and Mr. W. H James
Do.	Do.	Advanced ..	2 P.M	3	Do	Do.
Monday, 8th April.	Machine Construction.	Elementary.	6-45 A.M.	6	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Intermediate	6-45 A.M.	22	Do	Mr. H B Pearce(a) and Mr. W. H. James.
Tuesday, 9th April.	Steam and the Steam Engine.	Elementary	6-45 A.M	15	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	6-45 A.M.	6	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 10th April.	Mensuration.. ..	Elementary.	6-45 A.M.	66	Do.	Mr W. G. James (b) and Mr H. B. Pearce.
Do.	Do. ..	Intermediate.	6-45 A.M.	1	Do.	Mr H. B. Pearce(a) and Mr. W. H. James.
....	Fitter's work .. Do ..	Elementary Intermediate	.. .	15 6	.. . .	Mr. W. H James (b) and Mr H. B Pearce ....

(a) Ellpank, Madras. (b) Chepauk, Madras. (c) Nungambakam, Madras.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 28th March 1912.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1911 AND JANUARY 1912.

(1) NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF SINGLE SUBJECT CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 8th July next *and for three months only from that date.*

2. All candidates except such of them as were examined at Madras, Mercara, Bangalore, Mysore, Trivandrum, Trichur or Ernakulam, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which the centres entered opposite to their names in the pass-lists are situated: those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Tahsildar of Madras; those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore; and those examined at Trivandrum, Trichur and Ernakulam, to the Honourable the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in one or more subjects at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified)

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 8th October next will be required, under G.O. No. 360, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of Annas Eight for each certificate for the Elementary grade and of One Rupee for each certificate for the Intermediate or for the Advanced grade.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should *not* be made *in the undermentioned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* No. 2 *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(2) NOTICE REGARDING GROUP CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

Candidates who, at the Government Technical Examinations held in November and January last, completed the tests prescribed for a *Group Certificate* or a *Diploma* or likewise completed the tests at the examinations held in January, April, June, November or December in any year but have not obtained group certificates and diplomas are requested to furnish the undersigned, before the 1st July next, with the information required under the several heads in the annexed form.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application for a Group Certificate or a Diploma which does not contain all the required particulars. [Applications which are received later than the 1st July will not be attended to before December next.]

[The Group Certificates and Diplomas will be forwarded to applicants on or after the 31st August next.]

Register number	Name of candidate.*	Subjects passed in.				Year and month in which the examination was held	Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette* notifying candidate's success		Address in full.	Remarks.
		Subject.	Grade.	Class.	Number in order of merit		Date.	Page.		

* The entries in this column should exactly correspond with the entries in the respective pass-lists. Wherever they do not correspond, the necessary explanation and proof of identity should be submitted.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 28th March 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1912.

I.—NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL CANDIDATES.

Candidates in the Mofussil are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall at each station three days before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list. For any further information regarding he

examination, they should apply to the Chief Superintendents of the Written examination. The addresses of the Chief Superintendents at the various mofussil stations are given below :—

Stations	Chief Superintendents.
Amalapuram	Headmaster, Board High School, Amalapuram.
Bangalore	Headmaster, R B A.N.M.'s High School, Bangalore.
Bellary	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Bellary.
Bezwada	Headmaster, C M S. High School, Bezwada.
Calicut	Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calicut.
Chicacole	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Chicacole.
Coimbatore	Headmaster, Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.
Conjeeveram	Headmaster, U F C M. High School, Conjeeveram.
Cuddalore	Headmaster, Town High School, Cuddalore
Ernakulam	Headmaster, High School Department, Ernakulam College, Ernakulam.
Guntur	Headmaster, Town High School, Guntur
Kumbakonam ..	Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam
Kurnool	Headmaster Government Training School, Kurnool.
Lovedale (Ootacamund).	....
Madura	Superintendent, Government Technical Institute, Madura.
Mangalore	Principal, Government College, Mangalore.
Masulipatam ..	Headmaster, Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Mysore	....

[*N.B.*—The examinations at Mysore will be held in the .]

Nazareth ..	The Manager, Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
Rajahmundry ..	Vice-Principal, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
Salem	Headmaster, Government Training School, Salem.
Tanjore	Headmaster, Government Training School, Tanjore.
Tinnevelly	Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Tirupati	Headmaster, H E L. Mission High School, Tirupati.
Trichinopoly	Principal, S P G. College, Trichinopoly
Trichur	Headmaster, Sirkar High School, Trichur.
Trivandrum	....
Vizagapatam	Principal, Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau College, Vizagapatam.

II.—NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Candidates who have applied to be examined at Madras are informed that the examinations in the subjects put down for the 26th and 27th April and for the 3rd and 4th May in the time-table now appearing in the *Fort St. George Gazette* will be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, and those in the subjects put down for the 29th and 30th April and for the 1st and 2nd May in the same time-table will be held at the Hindu Theological High School, Mint Street, Georgetown.

No hall-tickets will be issued, but a copy of the nominal list will be posted on the notice board at the entrance to the Senate House and the Hindu Theological High School, on the 23rd April, and all the candidates to be examined at Madras are expected to learn their register numbers from the list.

III.—NOTICE REGARDING THE EXAMINATION IN TYPE-WRITING.

Both at Madras and in the Mofussil

Candidates coming up in Type-writing must bring with them their own type-writers—the Remington, Yost, New Century, Smith Premier, Densmore, Empire, Underwood, Oliver, Armstrong or L.C. Smith & Brothers machine. The candidates will, if necessary, be examined in *batches*, but at least every *five* candidates for the *Elementary* grade, at least every *four* candidates for the *Intermediate* grade and at least every *three* candidates for the *Advanced* grade must have one machine among them.

In the mofussil, heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils should be examined in batches and private candidates who desire to be similarly examined should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *three* days before the examination and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At Madras, heads of institutions and private candidates should make similar arrangements with the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, at 11 A.M., on Tuesday the 23rd April, at the Old College, Nungambakkam.

The examinations in Type-writing will, wherever the candidates have to be examined in batches, be conducted as in the following time-table :—

Batch.	Elementary examination.	Intermediate examination.	Advanced examination
	26th April.	*27th April.*	*27th April.*
First batch	7 A.M. to 9 A.M.	7 A.M. to 9 30 A.M. ..	7 A.M. to 10 A.M.
Second batch	9-15 A.M. to 11-15 A.M. ..	9-45 A.M. to 12-15 P.M. ..	10-15 A.M. to 1-15 P.M.
Third batch	11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. ..	12-30 P.M. to 3 P.M. ..	1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Fourth batch	1-45 P.M. to 3-45 P.M. ..	3 15 P.M. to 5-45 P.M. ..	.. ..
Fifth batch	4 P.M. to 6 P.M.	....	....

In the case of the *Elementary* examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 11-15 A.M., and no candidate for the third, fourth and fifth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination. Similarly in the case of the *Intermediate* examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave until 1-15 P.M., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted. For the *Advanced* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 10 A.M., and no candidate for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates that have each a separate machine and that do not want to be examined in batches are expected to appear for their examination with the third batch for the Elementary and Intermediate examinations, and with the second batch for the Advanced examination.

Managers and instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination rooms *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate this to the manager or instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit such manager or instructor to enter the hall or room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the manager or instructor.

A similar concession will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has some one outside who is willing to inspect the machine and put it right, etc.

No extra time will be given to candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 28th March 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JUNE 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the *Written test* in connection with the next Government Technical Examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering, *Intermediate* grade, will be held on Wednesday the 19th June 1912, *the viva voce test being conducted immediately after this date* in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. The *Written* and *viva voce* examinations will be held only at Madras. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre other than Madras.

3. In the case of applications from *pupils*, the head of the institution from which they are sent is requested to see, before signing the certificate at the foot of such application, that the institution has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in Minor Sanitary Engineering according to the Intermediate grade.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognised for *General Education only* should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for the Technical examinations.

4. Each candidate should submit along with his application a certificate signed by the Sanitary Engineer or the Assistant Sanitary Engineer that he has undergone a five months' course in "Minor Sanitary Engineering—Intermediate grade".

5. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on *printed forms so that they reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 30th April, after which date no applications will be received.*

6. Candidates in the mofussil should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the taluk in which they are resident or of the district to which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Nungambakkam, and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the mofussil requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

7. The prescribed *fee* of Rupees five, that is, the fee prescribed for a subject according to the Intermediate grade, must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, on or before the 30th April, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application. Care should be taken to see that the fee is remitted *sufficiently early* so that the fee receipt obtained may be attached to the applications which must reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 30th April. *On no account will the fees be received in the Commissioner's Office whether sent in cash or by Post Office orders.*

NOTE.—*At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fees should be collected by the Headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Bank of Madras together with two lists of the pupils, one of which will be retained by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the Headmaster. This latter list should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to Headmasters on application.*

8. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid *stamp securely fastened to it* :—

[*Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations*]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Nungambaukam,
Madras, S.W.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose *an addressed post-card in their respective applications*. The post-card should bear the sender's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.*

9. Candidates should write their names, their father's names, and their house names *distinctly* and *in full* in their applications, and give their *address in full* also; if "Other Hindus", they should state in column 5 of their applications whether they are "Non-Brahman Caste Hindus" or "Panchamas." Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

N B.—*The occupation or profession of candidates, or the appointments held by them, should invariably be stated—in full—in column* 10 *of their applications.*

10. *The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excuse for that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Candidates are accordingly warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fee, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination.*

11. Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the written examination will be conducted as shown in the following table :—

Day.	Hour.	Subject.
1912, Wednesday, 19th June ..	11 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade).

12. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regulating the examinations, and to the syllabus for the subject, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Press, Madras. No copies either of the syllabus or of the notification can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

13. *Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractices of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 5th April 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1914.

The edition of Pratâpa Mudaliyâr Charitram—one of the Tamil Text-books in Prose for the above examination—by Mr. V. Gnanaprakasam Pillai, Mayavaram, is the one prescribed by the University.

Senate House, 2nd April 1912.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

In the list of text-books in Tamil Poetry prescribed for the above examination—

For "Tiruvengada Yenbu, (61—100) 50 stanzas" *read* "Tiruvêngadamâlai (Pillaipermal Aiyangar), stanzas 31—100", and *for* "Vili Bharatam, Karna Parvam, 50 *stanzas*" *read* "Villi Bharatam, Karna Parvam (16th day's war), 91 *stanzas.*"

Senate House, 2nd April 1912.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

In the list of text-books prescribed in Malayalam for the B.A. Degree Examination, 1913, under the old Regulations—

For "Bhāshā Śākuntalam, by Valia Koyil Tamburan" *read* "Bhāshā Śākuntalam, 1st Edition, by Valya Koyil Tamburan."

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., L.L.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 4th April 1912.

CORRIGENDUM.

In the list of text-books prescribed in *Malayalam* as first language for the M.A. Degree Examination, 1913—

For "Pṛichchhāryāvartam, by Mārtānda Varma" *read* "Pṛichchhāryāvartam, by T. K. Krishna Menon, B.A.; Mārtānda Varma, by C. V. Raman Pillai, B.A."

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., L.L.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 4th April 1912.

LAW COLLEGE, MADRAS.

AUTUMN TERM, 1912

Work for the autumn term for all the classes will commence on Monday, 8th July 1912, and the attendance will count from that date.

New Admissions.

B.L., F.L. and Pleadership Classes.—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. Class shall have passed the First in Law Examination and those seeking admission to the F.L. and Pleadership Classes, the B.A. Degree Examination.*

Term Fees.—The term fee for the F.L. Class will be Rs. 75, for the B.L. Class Rs. 100, and for the Pleadership Class Rs. 50. But Muhammadan, Uriya and all other students belonging to the backward classes or castes specified in article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code will be required to pay only half the usual fee under G.Os. No. 632, Educational, dated 8th October 1898, and No. 290, Educational, dated 29th May 1901, and under Proceedings, Dis. No. 4568, dated 8th June 1908, of the Director of Public Instruction.

All fees must be paid into the *Bank of Madras* (at the Head office only) between Monday, 1st July and Monday, 15th July 1912, to the credit of Government under the head "XIX. Educational Fees—Government Colleges, Professional—Law College," and the receipt filed in the College office as shown below. Fees should not, under any circumstances, be paid at the branches of the Bank of Madras or into the Government treasuries, and the Principal will decline to receive fees or receipts tendered to him either personally or through the Post or Telegraph office, and *no exception* whatever will be made to this rule.

Application for Admission.

NOTE.—(1) Application forms may be obtained from the College clerk. These must be duly filled up and filed in the College office, with the Bank's *fee receipt*, and, in the case of F.L. candidates, the vaccination certificate. *Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the College office.*

(2) *Vaccination.*—Under G.O. No. 903, Public, dated 15th August 1894, *all persons applying for admission into Government Professional Colleges* are required to produce "certificate of re-vaccination after the completion of the tenth year; or should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having suffered from small-pox before or during their tenth year, they must produce a certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of small-pox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with small-pox after he had completed his tenth year."

(3) *The certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination referred to above must, under the rules embodied in the Government Order quoted above* (vide *Rule* 13), *be granted by either Surgeons, or Assistant Surgeons, or Apothecaries, or Hospital Assistants or Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.*

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* No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he presents, together with his application, a transfer certificate showing (a) the name of the candidate in full, (b) the date of birth as entered in the admission register, (c) the dates on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution, (d) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, (e) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled, and (f) that he has paid all fees or other money due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

No student will be allowed to attend the B.L. and Pleadership Classes together.

AUTUMN TERM, 1912

The programme of work will be as follows :—

Subjects		
B.L. CLASS.		
Law of Property	.. ..	The Junior Professor.
Indian Constitutional Law	.. ..	The Principal.
Hindu and Muhammadan Law	.. ..	The Assistant Professors.
F.L. CLASS.		
Roman Law and Jurisprudence	.. ..	The Principal.
Law of Torts	.. ..	The Junior Professor.
Law of Contracts	.. ..	*Lectures*—The Junior Professor. *Classes*—The Assistant Professor.
PLEADERSHIP CLASS.		
Indian Contracts Act	.. ..	The Principal (with the F.L. Class).
Easements	.. ..	The Junior Professor (with the B.L. Class).
Code of Civil Procedure	.. ..	The Assistant Professors.
Hindu Law	.. ..	Do
Law of Landlord and Tenant	.. ..	Do.
Law of Torts	.. ..	The Junior Professor (with the F.L. Class

Law College, Madras,
4th April 1912.

R. A. NELSON, M.A., LL.M., *Bar.-at-Law*,
Principal.

NOTICE

Applicants who seek admission into the Teachers' College, Saidapet, L.T. section, in July 1912 are informed that printed forms of application are not yet ready and that they will be sent to them as soon as they are received from the press.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
2nd April 1912

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Principal.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The office of the undersigned has been removed from Vizagapatam to Waltair.

Office of the Inspres. of Girls' Schools, N. Circle,
Waltair, 4th April 1912.

C. E. RHENIUS,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of March 1912 was as follows :—

	Signatures made in												Number of			
	English.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Marathi.	Canarese.	Oriyas.	Chinese.	Singhalese.	Malayalam.	Persian.	Total number signatures.	Unable to sign.	Total number visitors.	Males.	Females.	Total number visitors.	Daily average.
Natural History and Archæological section.																			
Week days ..	2,783	310	126	1,458	9	18	13	...	...	...	23	...	5,063	7,961	13,024	7,141	4,883	12,024	397
Sundays ..	915	80	64	490	...	5	9	...	...	...	5	...	1,567	6,651	4,448	2,845	1,603	4,448	849
Art, Industrial and Ethnological section.																			
Week days ..	1,473	260	108	3,958	...	5	32	...	...	...	18	...	5,850	10,770	16,650	7,104	5,042	12,146	344
Sundays ..	667	91	32	491	1	3	9	...	...	...	30	...	1,324	3,140	4,464	3,081	1,379	4,460	446

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras,
9th April 1912.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent, Government Museum.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from recently trained elementary higher and lower grade women teachers for the following posts which are permanently vacant :—

(1) Headmistress, Board Girls' school, Alwartirunagari, on Rs. 15 per mensem.
(2) Second Assistant Teacher do. do. on Rs. 10 per mensem.
(3) Third Assistant Teacher do. do. on Rs. 10 per mensem.

Applications should be accompanied with copies of certificates of education and character, and should contain the following particulars :—

Name, age, caste, general and professional qualifications, present employment and salary.

M. H. VENKATESWARA AIYAR,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ag. in Tinnevelly Girls' Range.

Palamcottah, 26th March 1912.

WANTED a B.A., L.T., as supervising Headmaster for the Town Incomplete Secondary School, Rajahmundry, on Rs. 60—2—70 by annual increments.

SECRETARY,
Town I. S. School, Rajahmundry.

12th March 1912.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Matriculates and candidates holding School Final certificates for the post of an Assistant Master in the Board Secondary School, Bhavani, on a salary of Rs. 17½—½—20. The post is a permanent one and applications must reach the undersigned before the 15th April 1912, with copies of recent testimonials.

A. VEDACHALA AIYAR,
President, Taluk Board.

Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board Office at Bhavani,
30th March 1912.

WANTED a Head Peon for the Reformatory School, Chingleput, from 1st June. He must be a Caste Hindu, not older than 45 years of age. A warder of the Jail department or a retired jemadar preferred. Pay Rs. 15 with free quarters. Applications with testimonials to be submitted through heads of offices.

D. S. O'KEEFFE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Superintendent.

Reformatory School, Chingleput,
27th March 1912.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 15.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1912. [PRICE, 5 ANNAS.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c

JUDICIAL.

Leave.—The undermentioned officer has been granted furlough under articles 227 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations :—

M.R.Ry. Tirukalavur Subbaiyar Krishna Aiyar Avargal, District Munsif of Narsapur, for one year and five months from 27th May 1912. He is permitted to prefix the vacation of his Court to the leave.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
2nd April 1912.

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave for one month to Mr. C. M. Hedgson, District Forest Officer, Anantapur, from or after the 5th May 1912.

Posting.—The Board orders the following posting :—

Mr. E. C. M. Mascarenhas, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to do duty under the District Forest Officer, Anantapur, from the date of his return from leave.

Leave.—Under articles 260 and 345 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board of Revenue has granted privilege leave to M.R.Ry. T. V. Srinivasa Aiyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector, South Canara, for one month from or after the 15th April 1912.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th April 1912.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 260 and 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Bertie Miller Marriott, Inspector, is granted combined leave for six months (privilege leave for two months and fifteen days and leave on private affairs for three months and fifteen days in continuation thereof) from 15th April 1912.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Kshatry Gopal Singh, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th April 1912.

Transfers.—Mr. Clifford Scott Baynes Mesquita, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Kanuparti Circle to the charge of the Adivampatnam Circle. To join on 15th April 1912.

M.R.Ry. Cavilhandolam Kesava Pillai, Assistant Inspector, is recalled from leave and posted to the charge of the Kanuparti Circle. To join at once.

Mr. Robert Stuart Sheppard, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Madanapalle to the charge of the Madras Depot Circle. To join on relief.

Mr. Frederick Hoddieg, Inspector, is posted to the Madanapalle Circle.

This cancels his posting to the Arni Circle published on page 670, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th March 1912.

Mr. Hubert Lionel Prager, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Ellore Circle to the charge of the Arni Circle. To join on relief.

M.R.Ry. Anakavur Balakrishna Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Mangimpudi Circle to the Rentgunta Distillery, *vice* Mr. Joseph Augustine Fernandez, Assistant Inspector, transferred. To join at once.

M.R.Ry. Peruvemba Koppan Patter Parasurama Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Calicut to the Mangalore Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Walajabad Arunachala Mudali Manikka Mudali, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join at once.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk 6th April 1912

Transfers.—Mr. William John Woodhouse, Inspector, is transferred from the Kavali to the Nannilam Circle, *vice* Mir Riazuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, on other duty. To join immediately after handing over charge to the Inspector, Pakala Circle.

M.R.Ry. Dharwar Amrita Rao, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Penugudaru Circle to the charge of the Kovah Circle, *vice* Mr. William John Woodhouse, Inspector, transferred. To join immediately.

Mr. Arthur Henry Harper, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Penugudaru Circle to the charge of the Hospet Circle, *vice* Mr. Ananda Herrman Kaundinya, on other duty. To join at once on relief by Mr. Charles Frederick Sharp.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 9th April 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
for Secretary.

FOREST.

Transfer.—Mr. J. Martin, Probationary Ranger, Sixth Grade, is transferred from Chittoor to Anantapur district to the charge of Gooty range. *To join at once.*

Madras, 6th April 1912.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Promotion.—The following promotion is ordered :—

With effect from the 21st March 1912. To fill an existing vacancy.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvadamaradur Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal, from Supervisor, First Grade, subject to Supervisor, First Grade, permanent.

Fort St. George, 8th April 1912.

C. A. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. E. Veerabhadrudu, Overseer, Second Grade, is transferred to the Godavari Northern division on the completion of his work in connection with the Vizagapatam harbour investigation.

Vizagapatam, 4th April 1912.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Transfer.—M R Ry. S. Ranganayakulu Nayudu, Overseer, Second Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Kistna Eastern division to the Kistna Central division, *vice* M.R Ry. A Sivaswami Aiyar, transferred to the IV Circle.

Bezwada, 1st April 1912.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Leave.—M R Ry. Swami Natesa Aiyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, Salem division, is, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Coimbatore, 3rd April 1912.

W. M. ELLIS, Col.,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

(1) *With effect from 3rd May* 1910.

Promotions and Reversions.—M R Ry. Venkatachellam Manicka Mudaliyar, Temporary Accountant on Rs. 60 per mensem, to be Accountant, Seventh Grade, provisionally permanent.

(2) *With effect from 2nd June* 1911 *to 15th June* 1911 *inclusive.*

(a) M R Ry. Venkatachellam Manicka Mudaliyar, Accountant, Seventh Grade, provisionally permanent, to be Accountant, Sixth Grade, officiating.
(b) M.R.Ry. Perandurai Vyasa Rao Vemanamurthi Rao, Accountant, Sixth Grade, officiating, is reverted to Accountant, Seventh Grade, permanent.

(3) *With effect from 26th June* 1911.

(a) M.R.Ry. Venkatachellam Manicka Mudaliyar, Accountant, Seventh Grade, provisionally permanent, to be Accountant, Sixth Grade, temporary rank.
(b) M.R.Ry. Perandurai Vyasa Rao Vemanamurthi Rao, Accountant, Sixth Grade, temporary rank, to be Accountant, Seventh Grade, permanent.

(4) *With effect from 3rd January* 1912.

(a) M.R.Ry. Perandurai Vyasa Rao Vemanamurthi Rao, Accountant, Seventh Grade, permanent, to be Accountant, Sixth Grade, temporary rank.
(b) M R Ry A. Bhima Rao Srinivasa Rao, Accountant, Sixth Grade, temporary rank, to be Accountant, Seventh Grade, permanent.

Fort St. George, 16th March 1912.

A. NEWMARCH,
Accountant-General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

ADDRESS ON COMMUNICATIONS

The head-quarters of the office of the Superintendent of Land Records, Group IV, having been removed from Tanjore to Trichinopoly, all communications intended for that officer should, in future, be addressed to Trichinopoly, Teppakulam post.

Land Records Superintendent's Office,
Teppakulam post, Trichinopoly,
3rd April 1912.

V. MAHADEVA AIYAR,
Superintendent of Land Records,
Group No. IV, Trichinopoly.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, the Indian Treasure Trove Act, it is hereby notified that on or about the 1st January 1912 a treasure consisting of the undermentioned coins and valued at Rs. 73-12-0 was found while digging earth in the field of Palanisami Gounden in Kathangani village, Dharapuram taluk, Coimbatore district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on the 2nd September 1912 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

	Value Rs. a. p.
Old silver coins the inscriptions on which are not decipherable numbering 242 and weighing Rs. 73-12-0	73 12 0

Coimbatore Collector's office,
29th March 1912.

F. R HEMINGWAY,
Ag. Collector.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Cuttacmand Municipality for the week ending 9th March 1912.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.																	Rates per 1,000 of Population per Annum.	
		Class.					Total Births.		Class.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.											
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.		M.	F.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	132,089	4	74	6	..	84	45	46	91	1	54	4	..	31	30	61	3	1	..	12	11	4	..	30	33·3	24·0
Trichinopoly ..	120,871	2	53	3	..	58	37	39	76	4	41	11	..	29	27	56	..	1	..	7	9	..	..	39	30·4	24·2
Cuddalore ..	77,711	2	21	2	..	25	28	42	70	2	11	24	1	20	17	37	..	..	..	2	8	4	..	23	40·3	24·8
Kumbakonam ..	64,025	..	25	3	..	28	12	10	22	..	26	1	..	14	13	27	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	18	22·8	22·0
Tanjore ..	60,050	3	30	4	..	37	28	9	37	3	24	4	..	18	10	28	..	..	..	3	5	2	..	21	32·1	25·2
Salem ..	59,181	..	43	4	..	47	21	26	47	2	31	8	..	23	12	35	..	..	..	1	7	1	..	26	41·4	30·8
Negapatam ..	57,304	..	20	5	..	25	12	13	25	..	27	10	..	19	20	39	..	..	..	14	8	1	..	21	22·7	35·4
Cuddalore ..	56,263	2	28	4	..	34	18	18	36	..	29	1	..	16	15	30	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	17	31·4	27·5
Conjeeveram ..	53,870	..	21	2	..	23	10	13	23	..	27	1	..	15	13	28	..	..	..	4	5	4	..	15	22·3	27·1
Cocanada ..	53,701	2	24	..	..	26	22	24	46	..	22	..	..	10	12	22	1	..	..	..	3	5	..	8	44·7	21·4
Vellore ..	49,650	..	20	9	..	29	16	15	31	2	12	7	..	14	7	21	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	15	32·5	22·1
Mangalore ..	47,942	3	22	3	..	28	16	17	33	9	30	7	..	22	24	46	..	..	..	13	3	4	3	1	22	35·9	50·8
Rajahmundry* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Combatore ..	47,041	..	22	..	..	22	8	14	22	..	16	1	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palamcottah ..	44,891	1	17	11	..	29	15	13	28	1	16	8	..	16	9	24	..	..	..	3	7	4	..	10	33·7	27·9
Trichy ..	44,811	1	24	3	..	28	6	13	19	2	10	..	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	9	24·1	14·6
Palghat ..	44,201	3	38	11	..	52	30	22	52	1	10	2	..	8	5	13	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	8	61·2	15·5
Vizagapatam ..	42,445	1	21	2	..	24	11	13	24	..	10	1	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	4	29·5	13·5
Masulipatam ..	42,051	..	26	3	..	29	12	17	29	..	15	2	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	10	39·0	19·8
Guntur ..	40,256	1	11	9	..	21	14	7	21	..	17	4	..	15	6	21	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	16	27·2	27·2
Tuticorin ..	40,136	4	14	4	..	22	14	8	22	4	9	1	..	10	4	14	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	10	28·5	18·2
Ellore	37,842	..	29	4	..	33	16	16	32	..	25	3	..	17	11	28	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	21	45·5	36·6
Vizianagram ..	37,196	..	27	2	..	29	14	15	29	..	19	1	..	11	9	20	1	..	..	9	5	..	..	5	40·7	28·0
Nellore ..	33,264	1	13	4	..	18	10	8	18	..	23	3	..	16	13	29	..	1	..	13	2	..	..	13	28·2	45·5
Adoni	31,584	..	3	3	..	6	3	3	6	..	7	1	..	6	2	8	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	6	9·9	13·2
Bezwada ..	31,213	..	11	5	..	16	9	7	16	..	10	1	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	6	26·7	23·1
Berhampur ..	31,103	..	11	..	..	11	3	8	11	..	12	1	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	28·4	21·9
Bellary ..	28,236	2	13	9	..	24	10	14	24	1	9	11	..	14	7	21	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	23	42·8	37·8
Tellicherry ..	29,110	3	8	9	..	20	11	9	20	3	10	6	..	7	12	19	..	..	2	3	4	1	..	7	35·8	34·0
Srivilliputtur ..	29,088	..	28	..	..	28	15	13	28	..	13	..	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	11	60·2	23·3
Cannanore ..	27,885	1	4	15	..	20	7	13	20	..	8	6	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	23	37·4	29·9
Mayavaram ..	27,120	..	13	..	..	13	6	7	13	..	7	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	25·8	13·5
Kumool ..	26,086	..	18	14	..	32	18	14	32	..	14	8	..	10	13	23	..	..	..	9	4	3	..	8	58·8	46·0
Ootacamund ..	18,829	4	4	1	2	11	9	7	16	1	1	2	3	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	44·3	18·4
Total ..	1,108,374	40	764	180	7	991	507	500	1,007	39	605	137	4	419	357	776	5	12	17	135	111	42	5	449	33·5	25·5

* Not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
2nd April 1912.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 16th March 1912.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS							DEATHS.															RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.	
		CLASS.				TOTAL BIRTHS.			CLASS.				TOTAL DEATHS.			CAUSES OF DEATH.										
		Christians.	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Other Classes	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	122,669	1	86	9	..	47	49	96	1	73	6	..	42	37	79	3	1	..	31	7	3	2	49	37·2	31·0
Trichinopoly ..	120,573	8	49	13	..	32	35	68	8	38	3	..	22	27	49	..	3	..	6	4	..	..	34	29·8	21·2
Calicut ..	77,711	1	26	28	1	32	25	57	..	13	23	3	16	21	36	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	33	33·2	26·3
Kumbakônam ..	64,028	..	36	..	..	18	18	36	..	35	..	..	15	16	53	..	1	..	6	3	2	..	18	29·3	26·9
Tanjore ..	60,050	3	29	2	..	12	22	34	3	33	1	..	20	17	37	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	22	29·5	32·1
Salem ..	59,194	..	47	6	..	20	27	53	1	23	2	..	9	17	26	1	..	..	1	3	2	..	18	46·7	22·9
Negapatam ..	57,394	7	18	11	..	16	21	37	2	22	23	..	16	21	37	..	2	..	12	5	1	..	17	33·6	33·6
Cuddalore ..	56,267	..	40	1	..	24	17	41	..	39	1	..	16	24	40	..	..	..	12	4	4	..	21	58·0	37·1
Conjeeveram ..	53,870	..	27	1	..	12	16	28	..	25	..	..	18	7	25	1	..	..	..	5	4	..	15	27·1	24·2
Cocanada ..	53,704	..	30	1	..	14	17	31	..	27	1	..	16	13	28	..	..	..	6	3	2	..	18	30·1	27·2
Vellore ..	49,650	2	18	13	..	19	16	33	..	8	16	..	18	12	27	3	..	..	1	10	5	..	8	34·7	29·4
Mangalore ..	47,942	11	17	9	..	16	18	34	8	27	5	..	21	19	40	..	..	14	1	3	2	..	20	37·0	43·5
Rajahmundry ..	47,338	1	24	..	..	15	12	27	1	14	..	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	9	29·7	16·5
Coimbatore ..	47,041	1	18	2	..	10	11	21	..	16	1	..	7	13	19	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	12	23·8	21·1
Palamcottah ..	44,691	1	17	19	..	19	15	34	..	18	7	..	13	8	20	..	..	..	2	10	3	..	5	39·5	23·4
Tinnevelly ..	44,811	1	18	4	..	12	11	23	..	25	3	..	13	14	27	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	21	26·8	31·4
Palghat ..	44,201	1	36	3	..	17	13	30	1	22	4	..	15	12	27	..	1	..	3	6	..	..	18	38·4	31·9
Vizagapatam ..	42,445	..	17	1	..	9	9	18	..	10	2	..	6	8	13	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	5	22·1	14·7
Masulipatam ..	42,051	..	15	8	..	8	15	23	2	22	2	..	13	13	26	..	3	..	6	1	0	..	17	28·5	32·1
Guntûr ..	40,250	1	17	6	..	17	6	23	..	18	7	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	21	29·9	42·4
Tuticorin ..	40,186	7	22	2	..	17	14	31	5	8	1	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	8	40·2	14·3
Ellore ..	37,642	..	34	7	..	22	19	41	..	17	6	..	15	10	25	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	20	56·5	34·4
Vizianagram ..	37,198	1	20	..	..	12	9	21	2	23	..	..	20	11	31	..	..	..	7	11	1	1	11	29·4	43·5
Nellore ..	33,264	..	11	6	..	6	7	13	..	17	6	..	8	12	20	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	9	23·5	31·4
Adoni ..	31,584	..	7	3	..	5	5	10	..	10	10	..	11	6	26	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	18	16·5	33·0
Bezwada ..	31,213	1	18	4	..	12	6	18	..	11	1	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	33·4	20·0
Berhampur ..	31,103	..	20	1	..	12	9	21	..	11	..	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	6	35·2	18·4
Bellary ..	29,238	..	13	8	2	13	11	23	..	13	11	..	14	10	24	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	17	42·6	42·6
Tellicherry ..	29,119	3	11	5	..	7	12	19	..	20	14	..	9	16	24	..	4	..	1	*2	8	1	8	34·9	45·1
Srivilliputtûr ..	29,089	1	64	..	..	16	16	35	..	8	1	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	4	62·8	16·1
Cannanore ..	27,865	1	16	17	..	16	24	33	2	4	5	..	3	8	11	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	6	61·7	20·6
Mayavaram ..	27,120	1	12	..	..	8	5	16	..	14	..	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	28·0	28·9
Kurnool ..	26,086	2	13	16	..	13	17	30	..	11	19	..	10	14	24	1	..	..	16	2	2	..	3	60·0	48·0
Ootacamund ..	18,629	3	4	..	4	7	7	14	2	3	3	2	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	36·8	27·7
Total ..	1,615,812	81	809	197	7	547	527	1,074	88	809	199	3	416	137	877	11	19	14	132	124	66	4	515	34·7	25·3

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
2nd April 1912.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

...istrict showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of December 1911.

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1,610,258	Ganjam	1,645,812	.	..	4	4,086	10	1	2,474	2,531	5,005	.	.	8	6,266	28	3	1,855	1,628	3,483	36	41	29	16	..	..	1,248	1,256	79	86
1,033,880	Vizagapatam	2,052,662	..	..	4	5,779	45	20	2,922	2,826	5,748	..	..	7	3,962	29	6	2,039	1,940	3,979	53	66	1	1	..	..	1,738	1,679	62	40
1,466,179	Godavari ..	1,466,179	..	..	48	3,813	66	2	2,804	2,364	4,668	..	..	12	2,877	30	1	1,517	1,412	2,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	807	715	42	56
1,744,138	Kistna	1,741,136	..	3	83	4,875	101	8	2,805	2,520	5,131	..	1	64	6,543	102	7	1,359	1,417	2,776	8	9	32	22	..	1	686	540	35	27
1,490,635	Guntur	1,490,635	..	..	328	4,832	385	17	2,565	2,800	5,365	..	..	107	2,418	174	11	1,389	1,347	2,736	9	10	32	22	..	..	686	540	35	27
972,511	Nellore	1,227,311	..	..	30	2,379	107	32	1,324	1,281	2,605	..	..	40	1,901	136	18	1,193	1,069	2,262	6	9	12	10	..	..	542	479	83	29
859,348	Madura ..	868,348	2	48	87	1,333	201	..	891	823	1,664	17	48	116	2,138	378	6	1,347	1,343	2,690	120	146	11	5	1	..	236	305	224	207
1,312,122	Chingleput ..	1,312,122	1	2	43	5,978	64	10	6,038	2,044	4,100	..	..	49	3,574	81	11	1,818	1,873	3,711	68	92	18	18	..	..	226	235	192	190
1,205,899	South Arcot	2,105,899	..	1	117	6,163	110	11	2,786	2,628	5,414	..	5	92	6,022	116	17	2,196	2,065	4,261	166	159	104	81	..	..	628	702	264	211
879,893	Trichinopoly	1,879,893	..	1	210	6,051	155	31	2,109	2,709	5,418	..	1	200	6,181	196	22	2,306	2,705	5,070	283	322	61	47	..	..	473	488	161	104
1,246,029	Tanjore ..	2,245,029	2	1	126	9 301	372	6	3,847	2,923	6,870	..	1	324	7,099	521	3	3,896	4,063	7,963	735	737	84	82	..	..	438	841	273	258
1,713,188	Madura ..	1,713,188	..	6	175	4,010	210	28	2,263	2,483	4,728	..	2	148	4,025	364	32	2,844	2,883	5,727	495	478	56	56	..	..	585	424	215	213
1,478,880	Ramnad ..	1,478,880	..	..	117	2,427	219	10	1,499	1,334	2,833	..	..	231	3,048	284	17	2,008	2,089	4,157	493	455	92	120	..	..	456	493	146	142
1,698 819	Tinnevelly ..	1,698,819	..	..	426	6,112	349	..	3,550	3,351	6,901	2	..	788	5,410	381	.	3,887	3,954	7,831	644	657	18	28	..	..	897	804	268	248
904 819	Kurnool ..	872,056	..	..	80	1,781	330	12	1,146	1,063	2,209	..	..	42	1,395	312	8	859	800	1,659	..	..	5	6	..	..	536	463	8	17
880,096	Cuddapah ..	880,095	..	..	26	1,467	218	23	868	804	1,720	..	..	33	1,762	188	28	1,084	947	2,031	58	102	12	8	..	..	744	695	18	20
954,414	Bellary ..	958,414	..	..	2	1,841	226	6	1,064	1,039	2,080	.	..	10	2,892	370	5	1,647	1,620	3,277	..	..	33	26	518	496	126	110	72	97
933 757	Anantapur ..	939,757	.	.	4	1,902	167	3	1 092	1,054	2,096	.	..	3	1,964	158	16	1,121	1,090	2,211	..	..	..	..	91	28	189	176	61	73
1,760,566	North Arcot	1,760 566	1	4	51	4 696	263	28	2,510	2,418	4,928	.	..	42	3,721	242	31	2,696	1,977	4,037	146	122	48	44	25	22	272	232	245	196
1,172,836	Chittoor ..	1,172,836	..	..	5	2,901	92	0	1,430	1,374	2,804	.	..	5	2,433	91	6	1,799	1,725	3,524	38	38	26	35	19	4	465	411	83	56
1,585,033	Salem ..	1,586 033	..	..	40	6,670	191	..	3,412	3,408	6,820	..	2	24	4,021	77	1	2,094	2 040	4,134	302	264	8	3	59	55	473	373	141	141
2,580,909	Coimbatore ..	1,580 909	..	1	39	4,959	83	7	3,088	2,477	5,565	..	..	42	5,338	164	12	2,330	2,722	5,052	357	321	164	82	200	118	309	260	260	260
211,437	The Nilgiris.	113,437	8	4	22	123	12	20	110	113	223	4	8	37	142	32	28	160	119	279	..	..	..	..	15	8	32	21	28	27
136,713	South Canara.	1,231,105	1	..	295	2,650	433	16	1,722	1,884	3,606	.	..	178	2,405	294	28	1,485	1,484	2 950	242	174	57	40	8	8	498	486	162	162
806,555	Malabar ..	2,790,281	8	11	134	4,493	2 671	4	3,762	3,555	7,317	1	8	109	3,243	1,581	8	2,677	2,376	4,952	89	64	17	38	1	..	772	825	285	254
273,130	Total .	36,910,940	11	70	2,619	91,074	7,124	304	51,317	49,794	101,111	24	88	2,710	84,799	6,801	901	48,127	46,573	94,700	4,420	4,042	847	784	875	750	13,722	13,608	3,470	3,234

* Including the Hill Tracts.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1911—*cont.*

Population according to Census of 1901	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received	DEATHS—*cont.*												Still-birth or born dead		Ratio per mille of population per annum														Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1910.	
			Cause of Death—*cont.*																						Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force.		Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force.					
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.								All other Causes.				Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other Causes	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite		Killed by Wild Beasts																					
			M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
2,010,258	Ganjam	1,546,212	31	21	6	3	14	9	...	9	4	12	217	193	10	10	0·6	0·6	...	13·9	1·3	0·4	0·4	2·2	30·1	28·1	54·3	32·3	45·3	24·0	31·7	26·3
2,933,656	Vizagapatam	2,062,462	21	19	2	4	6	7	...	...	...	...	184	184	10	5	0·7	0·01	...	19·4	0·6	0·2	0·1	2·1	33·1	22·3	28·5	13·9	43·0	24·6	26·3	26·7
1,466,179	Godavari	1,459,179	24	32	2	0	1	2	...	1	4	1	323	253	3	1	...	...	...	12·2	0·8	0·3	0·2	2·2	30·2	23·5	37·8	24·3	33·4	24·0	35·4	29·5
1,744,158	Kistna	1,744,148	159	117	8	3	9	7	3	1	8	4	537	509	18	26	0·3	0·3	0·01	7·6	0·4	1·9	0·2	7·7	34·6	18·3	48·1	19·1	33·7	17·3	34·8	27·2
1,490,635	Guntur	1,490,635	84	60	1	2	13	8	2	1	...	...	620	519	24	24	0·04	0·2	...	8·8	0·6	1·9	0·2	9·6	44·7	21·6	29·3	19·4	46·6	21·8	31·8	23·2
1,272,815	Nellore	1,272,815	27	8	...	1	4	2	1	1	2	2	377	366	8	4	1·6	0·7	...	10·1	0·4	0·2	0·1	6·8	24·1	12·6	7·7	10·3	30·3	20·0	26·7	27·3
508,548	Madras	509,348	184	171	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	484	426	37	28	3·1	2·4	0·02	12·5	13·7	5·2	0·2	21·0	38·2	42·2	†	†	†	†	38·0	46·2
1,312,122	Chingleput	1,312,122	78	64	1	..	9	10	2	2	...	...	1,124	1,007	28	34	1·6	4·3	...	4·8	5·4	1·3	0·3	21·8	36·6	33·3	57·4	33·2	33·6	31·4	18·5	27·9
2,105,809	South Arcot	2,105,809	76	62	..	..	13	16	3	8	...	...	1,563	1,532	10	18	0·2	1·0	...	7·4	8·7	0·7	0·2	17·7	30·3	24·8	26·3	24·8	32·8	24·1	33·6	30·3
1,979,508	Trichinopoly	1,979,508	63	47	6	2	10	6	3	4	...	...	1,526	1,532	30	28	0·3	0·7	...	5·7	1·1	0·6	0·2	13·2	32·2	23·1	28·0	29·6	32·7	31·1	23·7	30·8
2,245,028	Tanjore	2,245,028	50	42	3	2	4	8	3	7	...	...	2,310	2,278	50	60	2·2	0·7	...	8·1	9·0	0·5	0·1	24·6	30·8	41·7	31·9	43·1	30·8	41·3	34·2	31·9
1,713,188	Madura	1,714,188	102	118	5	5	13	23	2	2	1	...	1,248	1,269	12	18	0·7	0·3	...	8·6	2·3	1·5	0·4	17·1	34·5	37·8	34·7	37·4	29·7	37·1	29·1	28·2
1,478,880	Ramnad	1,478,880	56	83	1	..	6	10	1	1	7	3	809	814	4	11	2·5	1·2	...	7·6	2·3	0·8	0·2	13·9	23·6	33·1	34·1	68·2	20·1	28·1	‡	‡
1,698,812	Tinnevelly	1,698,812	47	29	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2,092	2,088	23	20	1·0	0·3	...	11·0	8·6	0·6	0·02	28·0	31·5	42·2	28·5	84·5	24·1	31·0	27·4	42·0
904,318	Kurnool	873,068	33	31	..	..	4	8	1	..	..	..	956	892	3	4	...	0·1	...	13·7	0·7	0·6	0·1	6·9	29·5	22·4	18·4	13·4	30·0	32·7	28·6	24·1
880,096	Cuddapah	880,096	31	21	2	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	965	854	4	4	2·5	0·3	...	10·6	0·6	0·7	0·2	4·2	32·0	20·9	12·9	20·6	23·1	27·1	25·9	23·8
958,414	Bellary	858,414	31	24	..	1	6	4	..	1	..	..	826	815	7	5	...	0·9	12·6	2·9	3·2	1·4	0·1	20·3	35·6	40·3	19·1	22·4	25·8	40·6	30·2	24·8
933,787	Anantapur	933,787	113	101	..	..	8	8	2	1	..	..	720	722	10	7	...	...	...	4·6	1·7	2·7	0·3	17·6	38·4	37·0	26·7	29·8	26·8	38·6	31·6	27·6
1,750,566	North Arcot	1,750,566	63	63	8	6	10	7	1	1	..	..	1,780	1,764	..	..	1·8	0·6	0·3	3·4	3·0	0·8	0·2	17·1	32·2	27·2	30·6	28·3	29·3	33·8	32·7	26·2
1,172,868	Chittoor	1,172,868	57	67	3	4	9	13	1	1	..	..	894	869	6	11	0·6	0·4	0·2	8·6	2·1	1·8	0·2	11·9	29·2	25·3	12·1	28·5	30·1	26·2	‡	‡
1,485,023	Salem	1,485,023	81	56	2	..	11	14	7	3	..	..	1,030	1,010	18	18	0·9	0·1	0·7	8·5	2·0	0·6	0·3	14·5	32·7	28·8	23·1	28·4	33·7	28·8	23·1	30·1
2,060,009	Coimbatore	1,960,009	101	137	4	..	10	14	2	8	1	..	1,199	1,181	10	14	0·4	1·1	1·5	4·2	2·6	1·9	0·2	14·9	30·4	33·9	30·4	41·8	30·2	31·6	24·9	26·7
111,437	The Nilgiris	111,437	10	11	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	83	81	4	..	...	...	2·3	8·3	3·2	0·3	...	11·0	22·8	27·4	†	†	†	†	27·0	24·6
1,126,213	South Canara	1,121,126	50	63	8	4	11	8	6	3	...	...	589	574	63	62	5·2	1·8	0·2	6·1	3·0	0·4	0·1	12·1	25·5	20·7	†	†	†	†	27·4	30·7
2,800,358	Malabar	2,790,281	190	129	8	8	29	32	18	2	...	1	1,268	1,084	68	71	0·8	0·2	0·004	6·7	2·2	1·1	0·2	6·8	30·9	23·9	†	†	†	†	31·1	31·9
38,278,118	Total	38,016,940	1,519	1,365	81	81	263	298	64	46	32	29	31,619	31,364	640	682	0·3	0·5	0·0	8·7	3·2	1·1	0·2	13·9	32·9	30·2	31·1	31·5	32·1	29·4	33·3	29·4

* Including the Hill Tracts.

† Madras Act III of 1899 is not in force in this district.

‡ Bonga newly formed district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
12th March 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in certain DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY exclusive of Zemindari villages, during the month of December 1911.

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths M.	F.	Total	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
*1,323,928	Godavari ..	1,323,928	..	..	15	4,817	54	7	2,518	2,346	4,388	..	..	11	2,684	33	1	1,356	2,573	2,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	804
829,025	Nellore ..	829,025	..	..	27	1,019	201	36	911	676	1,785	..	..	10	1,405	168	13	818	744	1,512	63	68	37	28	..	..	297	267
360,788	Kistnad ..	360,788	..	..	37	1,186	53	2	662	806	1,248	..	..	25	1,351	24	6	733	682	1,416	110	90	7	8	..	..	117	142
1,589,678	North Arcot	1,589,678	1	4	61	4,176	266	38	2,318	2,167	4,502	..	..	42	3,429	238	28	1,905	1,832	3,737	182	131	45	46	24	23	216	232
1,263,049	Salem ..	1,263,049	..	..	39	3,913	90	..	2,068	1,984	4,052	..	..	25	3,479	71	1	1,914	1,765	3,679	279	214	6	4	26	13	226	266
5,465,778	Total ..	5,465,778	1	4	189	15,236	618	47	9,184	7,782	15,965	..	1	185	12,268	834	48	6,856	6,316	13,272	639	501	95	75	50	36	1,536	1,512

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries. Suicides.	Wounds or Accidents.	Snake-bite.	Killed by Wild beasts.	All other causes.	Still birth or born dead.	Ratio per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1910. Births.	Deaths.
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.												
35	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
*1,323,928	Godavari ..	1,323,928	41 48	98 80	3 7	1 3	. .	1 4	1 1	395 380	3 1	1 .	..	11·4	0·6	0·2	0·2	10·4	29·9	23·6	34·6	28·2
829,025	Nellore ..	829,025	25 14	26 8	.. 1	4 4	1 1	2 2	1 1	300 238	1 0	1·7	0·8	..	10·8	0·5	0·2	8·4	28·3	22·8	27·8	30·6
360,788	Kistnad ..	360,788	58 50	31 10	.. ..	4 4	1 1	4 1	.. 1	261 276	4 13	7·8	0·4	..	8·6	0·6	0·3	1·0	24·5	19·7	†	†
1,589,678	North Arcot	1,589,678	231 159	47 64	2 4	16 6	1 1	1 4	.. .	1,111 1,187	.. .	1·8	0·8	0·6	3·5	3·1	0·8	0·2	17·4	33·3	27·7	33·4
1,263,049	Salem ..	1,263,049	111 118	47 35	2 ..	6 8	2 2	4 ..	. .	922 924	13 18	4·2	0·1	0·7	0·6	2·3	0·7	0·2	15·7	34·5	30·2	33·8
5,465,778	Total ..	5,465,778	466 419	179 238	10 13	34 22	5 7	10 8	3,313 3,327	31 30	2·4	0·3	0·2	7·7	1·2	0·7	0·2	14·3	34·4	27·2	32·4	29·7

* Including the Hill Tracts.

† Being a newly-formed district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
12th March 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of December 1911.

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS. Class: Christians. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans	Other Classes	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class: Christians. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans	Other Classes	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total	Causes of Death: Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam ..	Chicacole ..	18,196	..	..	..	37	2	..	19	20	39	..	..	..	31	2	..	19	14	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	8	2
	Berhampur ..	27,902	..	..	1	110	5	..	55	48	113	..	..	1	88	7	..	56	38	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	8	2
	Parlakimedi ..	17,330	..	..	..	56	1	..	27	30	57	..	..	..	24	1	..	18	17	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	4
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam ..	60,892	..	..	1	122	6	..	66	61	129	..	..	1	107	1	..	64	65	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	7	7
	Bimlipatam ..	10,212	..	..	1	23	1	..	13	9	22	..	..	..	18	1	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Vizianagram ..	37,270	..	..	..	117	9	..	59	67	126	..	..	..	98	7	..	54	52	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	23	18
Godavari ..	Amalapalle ..	18,539	..	..	..	86	..	..	19	26	45	..	..	..	85	..	..	18	10	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	3	1
	Cocanada ..	45,096	..	..	..	147	7	..	78	78	156	..	..	1	88	3	..	65	39	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13	2	4
	Rajahmundry ..	61,408	..	..	6	128	3	..	65	67	132	..	..	..	82	6	..	61	37	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	3	3
Kistna ..	Ellore ..	33,621	..	..	..	137	10	..	77	66	143	..	..	1	90	10	..	56	62	118	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	12	..	..
	Masulipatam ..	39,507	..	..	2	138	21	..	83	78	161	..	..	2	107	6	..	52	63	115	..	..	6	6	..	..	11	10	3	3
	Bezwada ..	24,224	..	..	1	72	11	..	43	41	84	..	..	..	40	7	..	29	23	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Guntur ..	Guntur ..	39,853	..	..	4	93	61	..	84	84	168	..	..	..	64	12	..	40	38	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
	Ongole ..	13,176	..	..	4	32	4	..	21	20	41	..	..	1	24	2	..	10	17	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..
	Tenali ..	12,583	..	..	3	23	3	..	20	22	42	..	..	2	35	1	..	21	23	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	32,010	..	..	2	84	13	..	57	52	109	..	..	6	82	18	..	83	41	124	2	2	1	..	..	..	17	14	6	3
Madras ..	Madras ..	509,344	2	68	67	1,313	304	..	831	623	1,454	17	48	110	2,126	378	2	1,347	1,843	3,190	120	148	11	6	1	..	226	205	304	197
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram ..	48,154	..	..	..	178	1	..	87	93	180	..	..	1	171	4	..	88	93	176	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10	10
	Chingleput ..	18,581	..	..	..	97	4	..	14	17	31	..	..	1	88	14	..	27	24	51	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	6
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	62,216	..	..	6	128	4	..	66	67	133	..	..	8	185	10	..	103	103	206	8	15	..	..	..	..	28	28	9	4
	Chidambaram ..	14,989	..	..	1	48	7	..	29	27	56	..	..	..	55	6	..	23	31	54	12	2	..	..	..	..	7	5	3	3
Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	104,721	..	2	43	203	61	2	171	161	332	..	..	1	234	33	..	154	140	294	8	4	3	3	..	..	14	21	24	24
	Srirangam ..	23,039	..	..	..	48	..	..	24	25	49	..	..	..	61	..	..	32	36	68	..	..	2	2	..	..	6	6	3	3
	Karur ..	16,567	..	..	2	82	2	..	38	37	63	..	..	2	86	9	..	54	44	98	12	20	..	..	..	..	8	7	3	3
Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	57,870	1	..	7	132	7	..	74	73	147	..	..	13	187	12	..	89	76	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	37	27
	Kumbakonam ..	59,870	..	..	..	144	8	..	80	72	152	..	..	6	261	18	..	132	146	278	4	16	1	..	..	..	22	17	19	20
	Mayavaram ..	24,328	1	..	..	68	3	..	40	34	74	..	..	3	196	9	..	85	69	154	11	10	3	..	..	..	8	13	3	3
	Negapatam ..	47,190	..	1	2	92	38	1	70	81	151	..	1	15	109	24	..	73	81	154	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	22	7	7
	Mannargudi ..	20,462	..	..	2	69	1	..	31	32	63	..	..	1	84	1	..	37	30	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	3	3
Madura ..	Madura ..	105,984	..	3	20	404	47	..	272	201	473	..	2	9	323	28	..	170	168	338	28	20	..	..	..	..	34	28	23	30
	Periyakulam ..	17,040	..	..	2	81	6	..	37	52	89	..	..	1	69	6	..	23	24	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	13	6
	Dindigal ..	25,183	..	..	10	99	21	..	68	96	165	..	..	4	88	8	..	41	51	92	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	14
	Palni ..	17,168	..	..	2	35	8	..	21	22	43	..	..	7	71	8	..	38	49	87	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Kodaikanal ..	1,812	..	..	4	8	..	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[Continued on next page.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1911—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Deaths according to Causes—*contd.*												Still-births or born dead.		Ratio per mille of population per annum								Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ended 1910	
			Respiratory diseases		Injuries. Snakes		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		All other Causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Ganjam	Chicacole	18,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	1	..	..	..	6·4	3·9	..	..	9·1	25·2	21·6	29·8	41·5
	Berhampur	27,832	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	35	33	..	1	..	..	..	6·2	4·6	..	..	23·2	48·9	46·6	41·4	32·4
	Parlakimedi	17,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	5·4	4·8	..	..	13·8	38·2	29·8	25·8	25·5
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	40,892	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	24	..	..	..	..	..	8·2	3·5	2·6	0·3	17·3	37·1	31·4	31·1	29·9
	Bimlipatam	10,212	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·6	1·1	4·6	2·3	4·6	26·8	18·4	27·0	21·8
	Vizianagram	27,378	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	17	1	1	..	..	..	5·8	12·4	1·3	0·3	10·5	36·6	32·5	26·4	25·6
Godavari	Amalapalli	18,859	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	10·6	1·9	0·6	..	6·9	26·4	21·2	21·0	28·9
	Cocanada	48,096	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	7·8	1·0	0·7	..	13·8	32·7	23·8	26·9	27·5
	Rajahmundry	61,403	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	17	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	2·0	2·0	..	14·5	37·8	26·4	40·3	32·6
Kistna	Ellore	33,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	38	6	11	..	..	..	6·8	6·7	..	..	27·7	37·3	28·6	19·8	26·0
	Masulipatam	39,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	41	2	..	..	..	..	6·0	2·6	..	..	21·6	48·8	34·3	28·5	29·9
	Bezwada	24,224	10	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	1	..	..	..	0·4	1·6	1·6	7·2	0·4	14·1	40·8	26·8	41·8	33·4
Guntur	Guntur	30,833	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	28	2	..	..	..	..	6·8	1·9	1·1	..	23·0	54·5	29·9	45·3	36·9
	Ongole	13,174	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	1	1	..	..	..	3·6	3·7	0·9	..	10·9	35·7	24·1	40·2	34·9
Nellore	Tenali	12,583	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	5·4	3·6	1·8	..	24·8	67·1	41·2	*	*
	Nellore	32,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	23	..	..	1·9	0·6	..	11·4	2·6	..	..	17·4	38·7	36·2	31·2	45·4
Madras	Madras	509,346	304	171	3	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	454	425	37	28	0·1	0·4	0·02	12·6	13·7	3·2	0·8	22·0	38·2	32·2	38·0	40·3
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	46,164	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	37	3	3	0·3	..	..	2·8	5·1	4·3	0·3	32·1	43·4	44·9	35·8	30·4
	Chingleput	30,661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19	3	..	1·8	..	..	3·4	7·8	..	..	30·2	54·8	46·6	46·1	32·8
South Arcot	Cuddalore	52,210	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	48	1	1	0·8	..	..	11·4	23·9	2·0	0·2	24·1	36·0	38·6	34·9	27·2
	Chidambaram	18,900	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	20	..	..	2·4	..	..	7·1	3·8	1·5	0·5	22·4	33·1	37·8	32·5	34·5
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	104,721	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	83	6	6	1·1	1·8	..	3·8	6·1	..	0·2	21·0	32·2	33·1	36·7	33·7
	Srirangam	23,080	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	19	21	1	1	..	2·3	..	4·8	8·7	..	1·3	21·6	30·0	34·8	25·8	40·1
	Karur	18,367	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	21	13	2	..	20·0	..	..	10·7	13·8	3·8	0·8	24·5	54·6	73·1	40·8	42·8
Tanjore	Tanjore	57,873	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	63	..	..	..	..	..	1·8	10·3	..	0·2	16·9	29·3	38·7	41·9	40·7
	Kumbakonam	59,078	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	77	3	..	5·6	1·0	..	5·8	8·7	3·1	..	29·5	33·1	35·6	29·3	43·3
	Mayavaram	24,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	84	1	2	10·3	1·0	..	10·3	8·8	..	..	19·1	30·9	35·8	30·8	37·9
	Negapatam	27,190	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	48	3	2	..	0·3	..	7·8	3·6	2·6	..	19·1	37·0	32·7	28·8	31·2
	Mannargudi	20,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	23	1	2	..	..	..	8·1	9·1	..	..	23·4	30·0	38·8	36·4	30·6
Madura	Madura	106,984	7	7	..	*	..	1	..	..	..	..	76	98	..	1	5·3	0·3	..	7·2	8·1	1·6	0·1	16·1	31·5	40·7	43·3	36·3
	Paruvakulam	17,940	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	1	..	..	..	7·2	13·8	2·0	1·2	12·4	28·0	38·7	42·8	44·0
	Dindigul	25,182	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	32	35	..	1	0·8	2·8	..	..	8·1	..	0·8	31·8	49·1	42·6	46·4	37·0
	Palni	12,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	30	..	..	3·8	4·8	..	1·4	13·0	..	..	22·8	26·8	38·7	36·1	39·7
	Kodaikanal	1,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35·4	69·8	55·4	44·8	27·4

* Being a new municipality, the required information is not available.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of December 1911—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians. Europeans	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Christians. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M	F	Small-pox. M	F	Plague. M	F	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam	Srikillipattur	28,282	..	..	6	82	..	..	44	44	88	..	..	5	107	..	..	109	93	202	64	48	..	..	..	..	9	7	7	11
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly ..	40,449	..	..	..	112	13	..	72	57	129	..	..	3	164	13	..	60	83	171	6	8	3	9	..	..	9	7	17	14
	Palamcottah .	39,545	..	..	8	60	48	..	80	56	136	..	..	15	99	26	..	76	66	141	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	40	28
	Tuticorin .	28,048	..	..	20	79	8	..	54	47	101	1	..	78	168	2	..	137	113	250	92	14	..	..	..	..	27	18	40	23
Kurnool	Kurnool .	25,376	..	..	2	38	67	..	61	46	107	..	..	..	61	31	..	61	31	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	10	10
	Nandyal .	16,137	..	..	1	20	14	..	25	16	41	..	..	1	20	16	1	17	10	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1
Cuddapah	Cuddapah .	16,432	..	..	1	13	6	6	14	10	24	..	..	1	21	3	..	17	14	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1
Bellary	Bellary .	58,247	..	..	1	82	46	..	84	65	129	..	..	1	80	18	1	107	63	169	..	..	..	..	13	8	4	2	4	3
	Adoni .	20,414	..	..	..	25	28	..	25	53	46	..	..	..	120	68	..	107	63	169	..	..	..	..	13	8	4	2	4	3
Anantapur	Anantapur .	7,836	..	..	3	3	4	..	2	5	7	..	..	1	241	107	..	134	115	249	..	..	..	..	80	74	2	1	6	4
North Arcot.	Vellore .	46,162	1	..	..	118	40	..	81	13	154	..	..	..	9	2	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
	Gudiyattam .	21,335	..	..	..	68	4	..	32	27	62	..	..	1	92	22	..	41	24	126	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	3	2
	Wallajapet .	13,067	..	..	..	68	3	..	21	8	29	..	..	..	38	6	..	19	15	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3
	Tiruvannamalai	17 969	..	..	..	47	6	..	30	23	53	..	..	..	23	5	..	15	15	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	2
	Tirupattur ..	18 689	..	..	2	30	12	1	26	19	45	..	..	1	121	33	..	83	70	153	55	26	2	3	..	..	4	3	7	3
	Vaniyambadi ..	12,908	..	..	..	33	37	..	39	31	70	..	..	2	85	16	..	39	24	53	6	3	..	..	1	..	4	3	6	2
Chittoor	Tirupati ..	16,685	..	..	..	30	4	..	15	19	34	..	..	..	80	29	..	27	22	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
Salem	Salem ..	76,431	..	..	7	106	8	..	106	109	215	..	..	6	245	14	1	88	69	184	17	14	1	1	..	..	8	6	5	3
Coimbatore	Coimbatore .	53,080	..	..	8	60	4	..	41	43	88	..	..	16	188	28	..	101	98	201	20	12	3	1	52	32	..	..	14	4
	Erode .	15,020	..	1	4	47	6	..	23	36	59	..	..	4	41	8	..	24	29	65	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund .	18,696	2	1	6	19	7	10	24	20	49	..	1	10	21	9	12	21	22	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara.	Coonoor .	9,625	..	1	3	14	6	..	12	21	33	3	..	3	17	4	..	17	13	30	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	Mangalore .	44,108	1	..	48	72	23	1	70	72	142	..	..	26	70	31	..	66	54	120	13	10	..	..	7	8	1	6	2	2
	Tellicherry ..	27,883	..	..	2	22	48	..	46	30	76	..	..	2	39	20	..	28	27	62	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	6	2
Malabar	Calicut ..	76,985	3	..	6	7	134	104	1	126	112	252	..	..	2	64	2	2	70	48	122	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	8	2
	Palghat ..	46,177	..	..	3	121	14	..	71	70	142	..	..	..	96	8	..	50	46	96	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	16	12
	Cochin ..	12,274	..	3	25	10	16	..	25	23	48	2	3	22	14	23	..	29	31	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	9	5
	Cannanore ..	27,921	..	..	6	30	54	..	48	48	96	..	..	9	11	16	..	17	25	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
	Total ..	2,464,042	10	64	386	3,176	1,177	24	4,823	3,811	7,634	23	59	465	7,272	3,947	28	5,854	4,519	9,113	317	285	67	59	133	122	355	755	539	725

[*Continued on next page.*

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1912 —*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	DEATHS — Cause of Death — Injuries: Suicides M.	Suicides F.	Accidents M.	Accidents F.	Homicides M.	Homicides F.	Killed by wild animals M.	Killed by wild animals F.	All other causes M.	All other causes F.	Still-births M.	Still-births F.	Rate per mille of population per annum: Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other diseases	Births	Deaths	Average ratio per mille of population for the period of the previous ten years whose returns have been published: Births	Deaths
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Kurnool ..	Sreeillyputtur ..	38,385											26	37												
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	40,468											37	38												
	Palamcottah ..	39,646											11	28												
	Tuticorin ..	28,048											37	47												
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	25,970											10	10												
Cuddapah ..	Nandyal ..	18,132											10	16												
	Cuddapah ..	10,432											7	10												
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	38,247											24	25												
	Adoni ..	30,418											15	26												
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	7,838											3	3												
North Arcot.	Vellore ..	64,182											23	31												
	Ranipettai ..	21,346											5	5												
	Wallajapet ..	10,007											5	11												
	Tiruvannamalai ..	37,069											40	32												
	Tirupattur ..	15,659											18	10												
	Vaniyambadi ..	12,908											8	10												
Chittoor ..	Tirupati ..	25,485											26	14												
Salem ..	Salem ..	76,621											45	31												
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	53,080											27	30												
	Erode ..	16,529											6	15												
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	18,580											13	8												
	Coonoor ..	8,525											6	6												
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	44,108											26	29												
	Tellicherry ..	27,883											14	12												
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	76,931											52	34												
	Palghat ..	24,177											19	25												
	Cochin ..	10,274											6	8												
	Cannanore ..	27,811											14	16												
	Total ..	2,450,012	110	317	6	3	17	21	1	1	..	..	3,206	2,073	125	118	3·0	3·4	1·3	6·0	7·6	3·1	0·2	20·5	—37·6	44·1	37·1	31·6

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
12th March 1913.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 6th April 1912.

No.	Districts	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to 6th April 1912).		Grand Total.		No.
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	Anantapur	736	564	8	6	2	2	53	39	348	156	1,880	1,366	1,971	1,344	7	6	18	7	802	370	24	16	1	1	16	12	689	644	5,503	4,122	1
2	Bellary	359	277	334	95	4	2	1,833	1,080	3,365	4,088	1,880	1,024	10,301	8,104	2,004	2,139	806	607	2,788	1,361	218	197	7	4	1,108	918	11,570	10,137	33,471	23,540	2
3	Chingleput	3	3	4	4	2	2	7	3	11	4	15	11	3	5	4	3	7	2	13	12	4	1	1	1	6	4	—	—	67	60	3
4	Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	67	60	4
5	Coimbatore	9	3	66	38	—	—	966	906	816	484	4,867	3,170	2,881	2,111	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	5
6	Cuddapah	8	8	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	5	462	304	39	39	8	8	7	7	3	3	1,234	1,206	6,251	3,979	2,002	1,852	2,497	1,791	13,547	10,070	6
7	Ganjam	3	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	10	8	4	4	8	8	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	667	468	7
8	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	49	16	8
9	Kanara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	—	—	3	—	92	15	9
10	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
11	Kurnool	171	143	—	—	—	—	10	6	863	488	971	815	843	370	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	11
12	Madras City	17	10	5	4	11	7	1	1	14	10	10	10	30	9	75	57	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1,050	974	1,220	1,090	12
13	Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	4	47	35	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	14	14	1,000	1,000	3	3	1,076	1,025	13
14	Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	13	8	17	11	20	20	740	661	92	79	811	561	150	148	3	3	1,814	1,311	14
15	Nellore	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	15
16	Nilgiris, The	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	11	200	115	137	50	200	200	20	13	144	93	913	144	178	78	48	30	201	125	2,264	1,475	16
17	North Arcot	280	237	14	11	48	36	1,833	1,080	1,108	808	1,864	1,024	776	540	11	45	18	8	45	41	35	11	10	8	140	104	1,337	913	7,370	5,048	17
18	Rajamal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	18
19	Salem	201	166	185	107	1,863	1,118	1,864	1,001	6,208	6,367	1,483	817	823	1,800	180	66	207	201	1,205	978	830	381	183	119	3,238	4,249	3,449	2,664	20,189	17,466	19
20	South Arcot	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	7	1	1	1	1	68	64	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	3	82	72	286	182	20
21	South Canara	3	1	1	—	2	1	40	29	1,118	908	988	470	719	468	223	172	158	118	184	154	340	195	191	189	185	159	388	267	3,795	2,139	21
22	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	8	1	3	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	3	4	1	—	26	14	22
23	Tinnevelly	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	23
24	Trichinopoly	7	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	25	15	24
25	Vizagapatam	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	3	3	24	10	3	3	700	46	25
26	Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	39	8	26
27	Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	11	3	27
28	Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	100	1,122	105	28
29	Banganapalle State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	7	1	29
30	Pudukottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	Total	1,806	1,406	1,113	834	1,889	1,122	6,766	5,112	17,811	14,063	19,011	12,519	19,070	14,943	3,949	3,603	2,251	1,879	8,676	6,940	3,826	2,408	1,930	1,340	10,891	8,507	18,425	16,883	110,643	86,026	

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 6th April 1912.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 23rd March 1912.						Reported during the week ending 30th March 1912.						Reported during the week ending 6th April 1912.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	1	—	6	4	6	4	—	1	10	9	10	5	1	1	5	4	6	5
Bellary district	—	—	18	15	18	15	—	—	26	23	26	23	—	—	15	10	15	10
Bellary town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Chittoor district	—	1	1	—	1	1	5	1	6	1	6	2	—	1	1	1	1	2
Coimbatore district	—	—	21	22	21	22	1	—	12	8	13	8	—	—	2	5	2	5
Coimbatore town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
The Nilgiris	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	7	2	7	2	2	—	4	2	6	2
North Arcot district	2	2	25	27	27	29	3	3	45	27	48	30	1	1	14	11	15	12
Salem district	1	1	15	3	11	4	—	—	20	16	20	15	—	—	7	2	7	2
South Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Canara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar town	—	—	21	14	21	14	2	2	20	16	22	14	—	—	2	2	2	2
Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	3	3	130	85	136	85	10	9	140	98	150	104	5	4	71	42	77	46

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
9th April 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Capt., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT.

Notice is hereby given that the Madras City Civil Court will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 13th May to Saturday, the 13th July 1912, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

Arrangement will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

City Civil Court, Madras,
4th April 1912.

C. R. TIRUVENKATACHARIAR,
Ag. City Civil Judge.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Friday the 21st June 1912 both days inclusive.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
25th March 1912.

A. CHAKRAPANI AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

In modification of this Court's Notification, dated 27th February 1912, the Court of the District Munsif of Parvatipur will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 20th May 1912 to Saturday the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive.

Vizagapatam District and Sessions Court,
17th March 1912.

A. L. HANNAY,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, page 332, dated 20th February 1912, notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court will be closed for the annual recess from Wednesday the 3rd April to Monday the 3rd June, both days inclusive.

The recess of other Subordinate Courts in the district will remain unchanged as notified already.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
26th March 1912.

F. H. HAMNETT,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Receiver of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 25th May 1912, both days inclusive.

No paper will be received during the above recess.

Office of the Official Receiver, Chingleput,
4th April 1912.

M. A. RANGACHARIAR,
Official Receiver.

In modification of all previous notices on the subject it is hereby notified that the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the district of Tanjore for the annual recess will be as follows:—

(1) The District Court The Subordinate Judge's Court,	Tanjore	For two months from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive.
Do.	Kumbakonam	
Do.	Mayavaram	
Do.	Negapatam	
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of	Tanjore, Tiruvadi, Kumbakonam, Valangiman, Negapatam, Tiruvalur and Tirutturaippundi.	For six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 8th June 1912, both days inclusive.
(3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of	Mayavaram, Shiyali, Mannargudi and Pattukkottai.	For six weeks from Monday the 29th May to Saturday the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive.

District Court, Tanjore,
3rd April 1912.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
District Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 22nd March 1912, it is hereby notified that the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 29th June 1912 (both days inclusive) and not from 22nd April to 22nd June 1912 (both days inclusive) as was previously notified.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
4th April 1912.

T. R. NARASIMHAMURTI SASTRI,
Official Receiver.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 2nd March 1912, and in view of the probable time that the Criminal Sessions of this month may take, notice is hereby given that the Court of the District and Sessions Judge and of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah, will be closed for the Annual Recess for two months from Monday the 29th day of April to Saturday the 29th day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Nandalur and Gooty, for six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 8th June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other papers will be received

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, etc., to which parties to suits or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4 Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Cuddapah,
6th April 1912.

V. SUBRAHMANYAM,
District and Sessions Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 5 OF 1912 (IN O.S. No. 26d OF 1911 ON THE FILE OF THIS COURT) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ARIYALUR.

Narayana Padayachy and another	*Petitioners (Defendants 1 and 3).*
Ramasami Chettiyar and others	*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above named petitioners have applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 3rd May 1912 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ariyalur,
4th April 1912.

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 9 of 1912 (IN O.S. No. 479 OF 1910 ON THE FILE OF THIS COURT) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ARIYALUR.

Alagappa Padayachy .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramalinga Aiyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 19th April for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ariyalur, 4th April 1912. R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 10 of 1912 (O.S. No. 418 of 1911 ON THE FILE OF THIS COURT) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ARIYALUR.

Narayana Padayachy .. .. *Second Defendant (Petitioner).*
Ramalinga Aiyar .. .. *Plaintiff (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 16th April 1912 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ariyalur, 4th April 1912. R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1912 (S.C. No. 1608 of 1911) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CHIDAMBARAM.

Kuppusami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramasami Aiyar and eight others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1909, that Kuppusami Pillai of casha Chidambaram has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on 29th June 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram, 1st April 1912. P. NARAYANA CHARIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1912 (No. 1 of 1912 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, CHINGLEPUT) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, CHINGLEPUT.

Narayanaswamy Chetty .. .. *Petitioner.*
Baja Chetty .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, Narayanaswamy Chetty, son of Parasurama Chetty, aged about 35, Vaishnavite, sooly, and a resident of Chingleput taluk, has applied to the District Munsif's Court, Chingleput, to be declared insolvent and the said petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 1st June 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that day before the Official Receiver either in person or by pleader.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput, 4th April 1912. M. A. RANGACHARIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 8 of 1912 (No. 6 of 1912 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, CHINGLEPUT) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, CHINGLEPUT.

Sundara Vinayaka Mudali .. .. *Petitioner.*
Doraiswamy Pillai and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, Sundara Vinayaka Mudali, son of Siva sankara Mudali, aged 30, Saivite, Vellala caste, and a resident of Maduranthakam taluk, has applied to the District Munsif's Court, Chingleput, to be declared insolvent and the said petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 15th June 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that day before the Official Receiver either in person or by pleader.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput, 3rd April 1912. M. A. RANGACHARIAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, COIMBATORE.

In the matter of Ramaswami Reddi, son of Ranga Reddi, residing at Mayalpalayam, Erode taluk—Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the debtor abovenamed has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing, 26th June 1912.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore, 1st April 1912. K. SRINIVASA RAO, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 6 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of C. P. Venkata Rao, son of P. C. Bhima Rao, residing at Erode—Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 5th June 1912.

District Court, Coimbatore,
1st April 1912.

F. H. HAMNETT,
District Judge.

No. 6 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

(1) P. Thandava Chetti, (2) P. Ramasami Chetti, (3) L. Venkita Chetti, and (4) Palani Chetti, tobacco merchants, residing at Sundakkamuthur, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Debtors.*

P. N. A. Sama Pattar, son of Narayana Pattar, banker, residing at Pallipuram village, Pravari amsom, Palghat .. .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the creditor abovenamed has applied to this Court praying that the abovenamed debtors may be adjudged insolvents. Hearing, 8th June 1912.

District Court, Coimbatore,
1st April 1912.

F. H. HAMNETT,
District Judge.

No. 12 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

In the matter of Nunna China Pattanna, son of Subba Rayudu, Kapu, age 45, of Sirapuram, an insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the abovedebtor was adjudicated an insolvent on 28th March 1912 and that the creditors will have to prove their debts on or before 24th June 1912. The petition stands posted to 25th July 1912 for further proceedings.

Rajahmundry, 2nd April 1912.

M. O. PARTHASARATHY AIYANGAR,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Gooty.

Akula Syed Mohadeen Saib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ravoor Chinna Sanjeeviah and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that in the matter of the above insolvency petition an order for adjudication has been made on the 26th March 1912. All creditors are required to prove their debts by 17th April 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Gooty,
1st April 1912.

K. SAMBASIVA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 7 of 1912 on the file of the District Court, Guntur.

(1) Kidambi Venkataramanacharlu, (2) Kidambi Venkata Narasimha Charlu and (3) Kidambi Venkata Rangacharlu, (2) and (3) being minors by father and next friend, first petitioner .. .. *Petitioners.*
Rao Bahadur Kasturi Chund Hanuman Does and forty others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioners named above have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that the petition stands posted for 26th June 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Court, Guntur,
28th March 1912.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 15 of 1911 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Amuri Lingayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kalasa Punderikakshudu Garu and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 10, clause 7 of the Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 2nd day of April 1912, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 19th April 1912. The creditors will prove their claims on or before that date

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur,
2nd April 1912.

P. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 7 of 1911 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Tupakula Raghavulu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chandoru Subbayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of the Act III of 1907, that the above-mentioned petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 4th day of April 1912, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 18th April 1912. The creditors will prove their claims on or before that date.

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur, 4th March 1912. T. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Parvataneni Chine Ankamma, son of Ramanna, Kamma and cultivator of Peda Nandipad, Bapatla taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court dated 27th instant, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before the 27th June 1912 by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court affidavits in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Guntur, 28th March 1912. J. C. FERNANDEZ, *District Judge.*

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kasargod.

Keshava Bhatta .. .. *Petitioner.*
Achutha Bhatta and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner Keshava Bhatta, son of Narchal Rama Bhatta, residing at Shirantadka, Padre village, Perdal Magne, Kasargod taluk, South Canara district, has been adjudicated an insolvent under section 18 (7) of Act No. III of 1907 on 28th March 1912 and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before the 19th day of April 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Kasargod, 1st April 1912. V. S. KRISHNA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 9 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Madura.

Muthusadaya Pillai, son of Ennathria Pillai, Vengalnadai Street, Madura .. .. *Petitioner.*
Dakshinamoorthy Kone, son of Subramania Kone, Ramayanachavady Street, Madura, and seven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 18th May 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Madura, 1st April 1912. V. KALIYANARAMA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge of Kistna, Masulipatam.

Tallapragada Satyanarayanamurti and Tallapragada Lakshmi Narasimhamurti .. .. *Petitioners.*
Kovvuri Ramireddi and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners Tallapragada Satyanarayanamurti and Tallapragada Lakshmi Narasimhamurti were adjudged insolvents by this Court on the 11th March 1912; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 29th March 1912. F. A. COLERIDGE, *Ag. District Judge.*

No. 4 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge of Kistna, Masulipatam.

Golla Ramalingayya .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Chelikani Venkata Sobhanadri Row Garu .. .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed respondent Chelikani Venkata Sobhanadri Row Garu was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 22nd February 1912, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 29th March 1912. F. A. COLERIDGE, *Ag. District Judge.*

No. 5 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge of Kistna, Masulipatam.

Doopagantla Venkatakrishnamma .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nidumukkala Subbarayudu and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Doopagantla Venkatakrishnamma was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 28th February 1912; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
20th March 1912.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
Ag. District Judge.

No. 6 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge of Kistna, Masulipatam.

Kambhampati Kanakayya and Kambhampati Seethapathi .. .. *Petitioners.*
Devarakonda Sanyya .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioners Kambhampati Kanakayya and Kambhampati Seethapathi were adjudged insolvents by this Court on the 1st day of March and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
1st April 1912.

F A. COLERIDGE,
Ag. District Judge.

No 7 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge of Kistna, Masulipatam.

Ayyadevara Vedadri Narasimham .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kambhammettu Sree Ramulu, etc. .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Ayyadevara Vedadri Narasimham was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 31st day of March 1912; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
2nd April 1912

F. A. COLERIDGE,
Ag. District Judge.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge of Kistna, Masulipatam

Konjeti Chine Venkata Subbayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Atkuri Kolappa .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Konjeti Chine Venkata Subbayya has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 24th day of June 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by Pleader at 10 A.M. on the said date.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
2nd April 1912.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
Ag. District Judge

No. 3 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Syed Ibram Sahib, son of Syed Maan Sahib at Erumaipatty, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramasamy Udeyan and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7, Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th March 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Namakkal,
4th April 1912.

S. SUBBAYYA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1912 (S.C. No. 696 of 1908 in the Cocanada Sub-Court) in the Court of the District Munsif, Peddapuram

Gurrala Venkanna .. .. *Petitioner*
Medapati Chittayya and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of the Indian Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Gurrala Venkanna, residing in Balabhadrapuram in Ramachandrapuram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 1st day of April 1912 and that his creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 to this Court on or before the 5th day of June 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Peddapuram, 1st April 1912. B. SUBBARAU PANTULU, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1912 (O.S. No. 484 of 1911 on the file of the District Munsif's Court) in the Court of the District Munsif, Peddapuram.

Sheik Madina Saheb .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gunde Venkata Narsiah and three others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 10 of the Indian Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Sheik Madina Saheb residing in Peddapuram in Peddapur taluk, the petitioner aforenamed, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 30th day of March 1912 and that his creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 to this Court on or before the 6th day of June 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Peddapuram, 1st April 1912. B. SUBBARAU PANTULU, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sivaganga.

Raman Asari, son of Raman Asari, residing at Nattarsankottai, Sivaganga taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Karuppan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 12th June 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

District Munsif's Court, Sivaganga, 1st April 1912 P. R. SITARAM AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 12 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tinnevelly.

Ariya Nayagam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Minor Kandappa Pillai and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ariya Nayagam Pillai, son of Ramanatha Pillai, residing at Pudupettai Street, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 14th day of June 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly, 1st April 1912 K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

M. Pushpanatha Pillai, son of Medimal Pillai, Kavalkara Street, Varuganeri, Trichinopoly taluk
P. R. M. S. Sellappa Chetty and others .. .. *Petitioner*
.. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 20th June 1912.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, 2nd April 1912 C. KUMARACHARIAVARTHIY AIYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Udamalpet.

Malli Chetty, son of Rangan Chetty, caste Thevanga Chetty, residing at Kaliyannanputhur, Pollachi taluk.. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ponnusami Asari and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 8th day of June 1912 at 11 A.M. for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Udamalpet,
4th April 1912.

M. S. ANANTHA PATTER,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH APRIL 1912.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up ..	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	33,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 30,24,234 13 0			
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs 60,07,588 6 6	90 31,824	2	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,08,13,362	1	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	33,648	13	11
Sundries	33,31,690	24	4
Total ..	9,65,49,621	8	6

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	79,73,431	8	0
Other authorised Investments ..	81,178	12	8
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	8,16,74,892	8	10
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities ..	1,48,76,223	8	10
Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,29,66,540	1	6
Balances with other Banks	14 33,353	13	1
Bullion	30,219	1	8
Dead Stock	6,61 096	1	8
Stamps	17 882	4	10
Sundries	7,80,543	2	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*	7,05,92,161	6	8
	1,59,57,336	8	8
Total ..	9,65,49 621	0	4

* Includes 96,523 sovereigns = Rs. 14,47,845.

(By order of the Directors.)

J. SUTHERLAND,
Ag. Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—3 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—45·66.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 9th April 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that sums due to the undermentioned coolies who worked on the Anamalai ghat road, V Section, during October 1911, are outstanding in the accounts of this division since November 1911 and if not claimed within three months will be credited to Government.

Name of coly.	Father's name.	Amount due. Rs. A. P.
Karumandi	.. Kuilly	.. 0 5 4
C. Murugan	.. Samy	.. 0 5 4
	Total ..	0 10 8

Executive Engineer's Office, Coimbatore Division,
27th March 1912.

R. W. FORMBY,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 14 of 1912.

The following telegram dated 26th March 1912, from the Principal Port Officer, Rangoon, is published for information :—

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
28th March 1912.

W. R. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.,
Offg. Presidency Port Officer.

"181 Light Vessel Kalagenk will resume her station off the Krishna Shoal on 2nd April and exhibit her usual Light and the temporary vessel Martaban will be withdrawn"

List of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 4th April 1912, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination	When to sail	Agents.
				1912	
S.S. "Teesta" ..	3488	E. G. M. Dickenson.	Singapore *via* Negapatam, Penang and Port Swettenham	4th April ..	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Egra"	2346	H. G Muir ..	Rangoon	4th ,, ..	Do.
S.S. "Twingoed"	1120	T Taylor .. .	Do ..	4th ,, ..	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.
S.S. "Precorian"	2577	David Jones ..	Calcutta	Unknown ..	Messrs. S.I.N. Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Thornbeck"	2345	J. W. Thompson ..	Do	Do ..	Messrs. Walker & Co.

REPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT of MADRAS from the 30th March to the 4th April 1912.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived	Vessel's name	Tons.	Nation	Commander's name	Where from.	When left.
1912						1912.
1st April ..	S.S. "Egra"	2346	B	H. G. Muir ..	Negapatam *via* Cuddalore ..	30th Mar.
1st ,, ..	S.S. "Twingoed" ..	1120	B.I.	T Taylor .	Rangoon	28th ,,
1st ,, ..	S.S. "Tuscar"	1133	B.	J C Brett .	Calcutta	28th ,,
2nd ,, ..	S.S. "Elephanta" ..	2698	,,	E. H Coope ..	Rangoon	29th ,,
2nd ,, ..	S.S. "Thornbeck" ..	2345	,,	J W Thompson.	Calcutta	28th ,,
2nd ,, ..	S.S. "Lindula"	2183	,,	H L. G. Sinnett	Bombay *via* Pondicherry ..	13th ,,
3rd ,, ..	S.S. "Teesta"	3423	,,	E. G. M. Dickenson	Singapore *via* Penang ..	28th ,,
4th ,, ..	S.S. "Precorian" ..	2577	,,	David Jones ..	Calcutta	30th ,,

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1912					
30th Mar. ..	S.S. "Narani"	1870	B	R White ..	Bombay *via* Coast.
1st April ..	S.S. "Clan Leslie" ..	2499	,,	John Goodwin ..	Calcutta.
1st ,, ..	S.S. "Patiq"	2168	,,	E Brown	Fiji.
2nd ,, ..	S.S. "Rubenfels" ..	2393	G	E Stewart ..	Calcutta.
2nd ,, ..	S.S. "Tuscar"	1133	B.	J. C. Brett ..	Natal *via* Colombo.
3rd ,, ..	S.S. "Elephanta" ..	2595	,,	E. H Coope ..	Negapatam.
4th ,, ..	S.S. "Lindula" ..	2183	,,	H. L. G. Sinnett ..	Calcutta *via* Coast.

Port Office, Madras.
4th April 1912.

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 11.—Whereas it has been found necessary to take steps to control the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirits in the Madras Presidency, the following rules have been framed by the Board of Revenue, under section 2, Act XVI of 1863, and sections 13 and 15 of the Abkári Act I of 1886, in that regard in supersession of those contained in Notifications Nos. 7 and 18, dated 7th February

1910 and 10th October 1910, published on pages 281–282 and 1506–1507 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1910, and 18th October 1910, Part II, respectively. They will come into force from and after 1st August 1912.

1. Denatured spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of light cœutchoucine and crude pyridine bases wholly made from a mineral source, or wood-naphtha, or other special denaturants, approved of by the Board of Revenue.

2. Denatured spirits are liable to a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* : the duty being calculated on the declared issue price of each consignment at the distillery, less the discount, if any, allowed to purchasers and the duty. Distillers should, when applying for a permit, declare the sale price of the spirit at the distillery for the purpose of calculating the *ad valorem* duty.

3. Denatured spirit may be manufactured by holders of distillery licenses in the Presidency, provided (1) that the light cœutchoucine and pyridine bases to be mixed with the spirit must first be tested and approved in the Board's Laboratory, (2) that they must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of, the distillery officer, (3) that they must be used in the proportion of ½ a gallon of light cœutchoucine and ½ a gallon of pyridine bases to 99 gallons of the spirit, and (4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 50 per cent. overproof. Similar conditions apply to the use of wood-naphtha, in the special cases where its use is permitted, with this difference that one part by volume of crude wood-naphtha of a strength not less than 50 per cent overproof shall be mixed with nine parts of spirit and that the use of wood-naphtha in a highly purified condition will not be permitted. The Board's previous sanction should be obtained in cases of special methods of denaturation for spirit intended for use in particular arts and manufactures.

4. By "light cœutchoucine" is meant cœutchoucine (such as is at present used as a denaturant), which has been further redistilled so that only those portions of it which boil at or below 260° Centigrade are obtained. The specific gravity of this product should be between ·810 and ·850 at 60° F., and about 85 per cent. should distil at or below 200° C., in the apparatus prescribed for the pyridine distillation test (*vide* clause vi of the specification for pyridine bases appended).

5. Spirit denatured with light cœutchoucine and pyridine bases may be imported by sea, but samples must be submitted to the Board's Laboratory and there certified to be fully denatured before it can be removed from the Custom-house. In the case of imports by sea from other Presidencies a certificate from the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment to the effect that the spirit has been fully denatured may be accepted in lieu of the Board's report. Spirit that is not sufficiently denatured must either be denatured afresh or must pay duty at the full tariff rate. Spirit treated with wood-naphtha or other special denaturants can be imported only with the special sanction of the Board.

6. Licenses (M.S.—1) for sale of spirit denatured with light cœutchoucine and pyridine bases will be issued by Collectors, free of fee, to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. All such applications should be forwarded to the Collector through the Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department of the Circle in which the applicant wishes to hold his license. No such licenses will be issued to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises.

7. The holders of M.S.—1 licenses may obtain their supplies of spirit from the custom-house or distillery on production of a written permission (M.S.—2) for the removal of the same from the Collector of the district in which the custom-house or distillery is situated. Books of form of application for such permission (M.S.—3) will be supplied to them. These applications should be forwarded to the Collectors concerned through the Collector of the district to which the applicant wishes to transport the spirit. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of the spirit in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons at a time or from other M.S.—1 licensees up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time on presentation of a requisition in form M.S.—8. The licensees are also empowered to sell spirit to one another and to holders of M.S.—1-a licenses up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time. The transport of spirit thus sold should be covered by a permit to be granted by the seller in such case. Books of permits (M.S.—9) for the transport of the spirit to be obtained from holders of M.S.—1 licenses in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 20 gallons will be issued to holders of these licenses on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business.

8. Varnish-makers and others requiring spirit denatured with light cœutchoucine and pyridine bases for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M.S.—1-a) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements through the Inspector of the Circle, to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business. They will be supplied by distillers or through the custom-house on presentation of a permit (M.S.—2) to be obtained from the Collector on application in form (M.S.—3). These licensees may also obtain their supply of spirit from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of such spirit in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons at a time or from holders of M.S.—1 licenses up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time.

9. Holders of M.S.—1 and M.S.—1-a licenses will, on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business, be furnished with books of requisitions (M.S.—8) authorising them to obtain spirit denatured with light cœutchoucine and pyridine bases in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 20 gallons at a time from holders of M.S.—1 licenses, and in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons from a depot.

10. Similar licenses (M.S.—1-b) will be given to Chemists and others who, for special reasons, require spirit spoiled with wood-naphtha. The procedure will be the same except that (unless the Board has given a special authority to import) the spirit will be obtainable only from local distilleries and that the licensees will be required to enter into a bond (M.S.—6) with the Collector undertaking to use the spirit for the purpose specified and no other. The forms to be used in this case will be M.S.—1-b M.S.—2, M.S.—3. Persons holding these licenses will also be allowed to sell such spirit up to a maximum of one reputed quart at a time on the use of it being ordered in writing by a competent medical man. Such orders are to be returned by the seller in his stock book until the latter is inspected by an Abkári officer.

11. A special license in form M.S.—1-c will be issued to the Railway Companies in the Presidency for the storage and use of spirit denatured with light mouthchoone and pyridine bases and its distribution to such stations on their respective lines, as may be specified in the license, provided that the licensees enter into bond with the Collector undertaking to use the spirit for the purpose specified in the license and no other. The licensees may obtain their supplies of the spirit from the custom house or distillery on production of a written permission (M.S.—2) to be obtained from the Collector of the district in which the custom-house or distillery is situated on application in form M.S.—3. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of the spirit up to a maximum of 220 gallons at a time on production of a requisition in form M.S.—8. Books of applications or requisitions may be had from the Collector of the district in which the license is held. The Railway Companies will be exempted from taking out separate licenses for individual stations for the possession and use of the spirit received from the M.S.—1-c premises. The transport of spirit should be covered by a permit (M.S.—9) to be granted by the licensees in each case.

12. A special license in form M.S.—1-d will be granted to distillers, who are also manufacturers of denatured spirits, for the wholesale vend of such spirits, manufactured in their distilleries, not exceeding 120 gallons at one time to holders of M.S.—1 and M.S.—1-a licenses and not exceeding 220 gallons at one time to holders of M.S.—1-c licenses on production of a requisition in form M.S.—8. The transport of the spirit so issued shall be covered by a permit in form M.S.—9 to be granted by the depot keeper in each case.

13. The Customs or Distillery officer or wholesale depot-keeper concerned will send an advice in form M.S.—5 of each issue of denatured spirit that he makes to the Inspector of the Circle to which the spirit is consigned. This advice must be sent promptly at the time of issue. No issue of more than 120 gallons at any one time to any one person is permitted. This limit will in the case of holders of M.S.—1-c licenses be extended to 220 gallons.

14. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling denatured spirit, and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. The limit is fixed under section 13 of Act I of 1886. Breach of this rule will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed in the Act.

15. When insufficiently denatured spirit is again denatured under rule 6 *supra*, the importer will bear the expense.

16. The minimum strength at which imported and locally-made denatured spirit can be sold will be 50° over-proof.

APPENDIX.

OFFICIAL LABORATORY TESTS TO ASCERTAIN THE SUITABILITY OF SAMPLES OF PYRIDINE BASES FOR DENATURING ALCOHOL.

I. *Colour.*—The colour must not be darker than that given by two cubic centimetres of decinormal iodine solution dissolved in one litre of distilled water.

II. *Miscibility with water.*—20 c.c. of the pyridine bases should give a clear mixture with 40 c.c. of water; or else a mixture only so slightly opalescent that, after standing for five minutes, ordinary newspaper type is clearly visible through a layer 15 c.m. deep.

III. *Amount of water present.*—From 20 c.c. of the pyridine bases mixed with 20 c.c. of caustic soda solution (density 1·4), at least 18·5 c.c. of the bases should separate, after having been repeatedly shaken together and allowed to stand.

IV. *Titration.*—Dissolve 1 c.c. of the pyridine bases in 16 c.c. of distilled water. Titrate with normal sulphuric acid until a drop of the mixture gives a definite blue spot on congo-red paper (the blue colour should at once disappear). At least 10 c.c. of the normal sulphuric acid should be required to produce this reaction. (To prepare the congo-red paper, dissolve one gram of congo-red in one litre of distilled water. Soak filter paper in this and then dry.)

V. *Cadmium chloride reaction.*—Vigorously shake together 10 c.c. of a solution of 1 c.c. of pyridine bases in 100 c.c. of distilled water with 5 c.c. of a 5 per cent. solution of dry fused cadmium chloride. A distinct crystalline precipitate should immediately result.

VI. *Boiling-point.*—Distil 100 c.c. of the pyridine bases in the manner described below. At least 90 per cent. should distil over at or under 140° C.

Method.—100 c.c. of pyridine bases are placed in a short-necked copper flask of about 200 c.c. capacity. The flask is arranged on an asbestos card which has a circular hole of 30 m.m. diameter cut in it. To the flask is attached a fractionating column (consisting of a tube 13 m.m. wide and 170 m.m. long, provided with one bulb) of which the side-tube (rising 1 c.m. above the bulb) joins a Liebig's condenser of which the cooled part is at least 400 m.m. long.* A standard thermometer is placed in the head of the column so that its bulb occupies the centre of the bulb of the column.

The speed of distillation is adjusted to 5 c.c. per minute, the distillate being received in a graduated glass-cylinder. At least 90 c.c. should distil over at or under 140° C. at a barometric pressure of 760 m.m.

If the barometer ranges from 760 m.m., a correction of 1° C. for each 30 m.m. of variation should be applied (*e.g.*, under 770 m.m. of pressure 90 c.c. of distillate should come over at or under 140·3° C., whilst under 750 m.m. the same amount of distillate should come over at 139·7° C.).

NOTE.—Pyridine proper is a single definite compound (C_5H_5N) boiling at about 116° C. Pyridine bases are mixtures of pyridine with closely allied compounds boiling at various temperatures. They are cheaper and more effective denaturants than the pure pyridine.

* The above pattern is that specified in the Canada Government's Regulations and has been suggested for adoption as being a simple form obtainable in every chemical laboratory. The more modern double-surface condensers may, of course, be substituted where available.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 27th February 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

The Board of Revenue resolves to notify, for the information of the public, that the following draft rules specially applicable to the Nirgantis employed on the Kampli, Ramsagar and Bella-Goudahalli channels in the Bellary district, will be taken into consideration on or after 1st July 1912 and that all suggestions or objections relating to it should be submitted so as to reach the Board before that date:—

DRAFT RULES FRAMED UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE MADRAS HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICERS ACT III OF 1895 AS SPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO THE NIRGANTIS EMPLOYED ON THE KAMPLI, RAMSAGAR AND BELLA-GOUDAHALLI CHANNELS IN THE BELLARY DISTRICT.

(1) UNDER SECTION 20 (VI) OF THE MADRAS HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICERS ACT, 1895.

A. Salaries and other allowances of Nirgantis.

1. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, in charge of the channel, may grant leave to Nirgantis for periods not exceeding three months at a time. In general such leave shall be granted on the condition that the duties of the office are discharged by some friend or relative of the officer taking leave on his responsibility.

2. The Sub-Divisional Officer may appoint paid substitutes for Nirgantis for period not exceeding three months at a time, when such a course is necessary, subject to the proviso that the appointments so made shall be submitted monthly to the Revenue Divisional Officer for formal sanction.

3. Applications for leave for longer periods than three months shall be disposed of by the Revenue Divisional Officer.

4. When a substitute is appointed during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave or on suspension, the whole of the pay of the office shall be disbursed to the substitute.

5. Nirgantis attending courts on summonses shall be held to be on duty.

B. Method of payment of salaries, etc., to Nirgantis.

6. At the beginning of each month, pay abstracts of the Nirganti establishment under the control of the Public Works Department actually employed during the previous month, shall be prepared under the signature of the Tahsildar, or, in his absence the Taluk Head Accountant, in the prescribed form, on the information furnished by the Overseer, Public Works Department, and passed for payment by the Tahsildar or Taluk Head Accountant in favour of the Overseer, Public Works Department, in charge of the channels. Any sum which may be due but not billed for by reason of absence on leave, etc., shall be noted in the column of remarks with a brief explanation of the circumstances under which it was not drawn, the entries being referred to when the amount is claimed on subsequent bills.

7. The abstract shall be prepared separately for each channel.

8. The pay abstract, after it is passed, will be sent to the overseer by the taluk office to be transmitted to it, after obtaining the acquittances of the payees. The Tahsildar shall, under article 63 of the Civil Account Code, furnish the disbursing officer's certificate, on the strength of the acquittances furnished by the Public Works Department.

9. Arrear claims shall be billed for on separate abstracts, particulars of the periods on account of which the arrears are due and of the months in which, if at all, they are refunded into the treasury, being carefully noted.

10. No pay shall be disbursed to Nirgantis without the special sanction of the Treasury Deputy Collector when it is left undrawn for more than a year.

11. Undisbursed salaries shall be refunded by short drawal in the following month's pay abstract.

(2) UNDER SECTION 20 (VII) OF THE MADRAS HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICERS ACT, 1895—

THE DUTIES OF THE NIRGANTIS.

1. The Nirganti should go over the portion allotted to him daily; repair any slight damages caused by men or cattle; and fill up all holes through which water escapes, thus keeping the banks in an efficient condition.

2. He should keep the banks, berms and paths in his charge in good order. No thistles, bulrushes, or bushes of any kind should be allowed to grow on the top of the banks, on the channel slopes or berms; avenue and boundary trees and shrubs should not be cut without special orders. White ants' heaps should be dug up and completely removed and the hollows properly rammed in with good earth. Holes formed in the banks and berms should similarly be filled with rammed earth.

3. He should root out all weeds, especially trailing weed (tuti) and bulrushes (jumma) growing at the edge of, or in the water.

4. He should protect from injury all avenue trees, fences, masonry works and other Government property, or works in his beat. He should see that earthwork round masonry does not crack. If he notices any such crack he should water and ram the site until the crack is closed. He should report to the Channel Superintendent all encroachments on land belonging to the channel.

5. He should prevent cattle from grazing on the channel banks, or from injuring the channels and banks by crossing at any place except the regular crossings, and he should help in impounding all such cattle as are found trespassing.

6. He should carry out any other work in his beat which may be specially ordered. But he is not expected to carry tappals or messages or to go for supplies, unless he gets a written order to do so.

7. In cases of any danger of breaches or damage in adjoining beats, he should render all possible help. If he finds that any portion of the channel banks in his beat is slipping or leaking or showing any other sign of a breach, he should report the matter in the quickest possible time to the Channel Superintendent.

8. He should be at work on his beat from 6 A.M. to noon, and from 2 to 6 P.M. In the rainy season he must stay on his beat at night and be on the look out for breaches.

9. He should always, when on duty, wear the badge supplied to him.

10. He should keep his hut in repair and its surroundings clean and neat.

12. Should he find ryots or others interfering with sluices or the channel banks, he should prevent it, if possible ascertain the names and addresses of those so interfering and report the delinquents to the Channel Superintendent.

12. He will be provided with the following tools and will be responsible for their safe custody and return to the store when required :—

One billhook and one basket. | One mamoty.
One crowbar. | One knife.

13. He must reside in the hut constructed on the particular portion of the channel allotted to him and not leave his beat without the permission of the Channel Superintendent.

14. He should open and close the sluices at stated times as fixed and not otherwise see that proper distribution is maintained in the distributary channels issuing out of the sluices and that water is not wasted by rents.

15. He should keep the waste weirs in his beat closed except during the time of floods, when they should, if necessary, be opened, the required assistance being obtained from the village officers.

16. He must examine every day the sluices and report at once to the Channel Superintendent any interference with shutters, locks and chains.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 2nd April 1912.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company ..	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company.	John Brandon (son) * Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry ..	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, E., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	Penelope Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company.	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son)
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department ..	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery ..	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Kelsher, J. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery ..	Mary Kelsher (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, E., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps ..	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Keith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arbella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry ..	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers ..	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheppard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery ..	John Sheppard (son). Ellen Sheppard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

Office of the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts,
Secunderabad Division, Bolarum,
2nd April 1912.

C. J. G. BIRD, Captain,
for Deputy Controller of Military Accounts.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, dated at Nowshera, this 2nd day of April 1912.

Number, rank, and name, 9833, Private Thomas Williams; age, 24 years 2 months; height, 5 feet 5 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 23rd January 1907; place of enlistment, Stockton on Tees; parish and county in which born, Wilton Park County, Durham; date of desertion or absence, 24th March 1912; place of desertion or absence, Nowshera; marks, anchor and cross swords on right forearm, E. Wilhams on left forearm.

H. W. FESTING, Lt., *for* Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 89th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Manora, Karachi, this 30th day of March 1912.

Number, rank and name, 34392, Gunner Josephs, W. J.; age, 21 years, 3 months; height, 5 feet, 5 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, grey; trade, painter; date of enlistment, 7th January 1911; place of enlistment, Birmingham; parish and county in which born, Birmingham; date of desertion or absence, 29th March 1912; place of desertion or absence, Manora, Karachi, India; marks, scar right axilla, scar left thumb, tattooed woman's head, bird, clasped hands, etc., left forearm, buffalo bill, woman, etc., right forearm; under two years' service

R. F. BREWSTER, Major, R.G.A.,
Commanding 89th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

All indents for rubber stamps, pads and tin boxes and all applications for repairs thereto should, from 1st April 1912, be made to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, and not to the Superintendent of Stationery as hitherto. Demands for ink and brushes for rubber stamps should be included in the annual indents for stationery on the Superintendent of Stationery.

Stationery Office, Madras,
26th March 1912

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF INDIAN STEAM COAL.

SEALED tenders for the supply by contract from 1st May 1912 to 31st March 1913 of Indian Steam Coal of the estimated quantities specified below, at the Ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 P.M. (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 23rd April 1912, after which hour no tender will be received :—

	Estimated quantity tons.
Bombay	15,200
Calcutta	13,400
Colombo	650
Karachi	1,700
Madras	700
Rangoon	5,500

2. It will not be necessary for tenderers to tender for all ports, but for each port or ports as they may desire.

3. The coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,600 British thermal units with ash not exceeding 15 per cent., or the evaporative power of the coal must be not less than 7 lbs. of water per lb. of coal with ash not exceeding 15 per cent.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government loan paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by registered post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed tender and schedule forms will be summarily rejected.

6. Printed tender forms, and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta; Port Officer, Karachi; Presidency Port Officer, Madras; and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

7. The attention of all tenderers is invited to the necessity of carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.

8. Each tender is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Indian Coal"

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay,
23rd March 1912.

W. LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE No. 23 (FLOUR AND BRAN).

SEALED offers by letter for the supply of the undermentioned supplies required from 1st June 1912 to 31st May 1913 will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division, Cotacamund, up to 12 noon on Friday the 19th April 1912.

2. Samples of the flour and bran required of the quality usually supplied can be had, on application to the Officers in charge Supplies at any of the stations named below. A two-pound sample of flour and bran for each station so tendered should be sent to the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division, Cotacamund, a week before the offers are received.

3. The approval or rejection of offers rests with the General Officer Commanding 9th Division, Cotacamund, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender or any items in a tender or a portion thereof without cause assigned and no intimation will be given of rejection to unsuccessful tenderers whose offers have been rejected. The lowest tender need not necessarily be accepted. Rates should be quoted per 100 lb.

4. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Friday the 19th April 1912. Offers received after this hour will not be accepted. Offers sent by post should be despatched so as to reach this office the day previous to that fixed for opening tenders as registered letters are not locally delivered before 1-30 P.M. Tenderers are invited to attend.

5. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

6. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

7. Offers by letter must be sent under a strong cover securely fastened, sealed with distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of 'flour' or 'bran'" and addressed to the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division, Cotacamund, and not to any officer by name.

8. No earnest-money is required, but an agreement on I.A.F.Z. 2120, 2121 or I.A.F.Z. 2123 with or without security deposit as the case may be will be taken on offers being accepted. The following stipulation will be inserted in the agreement: "The Contractor shall supply at the times and places "specified. Flour and bran equal in all respects to the sealed sample and ground by the roller system "of milling. All supplies are deliverable in sound bags which will be returned to the Contractors at "their expense. Empty bags not returned will be paid for at annas four each."

9. Supplies should in all cases be consigned to a Government official (*i.e.*, Officers in charge Supplies) at the revised Military tariff rates.

10. The estimated requirements and the places of delivery are as under, but the former cannot be absolutely guaranteed.—

Supplies required	Where required.	Probable estimated requirements.	Remarks.
Schedule No. 31.	*(a) For 3 months from 1st June 1912.* F.O.R. or at supply depot or at any convenient place which should be specified in the offer.		
	Secunderabad	313,600	
	Bangalore	220,500	
	Bellary	68,600	
	Madras	216,709	
	Or (b) for 6 months from 1st June 1912.		
Flour, household, best quality, as per sample.	Secunderabad	588,000	
	Bangalore	441,000	
	Bellary	137,200	
	Madras	421,400	
	Or (c) for 9 months from 1st June 1912.		
	Secunderabad	1,029,600	
	Bangalore	661,500	
	Bellary	205,800	
	Madras	632,100	
	Or (d) for 12 months from 1st June 1912.		
	Secunderabad	1,372,000	
	Bangalore	882,000	
	Bellary	274,400	
	Madras	842,800	

To be delivered in wagon loads in sound bags in such quantities as may be ordered by the Officer in charge Supplies at the stations named.

Supplies required	Where required.	Probable estimated requirements.	Remarks.
SCHEDULE No. 83.	(a) *For 3 months from 1st June 1912.*		
	F.O.R. or at supply depot or at any convenient place which should be specified in the offer.		
	At Secunderabad	895,200	
	,, Bangalore	878,200	
	,, Bellary	98,400	
	,, Madras	97,400	
	(b) *For 6 months from 1st June 1912.*		
Bran wheat, equal in all respects to the sealed sample	At Secunderabad	1,170,600	
	,, Bangalore	1,156,600	
	,, Bellary	129,200	
	,, Madras	184,800	
	(c) *For 9 months from 1st June 1912.*		
	At Secunderabad	1,761,800	
	,, Bangalore	1,731,800	
	,, Bellary	181,200	
	,, Madras	277,200	
	(d) *For 12 months from 1st June 1912.*		
	At Secunderabad	2,340,800	
	,, Bangalore	2,302,800	
	,, Bellary	261,600	
	,, Madras	369,600	

*** To be delivered in wagon loads in several bags in such quantities as may be ordered by the Officers in charge Supplies.

No.—Contract 743,
Ootacamund, 28th March 1912.

E. A. GAYER, Lieut.-Col.,
for *Dy. Asst. Director of Supplies, 9th Division.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

SEALED tenders for the supply of firewood to the hospitals specified in the subjoined schedule, for the period from 1st May 1912 to 31st March 1913 will be received by the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras up to 12 o'clock noon on *Monday, 15th April* 1912, and opened in the presence of those who may choose to attend at the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in Temple Gardens, Royapettah, Madras, S.W.

2. Cover to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Firewood to the Madras Government Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum."

3. Tender must set only contain the rate but the total value of the item of supply.

4. Tender must be accompanied by an earnest security money of Rs 300 (in Government promissory note or Bank receipt); and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the date fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 6.

5. No tenderer shall be allowed to withdraw their tenders for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and, in the event of their so doing, their deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the article, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

8. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the article.

9. A fine not exceeding Rs. 50 will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

10. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The Surgeon-General reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

13 The Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G O No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

14. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 13, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest security, if in the Government promissory notes, consecrated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

SCHEDULE.

Institutions.	Firewood.		Earnest security money.	Remarks.
	Probable requirement of each institution during the year	Probable quantity to be tendered for by the contractor		
	tons	tons	Rs.	
General Hospital	220	624	200	(a) Information as to dimensions, etc., of firewood may be had on personal application at the hospitals concerned. The wood must be well dried and ready for use. (b) There should be only one rate for the requirements of all the institutions irrespective of size, etc., of wood. (c) The Medical Officers in charge of the institutions will indent on the contractor for the quantity they need from time to time during the year. (d) The contract rate should include delivery charge.
Maternity Hospital	110			
Voluntary General Hospital ..	15			
Ophthalmic Hospital	41			
Leper Hospital	40			
Lunatic Asylum, Madras ..	183			

(By order.)

Madras, 23rd March 1912.

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Asst. to Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES FOR THE WORKING OF MOTOR ROLLER.

TENDERS are invited for the following supply to be let on contract :—

	Amount of earnest money.			Security.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Supplying articles for the working of Motor Roller for 1087—						
Kerosene oil, Monkey Brand, per tin						
Petrol, per gallon						
Lubricating oil, per gallon						
Grease, per lb.						
Cotton waste, per lb						
Cocoanut oil, per bottle						
Sunlight soap, per cake	10	0	0	40	0	0
Metal Polish, per tin, small						
Dusgry cloth for towel, per yard						
Sponge, per number						
Chamois leather, each						
Emery paper, per sheet						

2. Tenders must invariably be sealed and addressed to the Chief Engineer, Cochin Government, Trichur, and the covers must bear externally the name of the work for which the tender is submitted. No cover should contain tenders for more than one work.

3. Tenders will be received in the Chief Engineer's Office till 4 P.M. on 1st May 1912 (19-3-1087) and will be opened at noon on 2nd May 1912 (20-3-1087) by the Chief Engineer at the Head Office, Trichur in the presence of such of the tenderers or their agents as may be present.

4. The amount of earnest money to accompany each tender, and the amount of security to be given in cash besides the usual 10 per cent deduction, are noted against the respective works.

5. No tender will be considered unless it is accompanied by a chalan for the amount of earnest money mentioned above from one of the State Treasuries.

6. In case the accepted tenderer fails to execute an agreement binding himself to fulfil the contract, he shall forfeit his earnest money, and shall be liable to the Sirkar for the loss, if any, consequent on the resale of the contract.

7. In the case of all rejected tenders, the chalan for the amount of earnest money will be returned on the rejection of the tenders to the respective tenderers duly passed for repayment

8. Contract documents can be seen and blank tender forms obtained on application to the Manager, Chief Engineer's Office, Trichur The blank forms can also be obtained from the supervisors.

9 The Chief Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason whatever.

10. Tenderers are informed that they should tender for the work in Form No. 21.

(By order.)

Chief Engineer's Office, Trichur,
4th April 1912.

A. RANGANATHA RAO,
Manager.

TENDERS FOR CLOSING BREACHES, Etc,

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, at Chepauk, up to 20th April 1912, for closing breaches and strengthening the west flood bank of the Buckingham Canal from miles 5/8 to 19/1; estimate Rs. 19,500.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Dvn.,
28th March 1912.

R. A. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1860, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No 2, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
Seven flat iron bars	Nil	28th March 1912 .	
Four jungle wood planks	"	28th " ..	
One jungle wood square	"	28th " ..	
Three wooden sleepers	"	28th " ..	
Twelve jungle wood planks	"	28th " ..	
One jungle wood square	"	28th " ..	
One steel bar	"	29th " ..	
Two round iron bars	"	29th " ..	
One jungle wood plank	"	30th " ..	
Three jungle wood squares	"	30th " ..	
One big sank	"	30th " ..	
	A diamond with "V" and "E" on left and right above, "A" and "S" on left and right below, "104" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	31st " ..	
Two flat iron bars	Nil	1st April 1912 ..	Within the Madras harbour
One square iron bar	"	1st " ..	
One round iron bar	"	1st " ..	
Two jungle wood planks	"	1st " ..	
One jungle wood square	"	1st " ..	
One case broken	"	1st " ..	
	A diamond with "A" and "J" on left and right above, "6720" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	3rd " ..	
Four jungle wood planks	Nil	2nd " .	
One jungle wood square	"	2nd " ..	
One case	A triangle with "S" in the centre and "No 12 Madras" on the right.	3rd " ..	
One cast iron water pipe	A heart with "J" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	3rd " ..	
One wooden sleeper	Nil	3rd " ..	
One light rail	"	3rd " ..	
Three flat iron bars	"	3rd " ..	

தமிழ் மொழிபெயர்ப்பு

7			1912-ம் ஆண்டு	
4		முற்பகல்	மார்ச்சி 25	
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Port Office, Madras,
4th April 1912.

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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Mr. Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig
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[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Madras.*]

[*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

List of Books, etc., published during the Current Quarter.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF—

KISTNA—LIST OF CORRECTIONS Nos. 19, 22 and 26. Each Pies 6 or 1 *d.* (6 *p.*)

NORTH ARCOT—LIST OF CORRECTIONS No. 11. Pies 6 or 1 *d.* (6 *p.*)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CENSUS OF 1911. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Village Statistics for the district of Ramnad. Re. 1-12 or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* (2 *as.*)

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE).

STANDING ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE (1907 EDITION)—

Thirty-ninth list to Vols I and II. Each Pies 6 or 1 *d.* (6 *p.*)

BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

BULLETINS (DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE). Royal 8vo. No. 63. The Principles of paddy manuring. Pies 3 or 1 *d.* (6 *p.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECOND LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 TO 1909, AND REGULATIONS AND RULES THEREUNDER, EDITION, 1910. Pies 6 or 1 *d.* (6 *p.*)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACTS.

ACT I OF 1912. AMENDMENT TO THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899. Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 or 1 *d.* (6 *p.*)

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List of Books published from 1st October 1911 to 31st March 1912

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MONTHLY LISTS OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st October 1911 to 1st March 1912. Royal 8vo. Each As. 8. (6 *p.*)

QUARTERLY CIVIL MEDICAL LIST. Corrected up to 30th September and 31st December 1911. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each As. 12 or 1*s.* 3*d.* (1 *a.*)

REPORT ON VACCINATION FOR 1910-11. Foolscap folio, board. As. 10. (1 *a.*)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT, SOUTHERN CIRCLE, FOR 1910-11. Foolscap, board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 3*d.* (3 *as.*)

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE, CONSULT CONSULTATIONS, MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 1785. Foolscap folio, board. As. 14 or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2 *as.*)

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE. DIARY AND CONSULTATION BOOK, 1679-1683, CONTAINING MEMORIALS OF THE AGENTS VISITING MUTTRELPATAM AND MASULIPATAM AND THE FACTORIES IN THE BAY. Foolscap folio, board. Re. 3-4 or 3*s.* 4*d.* (3 *as.*)

DIARY AND CONSULTATION BOOK. MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 1784. Foolscap folio, board. Re. 2-12 or 4*s.* 3*d.* (3 *as.*)

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1910-11. Foolscap folio, cloth, lettered. Re. 3-4 (6 *as.*)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL JUDICIAL ACTS PRESCRIBED FOR THE CIVIL JUDICIAL TESTS OF THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. Published 1911. Royal 8vo. board. Re. 2-8 or 3*s.* 6*d.* (7 *as.*)

LISTS SHOWING THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN REGISTRATION DISTRICTS—

NORTH AND SOUTH MALABAR AND SOUTH CANARA. Corrected up to 31st August 1911. Foolscap folio. Each As. 4. (1 *a.*)

SALEM. Foolscap folio, board. As. 12. (1 *a.*)

Lists of corrections. Nos 7 and 8, dated 20th July 1911, for Chittoor; No. 12, dated 21st December 1911, for Masulipatam, No. 16, dated 21st December 1910, for Kurnool, No. 17, dated 21st December 1910, for Dindi; No. 23, dated 4th April 1910, for Arakandanallur; No. 13, dated 14th June 1911, for Gudur; No. 28, dated 7th July 1911, for Kottapatam, No. 31, dated 7th July 1911, for Addanki; No. 33, dated 7th July 1911, for Bapatla; No. 5, dated 30th June 1911, for the District of Cuddapah; Nos. 24, 25 and 29, dated 26th July 1911, for the district of Guntur, No. 34, dated 1st July 1911, for Bhavani; Nos. 26, 30 and 32, for Coimbatore, No. 36, dated 23rd January 1911, for Salur, No. 23, dated 28th April 1911, for Bapatla, No. 27, dated 6th May 1911, for Chilakalurpet and for Ganjam; Nos. 1 and 2 to Surada, Ganjam district, No. 11 for Nellore. Each Pies 6. (6 *p.*) Nos 10, 14 and 18 to the list for the NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT. Each Pies 6. (6 *p.*)

TWELFTH LIST As. 2 (6 *p.*). LISTS Nos 1 to 7 to the LIST FOR THE TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT. Pies 6 (6 *p.*) each. ELEVENTH LIST. ANDA 1. (6 *p.*)

MADRAS JAIL MANUAL, 1909. 28th list of corrections. Pies 6 or 1*d.* (6 *p.*)

QUARTERLY LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Corrected up to 30th September 1911 and 1st January 1912. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each As. 6. (1 *a.*)

QUARTERLY LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT. Corrected up to 1st October 1911 and 1st January 1912. Imperial 8vo. Each. As 6. (1 *a.*)

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE FOR 1910. Foolscap folio, board. As. 12. (1 *a.*)

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR 1910. Foolscap folio, board. As 12. (1 *a.*)

STATISTICS OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1910. Foolscap folio, board. As. 10. (1 *a.*)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Local Fund Code. Second Edition. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Lists of Corrections. Each Fine 6 (6 *p.*)
Manual Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations, Fourth Edition. Addenda and Corrigenda, Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 10. Each Fine 6. (6 *p.*). No. 11 Appx. 1 (6 *p.*)
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Special Fund Code. Third Edition. Imperial 8vo., cloth, lettered. Re. 1-8. (3 *a.*). First List of Corrections. 6 *p.* (6 *p.*)
Madras Treasury Manual. Third edition. 8vo. Imperial. Cloth, lettered in two volumes. Re. 1-12
List of Corrections: No. 1. As 2-6 (6 *p.*). No. 2. Annas 1 (6 *p.*). No. 3. Fine 6. (6 *p.*)
Eighth List of Corrections to the Manual of Union Accounts. Fine 6. (6 *p.*)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of Abkari Revenue in the Madras Presidency for 1910-11. Foolscap, board. Re. 1-2-0 (3 *a.*)
Report on the Administration of Salt Revenue in the Madras Presidency for 1910-11. Foolscap, board. As 10 (2 *a.*)
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Fisheries Bulletin No. 6. Marine Fish farming for India. Royal 8vo. Cloth, Re. 1-4 or 2 s. (4 *a.*);
Annual Report on the Co-operative Credit Societies, 1910-11. Foolscap folio. As. 6 (1 *a.*)

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (1907 edition). Thirty-three list to Vols. I and II. Each Anna 1. (6 *p.*). Thirty fourth to Thirty-eighth Lists to Vols. I and II. Each Five 6. (6 *p.*)

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue—Forest).

List of Forest Officers in the Madras Presidency (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st October 1911. Royal 8vo. As 6 or 9*d.* (1 *a.*)
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras Vol. XI, Epochs of Indian Philosophy—*contd.* By M. Rangacharya, M.A., Rao Bahadur. Royal 8vo, board Re. 1-12 or 2s. 9*d.* (5 *a.*)
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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for 1910-11. Vol. I Foolscap folio, board. As 14. (2 *a.*)
Classified List and Instruction Rules on the Establishment on the Public Works Department, corrected up to 31st December 1911. Royal 8vo, board. Re. 1-8. (3 *a.*)

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List of Corrections No. 8 to the Madras Plague Regulations in force outside the Presidency Town. Corrected [illegible] Annas 1 (6 *p.*)

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List of new books published during the current quarter.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES AND INDEX OF THE INDIAN STATUTES, Vol. II. Edition 1911 Royal 8vo, cloth. Rs 5 or 7s. 6d. (12 as.)
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A DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES, VOL. I (A—C), EDN. 1912. Royal 8vo. Cloth, Rs. 15 or 18s. (Re. 1)
LIST NO. II OF 1911. DATED 31ST DECEMBER 1911. ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS. Royal 8vo Stitched. 3s. 9p. (1a.).

List of Books published from July to December 1911.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ACT NO II OF 1834 (SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT), with footnotes. Annas 1. (1 a.)
ACT NO IV OF 1837 (PROPERTY IN LAND), with footnotes. As. 2-3 (1 a.)
ACT NO XXV OF 1839 (WILLS), with footnotes. As. 3-9 (1 a.)
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LIST NO. I OF 1911, DATED 30TH JUNE 1911, OF ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS. As 2-6. (3 a.)

Act II of 1911 in Hindi. As. 1-9. (1 s.)
The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as modified up to 1st July 1911. As. 7-6. (1 s. 6 p.)
The Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879 (Act XVIII of 1879), as modified up to 1st July 1911. As. 5-6. (1 s.)
Act 8 of 1911 (Native Army) in Urdu and Hindi. As. 2-6. (1 s.) each.
Act 12 of 1911 (Forgeries) in Urdu and Hindi. As. 1-6 (1 s.) each.
Act 21 of 1866 (Native Converts, Marriage Dissolution) as modified up to 1st March 1911 in Urdu and Hindi. Rs. 2 (1 s.) each.
The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as modified up to 1st October 1911. As. 4-9. (1 s.)

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed Deputy Surveyor's and Field Surveyor's tests of the Survey Department for the undermentioned posts for a period of two months for the block survey and demarcation of wet areas in whole inam and proprietary villages in the South Arcot district :—

(1) One Deputy Surveyor on Rs. 30
(2) Four Field Surveyors on Rs. 15 each.

Applicants should state their age and furnish copies of testimonials from the officer under whom they were last employed.

Preference will be given to men who have done field work in the Survey Department. Men in service should apply through the proper channel. A knowledge of theodolite and circumferentor work and traverse plotting is necessary for the Deputy Surveyor.

The application should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th April 1912.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
26th March 1912.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN SAHIB,
Collector.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering for the post of temporary Draughtsman on Rs. 40 which will fall vacant in the East Kurnool Forest division from 1st April 1912. Men who have knowledge of Forest work will be preferred.

District Forest Office, East Kurnool Dvn.,
14th March 1912

K. ASWATHAM NAYUDU,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited for the post of a Draftsman in the District Forest Office, Madura, on Rs. 30 per mensem. The appointment is temporary but is likely to continue for some years and the pay may shortly be raised to one of Rs. 35—1—45. The applicant must have passed the Draftsman's test of the Engineering College, Madras. Preference will be given to those who have had experience in District Forest Office work. Copies of testimonials should accompany.

District Forest Office, Madura,
16th March 1912.

H. B. BRYANT,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited for a Clerk's place on Rs. 20 in the Forest Branch of the Bellary Collector's office. A knowledge of Telugu or Canarese is essential. None but passed candidates need apply.

Bellary Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
28th March 1912.

V. ALVAR CHETTY,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for the post of a Surveyor on Rs. 50 per mensem for twelve months for forest survey work in the South Salem district. The applications should reach the District Forest Officer, South Salem Division, Salem, on or before 30th April 1912. Applicants with previous practical experience will be preferred.

Salem Collector's Office, South Forest Branch,
1st April 1912.

C. M. MADURANAYAKAM PILLAI,
District Forest Officer.

Applications for the post of Forest Surveyor on Rs. 50 per mensem (travelling allowance only admissible when travelling outside the prescribed circle of duty) are invited from passed candidates of the Civil Engineering College, Madras, or other recognised institutions. The appointment though borne on temporary establishment will continue for some years.

20th March 1912

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Applications are invited from candidates who are qualified under the Examination rules to take up the post of a temporary Draftsman in this division on Rs. 30 per mensem.

Dowlaishwaram, 20th March 1912.

C. T. MULLINGS,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern Division.

Applications from candidates who hold certificates of Sub-Overseer's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, are invited for a temporary Draftsman's post on Rs. 30 per mensem now vacant in this office.

The appointment will last about four months.

Applications will be received up to 15th April 1912.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kistna Western Dvn.,
Bezwada, 23rd March 1912.

J. B. LUTMAN,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Western Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under Examination rules for the posts of two Sub-Overseers for twelve months from 1st April 1912 each on Rs. 25 *plus* Rs. 15 (conveyance allowance) to work as Channel Superintendents on Tungabhadra Irrigation channels in the Hospet Sub-division.

Applications will be received up to 1st July 1912.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division,
29th March 1912.

P. N. A. LUCAS,
Executive Engineer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under Examination rules for the post of a temporary Draftsman on Rs. 40 for twelve months from the 1st April 1912 for the Penukonda sub-division. Candidates who have passed the draftsman's test in the College of Engineering, Madras, need alone apply.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division,
28th March 1912.

P. N. A. LUCAS,
Executive Engineer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified men for the posts of temporary Draftsmen and Tracers on Rs. 30 and Rs. 25, respectively, in this division.

2. None but those who have passed the Lower Subordinate or Draftsman's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, need apply for Draftsman's posts and those who have passed Upper Secondary or Matriculation examinations for Tracers' posts.

Chettipett, 8th April 1912.

A. H. MORIN,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division.

WANTED Surveyors with previous experience of surveying and levelling for river survey work. Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate or Surveyor's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras. The applications should state pay required, age, caste and previous employments and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials.

Godavari Conservancy Division,
2nd April 1912.

S. BHASKARA AIYAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed either the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor's test or the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for acting Sub-Overseers' posts, Third Grade, with a prospect of being made permanent after a suitable probationary period.

Bezwada, 25th March 1912.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

It is hereby notified that the posts of temporary clerk and tour clerk to the Additional Superintendent in this office have been filled up.

Office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey,
Southern Circle,
Madras, 21st March 1912.

P. V. JAGADISA AIYAR,
for Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Manager, Municipal Office, Vellore. The salary of the post is Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60 by annual increment of one rupee. Applications will be received up to the 16th April and the successful candidate will be required to furnish a cash security of Rs. 150.

Only those who have passed the Account Test, Lower Grade, and the Translation Test, Lower Grade, in Tamil need apply.

Municipal Office, Vellore,
25th March 1912.

MD. HABIBULLAH,
Chairman.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Typist in the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Ranges, Bellary. Pay Rs. 20—1—25; Rs. 25—1—35; Rs. 35—1—50 according to qualifications.

None but those who have passed the Matriculation or higher examinations need apply.

Candidates who have passed the Advanced or Intermediate Test in Type-writing and who have previous office experience will be accorded preference.

Applications will be received up to the 15th April 1912.

Office of the Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Central Range,
Bellary, Camp Chandragiri, 16th March 1912.

G. W. LANE,
Ay. Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Central Range.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 1st May, I intend moving the High Court for my enrolment as a Vakil.

Madras, 25th March 1912.

PARTHASARATHI, L. S.

After the 16th April, I intend moving the High Court, Madras, to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Mylapore, 22nd March 1912. BUDUGUR SOMAIYA

I INTEND moving the High Court of Judicature at Madras on or after the 1st May 1912 for enrolment as a Vakil.

7th April 1912. S. PONNUSWAMY AIYAR,

I INTEND moving the High Court of Judicature on or after the 1st May 1912 for enrolment as a Vakil.

7th April 1912. M. R. SUNDARAM.

I, S. KRISHNAN (Sambasiva), wish hereafter to be known as SAMBASIVA KRISHNA SARMA.

Stonehousepet, Nellore,
28th March 1912. S. KRISHNA SARMA,

NOTICE.

A WILL bearing date 29th March 1911 and purporting to have been executed by the late Velur Krishnaswami Mudaliar, son of V. Rajagopala Mudaliar, who lived at No. 14, Venkatesa Naick Street, Triplicane, has been presented for registration in this office on the 21st March 1912 by V. K. Muthukrishna Mudali, one of the executors under the above will. Whereas it has been decided to hold an enquiry into the genuineness of the said will in this office on the 18th April 1912, persons wishing to contest its genuineness or otherwise will have to appear in this office on the said date and state their objections if any. No notice will be taken of any objections preferred after that date.

Sub-Registrar's Office, South Madras,
3rd April 1912. T. S. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
Sub-Registrar

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estate of COGHLAN, HENRY, late Engineering Inspector, South Indian Railway, retired, who died at Whitefield on or about the 25th December 1911, hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874, that all persons having claims against the above estate as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 25th April 1912, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estate will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
22nd March 1912. C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estates of—

LOLLIE, J., late Inspector of Fisheries, the Nilgiris, who died at Ootacamund on or about the 24th November 1911;

BRADY, PATRICK, late of Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 8th November 1911;

DUPAUL EDMOND THOMAS, late of Auckland in the Provincial district of Auckland, who died in New Zealand on or about the 21st February 1901;

hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 22nd April 1912, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
18th March 1912. C. E ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 178 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those concerned that at its meeting held on 3rd March 1912 Srimahat Thirpura-undari Company (Limited), Kumbakonam, with its office at Mannargudi, passed an extraordinary resolution that the said company be wound up voluntarily and that I be appointed liquidator. All claims and payments should therefore be made to me on or before 30th April 1912.

Mannargudi, 2nd April 1912 M. K. NAGANADA AIYAR,
Liquidator

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following change in the Bank's Staff is hereby notified:—

Mr. W. B. Macbain has been appointed Agent at Guntur *vice* Mr. W. R. T. Mackay, granted leave.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 9th April 1912 W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 15.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1912. [Price, 6 *pies.*

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 27 of 1911–1912, held on the 22nd March 1912

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., *Chairman.*

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S.
Mr. S. D. Pears.
Mr. J. A. Boyson
Mr. A. H. Deane
Mr. W. B. Wright, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chetti Garu, B.A.
M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetti Garu.

314. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 8th March 1912.

315. Read a note by the Chairman dated 19th March 1912 proposing on the 31st March 1912 formally to close the 60-lakh estimate for the Harbour Remodelling work sanctioned in G.O., No 182 M. dated the 6th June 1910; submitting a new estimate for the works remaining to be carried out in 1912–13 from the unspent balance of the loan granted by Government under G.O. No 529, dated the 27th December 1904; and proposing that the Trust begin repaying the loan in question in April 1912.

Resolved that the Chairman's proposals be sanctioned; that when the exact sum spent up to the end of March 1912 is known, the estimate of the remaining expenditure be submitted to Government for sanction; and that, at the same time, sanction be sought for the closing of all expenditure against the current estimate on the 31st March 1912. Resolved also to record an expression of the Board's hope that Government will accede to the proposal made in the Chairman's letter No. 1201, dated 25th November 1911, under the authority of Board Resolution No 241, dated the 24th November 1911, that the Board be allowed to amalgamate this loan with the unpaid balance of the earlier loan and to pay off both by the 15th July 1952 by means of equated monthly payment of Rs. 32,000.

316. Read note by the Trust's Chief Engineer submitting for sanction an estimate for Rs 5,000 for a low-level cast-iron tank at Spurghayes water-supply, in order to obviate the inconvenience caused by the small size of the present low-level tank, which makes it necessary to draw on the Corporation water pipes during hours inconvenient to the inhabitants of a part of Georgetown.

Resolved to sanction the estimate and to submit it to Government, for sanction to its debit to Capital under Section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act; that funds be provided by a contribution from Revenue balances; and that the work be treated as one of pressing emergency as per Section 75 (2) of the Act.

317. Read and adopted a draft letter by the Chairman to Government submitting Re-appropriation Statements for certain Capital and Revenue works for the year 1911–12.

318. Read again Resolutions Nos. 2 4 and 284, dated respectively 24th November 1911 and 9th February 1912, on the subject of Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell's leave and the arrangements consequent thereon.

Resolved that Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell be granted privilege leave for 3 months and 24 days and, in continuation thereof, special leave on private affairs for 3 months and 6 days; the combined leave to commence on the afternoon of the 20th March 1912.

319. Read note by the Chairman submitting for sanction a proposal by the Executive Engineer supported by the Trust's Chief Engineer, to increase the salary of Assistant Engineer K. Ganapathy Kudwa, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 per mensem.

Resolved that the proposal be sanctioned.

320. Resolved that, as recommended by the Trust's Chief Engineer, the agreement, dated the 5th March 1909, of Mr. T. W. Muir, First Engineer and Dredging Master of the Dredger "Madras", be extended up to the end of March 1915, and that his earned leave be allowed to accumulate, to be taken at such time as the Board may permit.

321. Resolved that, as recommended by the Trust's Chief Engineer, Mr. E. L. Payne, First Engineer and Dredging Master of the Dredger "Triton", be re-engaged on the completion of his present agreement, up to 31st March 1914, on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem, and that his earned leave be allowed to accumulate up to a maximum of six months.

322. Resolved that, as recommended by the Trust's Chief Engineer, Captain A. G. Blom, Navigating Master of the Dredger "Madras", be permitted to accumulate such privilege leave as he may have earned up to a maximum of six months, to be taken at such time as the Board may permit, either during the currency or on the completion of his agreement.

323. Resolved, as recommended by the Deputy Port Conservator, to grant 14 days' privilege leave from the 21st March 1912 to Mr. R. W. Cooper, acting Senior Harbour Master.

324. Resolved to sanction a list of claims amounting to Rs. 253-8-3 paid by the Chairman since the 1st January 1912.

325. The following statement comparing Harbour dues collected in and up to the end of February 1912, with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of February 1912.

	1911.			1912.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour Receipts—						
(i) Dues on imports	52,717	2	2	55,378	10	8
(ii) Dues on exports	11,098	7	7	22,139	12	10
(iii) Dues on ships' provisions	30	4	0	38	4	0
(iv) Storage, ordinary imports	2,469	12	6	3,760	9	4
(v) Storage, ordinary exports	240	2	2	260	4	0
(vi) Storage, special imports	667	14	0	708	9	0
(vii) Storage, special exports	226	8	0	163	9	0
(viii) Railway terminal charges	677	7	11	4,385	11	0
(ix) Cranage	6,618	13	6	13,321	13	5
(x) Portorage, special	828	14	6	342	13	3
(xi) Demurrage	34	1	0	53	12	0
II. Rents and Tolls—						
(i) Rents of properties	545	6	4	1,727	6	1
(ii) Railway tolls						
III. Sales and Penalties—						
(i) Water sold to boats	614	3	2	871	13	10
(ii) Do. to works	8	0	0	236	12	10
(iii) Fines and penalties	1	0	0	1	13	6
IV. Interest—						
Interest on investments	—235	3	7			
VI. Miscellaneous—						
(i) Profit on investments	1,316	4	0			
(ii) Items awaiting adjustments	—10	2	3	37	0	0
(iii) Commission on Corporation timber license fees.	264	7	6	403	6	6
Total ..	51,623	6	3	93,912	14	5

	Actuals of 1910-1911.			Actuals of 1911-1912.			Increase or decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April	85,918	12	5	77,058	5	5	— 8,860	7	0
May	89,012	1	7	84,341	4	5	— 4,667	12	9
June	88,609	14	8	76,783	15	2	— 11,825	15	1
July	87,376	1	3	79,502	10	9	— 7,873	9	3
August	77,321	10	10	65,270	3	3	— 12,051	7	7
September	71,359	5	7	71,573	5	6	+ 214	2	11
October	71,406	6	9	71,950	2	6	+ 543	11	9
November	86,791	10	5	95,803	4	11	+ 9,011	10	6
December	91,557	6	6	87,436	5	5	— 4,120	13	1
January	82,595	13	10	1,01,149	14	9	+ 18,554	0	2
February	91,623	6	3	93,912	14	5	+ 2,288	8	2
Total ..	9,13,467	13	5	8,94,780	11	7	— 18,687	1	8

326. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 8th March 1912 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number	Authority. Number.	Authority. Date.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned	Balance of budget allotment still available	Chargeable to	Remarks.
			Capital Major Works.	Rs.			
7	G. O. No. 82, Mar.	14th March 1912	Purchase of a Motor boat	4,500		Revenue I (5) Contributions to Capital	..
			Revenue Works. Nil				
			Madras Port Fund. Nil.				
			Madras Pilotage Fund. Nil.				

327. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 21st March 1912 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities	Cash balances.
	Rs	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	2,80,500	1,19,040 0 8
Provident Fund Account	1,52,500	4,530 12 6
Deposit Fund Account	38,800	894 11 0
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account	97,500	2,885 3 6
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	32,500	1,135 13 4
Pilotage Fund Account	74,400	1,705 1 4
Harbour Dues Advance Account	*Nil*	18,102 1 7

Port Trust Office, Madras,
3rd April 1912

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 15.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1912. [Price, 8 *pies.*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1912.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Dry	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Wet.	Thermometers: Observed Extremes. Max.	Thermometers: Observed Extremes. Min	Maximum Solar Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather
April.	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
1st Mon. ..	29·101	83 0	77 7	91 1	74 7	134 0	78	S E.	136	..	13	6·3	Fine.
2nd Tues. ..	·005	82 3	76 3	90 5	74 3	143 6	77	S E. by E.	123	..	20	8 6	Do.
3rd Wed. ..	·004	81·7	76 5	90 4	72 5	133 6	76	S.E.	148	..	9	10 7	Do
4th Thurs ..	·004	82 1	76 5	91 6	75 4	139 4	81	S E. by E.	172	..	23	7·7	Do.
5th Fri. ..	·002	84 1	78 4	92 1	76 0	139 4	77	S E. by S	164	..	18	6·3	Do.
6th Sat.	·000	84 1	78 3	93 0	76 0	139 6	76	S. by E.	147	..	30	7 0	Fine with passing clouds.
7th Sun ..	·004	83·7	77 9	92 4	76 0	137 2	76	S.E.	138	..	15	10 0	Fine.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 2·65 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·70 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in March 1912 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1912.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·920	0·007 below	29 927
Temperature of air	82·5	2·5 above	80 0
Do. of evaporation	76·7	2·6 ,,	73·9
Percentage of humidity	76	2 ,,	74
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	136 4	4·1 below	140·5
Maximum in shade	91 7	2 5 above	89·2
Minimum in shade	74 3	2 2 ,,	72 1
Do. on grass	71 6	3·0 ,,	68·6
Rainfall in inches	nil	0·39 below	0·39
Do since January 1st on 2 days	2·83	1·27 above	1·55
General direction of wind	S.E. by S.	1 point S.	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	160	8 above	152
Percentage of cloudy sky	13	11 below	24
Do. of bright sunshine	77·9	4·0 above	73·9

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	..	..	East	4	35	South	38	266	West.	..	..
N. by E.	1	8	E. by S.	3	25	S. by W.	27	221	W. by N.	..	..
N.N.E.	..	..	E.S.E.	52	247	S.S.W.	31	290	W.N.W.	..	..
N.E. by N.	13	52	S.E. by E.	107	577	S.W. by S.	17	141	N.W. by W.	..	..
N.E.	1	10	S.E.	82	454	S.W.	10	58	N.W.	..	..
N.E. by E.	..	..	S.E. by S.	224	1,772	S.W. by W.	3	6	N.W. by N.	..	..
E.N.E.	2	12	S.S.E.	66	603	W.S.W.	..	..	N.N.W.	..	..
E. by N.	18	75	S. by E.	14	67	W. by S.	..	..	N. by W.	..	..

There were 16 calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by S. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 138 miles.

Madras Observatory, 6th April 1912.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 15.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1912. [PRICE, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH APRIL 1912.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts	Rainfall in inches			Price of Grain (in lbs. to the rupee)											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1912	Average of 40 years	Average for April.*	Last week	This week	Average for April.*	Last week	This week	Average for April.*	Last week	This week	Average for April.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam	0·2	0·2	0·1	11·1	8·9	8·8	16·3	16·9	16·7					..	..
Vizagapatam	0·1	0·1	0·1	10·6	8·2	8·2	16·6	13·2	13·3			16·0	16·9	16·6	13·8	13·7
Godavari	0·3	0·3	0·1													
Kistna	..	..	0·9	11·1	7·8	8·0	13·4	12·8	13·1	16·9	16·0	16·4		12·8	13·2
Guntur	..	..	..	10·2	7·6	7·6	16·3	15·7	15·7	17·0	15·5	15·5		13·8	14·1
	..	..	..	10·6	7·5	7·6		15·9	15·9	16·8	12·7	12·1	17·0	12·7	13·0
Deccan.															
Kurnool	0·1	0·1	..	9·8	7·4	7·4	..	10·2	14·0	20·6	14·8	14·8	16·1	14·2	14·2
Bangalore					6·5	6·5				..	14·0	14·0	..	.	..
Bellary	0·3	0·3	0·1	9·3	7·3	7·3	.	10·6	10·7	17·0	13·5	13·4	17·8		..
Cuddapah				..	7·5	7·6				..	13·4	13·4			..
Anantapur	0·1	0·1	0·1	10·0	7·7	7·8	20·5	15·3	15·3	18·5	14·8	14·4	17·5	13·0	13·3
Cuddapah	..	..	..	9·6	9·3	9·3	19·6	15·7	15·2	19·0	14·7	14·7	17·1	13·5	13·6
Carnatic.															
Nellore	..	..	..	11·0	8·6	8·5	16·7	16·2	16·3	17·1	13·1	13·1	16·8	13·0	13·0
Chingleput	..	..	..	10·7	9·1	9·0	15·1	13·6	14·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	8·0	7·6	7·6	16·6	12·5	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	10·4	8·3	8·5	15·4	13·7	13·6	..	..	..	14·0	11·3	12·5
Central.															
Chittoor	..	..	..	10·6	8·3	8·2	18·1	13·1	13·4	..	..	..	17·1	12·4	12·4
North Arcot	0·1	0·1	..	10·8	8·3	8·2	17·1	12·2	12·7	..	..	..	16·5	12·4	12·1
Salem	0·3	0·2	0·1	12·0	7·7	7·2	16·2	13·4	13·8	16·5	12·6	12·5	16·7	11·1	10·9
Coimbatore	0·2	0·2	0·6	1·5	7·1	7·8	17·9	14·9	14·9	18·2	11·7	11·5	18·0	1·6	13·6
Trichinopoly†	..	..	0·1	13·8	7·2	..	17·4	14·0	..	17·0	14·4	..	17·1	13·5	..
South.															
Tanjore	..	..	0·1	10·1	6·2	6·2	17·7	14·0	14·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukkottai†	..	..			7·0	..	..	13·6	..	..	14·0	..	..	12·1	..
Madura	0·1	0·1	0·1	10·6	7·2	7·2	17·4	12·7	12·6	15·6	13·5	12·7	16·3	11·2	11·3
Ramnad	0·1	0·1	..	13·5	7·0	7·0	16·2	13·8	13·9	14·8	11·8	11·8	15·0	11·0	11·4
Tinnevelly	0·1	0·1	0·6	10·3	8·0	8·0	17·1	15·4	15·4	12·7	11·6	11·5	16·3	13·5	13·4
West Coast.															
Malabar	0·2	0·2	0·7	9·1	7·9	7·9	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	
South Canara	0·1	0·1	0·2	11·1	9·1	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Travancore	0·9	0·3	..	..	7·1	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cochin	1·1	1·1	—	..	7·5	7·5	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris	0·3	0·3	0·3	6·3	7·6	7·6	15·7	12·6	12·6			..	..	..	.

A.=Agency. L.=Liberal.
* Average of the 10 years ending 1910-1911. † Not received.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 20·1 and 35·8 feet deep, respectively. Sowing of light paddy and gingelly in parts of two taluks. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested greengram, ragi, gingelly and horsegram; outturn poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Standing crops not improving in parts for want of water. Harvested greengram, outturn fair to normal; gingelly and chillies fair; sugarcane and tobacco, poor to fair; ragi, poor. Pasture generally insufficient; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and in one division: Godavari 1·7 feet below the anikat. Ploughing, watering, manuring and weeding in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, castors, pulses, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, cholam, chillies and ragi; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in five taluks and in two divisions; fodder sufficient except in one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient in two taluks. Kistna 1·4 feet below the anikat; discharge through head sluices *nil*. Manuring and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested chillies, gingelly, cotton and redgram, outturn fair; sugarcane, rengalgram, castors and cotton, normal; paddy, poor to bumper. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Manuring of lands for the next season. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, ragi and chillies, outturn fair to normal; tobacco, normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under a few tanks and the Sunkesula anikat canal. Tungabhadra 5·38 feet below the anikat, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Preparing of lands for the next season. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cotton; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, preparing of lands for the next season, removing of nath grass, weeding, manuring, planting of sugarcane and harrowing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested sugarcane, outturn fair to normal; cotton, poor to fair. Pasture available in parts of one taluk only; fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Standing betel crop good. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells and spring channels in parts. Ploughing of black cotton soil lands, sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam, planting and watering of sugarcane, and weeding of jonna, ragi and wheat in progress in parts. Standing crops, fair. Harvested cholam, outturn fair to normal; paddy, ragi, wheat, korra, sugarcane and castor, fair; cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of indigo, cholam, and gingelly hoeing and transplanting of paddy, ragi, and korra in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, korra, turmeric, onions, cotton, chillies and sweet potato, outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nellore anikut; discharge insufficient. Seegam anikats not reported. Ploughing and sowing of second crop paddy, second crop indigo, korra, cumbu and hemp in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, horsegram, castor and cotton, outturn fair to normal; cholam, fair. Pasture available except in parts; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy and weeding of paddy, ragi and chillies in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy and gingelly, baling, weeding and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly, varagu, groundnut, and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi and baling for paddy, ragi, betel, sugarcane and chillies in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; outturn poor to normal. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment procurable. Grain stocks generally sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi and transplanting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment procurable. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of paddy, cholam and gingelly, sowing or transplanting of ragi and planting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair, but require rain in parts. Harvested paddy, outturn bad to normal; ragi, poor to normal; sugarcane, fair to normal; cotton, poor. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Three feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but require rain in parts. Harvested paddy, outturn normal. Pasture insufficient and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Not received.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Grand anikut. Transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Not received.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. Discharge from the Periyar not reported. Ploughing of dry lands and sowing of cholam and cumbu in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Prospects fair. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, weeding of cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but withering in one taluk. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn poor to fair; cotton, chillies and tobacco, fair; cumbu and samai, poor. Pasture insufficient in parts and fodder available. Except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Prospects fair. Grain stocks sufficient.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anicut and the discharge inadequate for existing requirements. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly transplanting and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but cotton require rain Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair: cotton, poor to normal. Pasture and fodder generally available except in one taluk. Employment available Grain stocks generally sufficient.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks Pasture sufficient except in six taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Prospects fair except in one taluk Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing for and sowing of first rice crop commenced in parts. Standing third rice crop fair. Third rice crop being harvested; outturn fair. Pasture generally scanty, fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment procurable Grain stocks sufficient.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing commenced. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, pitting and manuring in progress in coffee and tea estates Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prospects fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 6th April 1912.—Light rain in several districts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvest of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; outturn fair to normal. Sowings paddy and dry crops proceeding, normal. Condition of cattle good; fodder and water generally sufficient. Prices generally stationary but show tendency to rise.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND REC. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
9th April 1912.

S. SWAMINATHA AIYAR,
Ag. Secretary.

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Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 18th March 1912.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,

and 57 Members, of whom 49 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MR. GHULAM MUHAMMAD BHURGRI asked:

"(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following passage in the judgment of Sir Justice Dinshaw Davar in a trial in the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court to which Khwaja Mahomed Khan, Khan of Hoti Mardan, and two others were charged with the abduction of two European girls and in which the Advocate General withdrew the charge after the trial had proceeded for three days:—

'It seems to me that the third accused (the Khan) has been subjected to a great many indignities and the procedure followed there (at Rawalpindi) seems to me to be un-understandable'

"(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state if they propose to take any steps with regard to the officials responsible for this trial?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"Government have received no official information on the subject but are making inquiries."

The Hon'ble SIR GANGADHAR RAO CHITNAVIS asked:

"(a) Is it a fact that there is congestion of goods on Indian railways from insufficiency of the rolling stock notwithstanding late additions?

"(b) If so, is it a fact that in consequence of the congestion in some cases grain in course of transit has been damaged, involving severe loss upon dealers?

"(c) What steps does Government propose to take to ensure quick transit?"

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK replied:

"As regards questions (a) and (c), I may refer the Hon'ble Member to the statement made in this Council by the President of the Railway Board on the 8th of March during the debate on the second stage of the Budget.

"As regards question (b), Government have received no information or complaints to the effect indicated."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked:

"Do Government propose to make arrangements for the maintenance at the various British Embassies of museums of Indian art products?"

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY MCMAHON replied:

"The reply to the Hon'ble Member's question is in the negative."

The Hon'ble MR. MUHAMMAD SHAFI asked:

"Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to a note in the *Comrade* of the 24th February anent the question asked in the United Provinces Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan regarding the establishment of a colony of Berias near the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh and the reply given thereto by the Local Government? Is Government aware that the Berias are a criminal tribe and that the College at Aligarh is a residential educational institution? Does Government propose to take any action to have the colony in question removed from the place?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"The Government of India have seen the article in the *Comrade* referred to by the Hon'ble Member. The Hon'ble Member apparently refers to the establishment of a colony for Haburas at Aligarh which was within the discretion of the Local Government. The Government of India are in possession of no evidence which would justify an order for the removal of the colony."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA asked:

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if its attention has been drawn to an article in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 5th February 1912 and to another in the *Bengali* of the 16th February 1912, inviting attention to the grievance of the clerks of the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs (Postal Branch), Calcutta, that no final orders have been passed on the several representations made by them to the Government since 1908;

"(b) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General, India, informed them last November that the question of their pay could not be taken up until orders had been passed on the report of the Postal Accounts Committee;

"(c) whether orders have been passed on that report;

"(d) and when final orders may be expected on the question of the pay of the clerks referred to above?"

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON replied:

"I would refer my Hon'ble friend to the reply which I gave on the 13th March to the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis."

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA asked:

"(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the proceedings of the trial of the Khan of Hoti Mardan and two co-accused in the Bombay High Court before the Hon'ble Sir Justice Dinshaw Davar and especially to the following statements made in Court by the Hon'ble the Advocate General and the presiding Judge:—

The Advocate General.—'The Khan was aged 70 and was a wealthy and influential Chief on the frontier.'

The Judge.—'No one laid any information against the Khan, but still he was arrested and charged although the young ladies made no complaint against him.'

The Advocate General.—'I have considered the case very carefully and have come to the conclusion as Advocate General to withdraw it under section 333 of the Criminal Procedure Code.'

The Judge.—'It seems to me that the third accused (the Khan) has been subjected to a great many indignities and the procedure followed there seems to me to be an understandable. The third accused as well as the humbler two will leave the Court without a stain on their character?'

"(b) Is it a fact that the Khan was arrested on the 20th December last, under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Peshawar, without there being any complaint against him at the time?

"(c) If so, will Government be pleased to state whether the said District Magistrate still continues to exercise judicial functions? If not, what is his present office?

"(d) Do Government propose to make any inquiry into the whole matter? If not, will Government be pleased to state their reasons for the same?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"I must refer the Hon'ble Member to the answer which I have just given to the question put on the same subject by the Hon'ble Mr Ghulam Muhammad Bhurgri."

The Hon'ble Mr. SINHA:

"The answer does not cover questions (b), (c) and (d) of my question."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:

"There is no information before the Government yet on these subjects, and the information has been called for, and until then there can be no other answer."

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK: "My Lord, I will not detain Council for more than a very few moments, for I am fully conscious that Hon'ble Members will wish to get on as quickly as possible from the somewhat arid bones of commercial legislation to the more stimulating topics which await us to-day.

"Hon'ble Members will recollect that, at the last meeting of Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao pointed out a drafting difficulty in section 34 read with section 33 of the Life Assurance Bill; and Government undertook to look into the matter. We have since considered it carefully and I have also had the benefit of talking it over with the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao and the Hon'ble Mr Madholkar. The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao pointed out that the section, as it now stands, would in effect confer the somewhat empty boon upon foreign life assurance companies, of requiring them, if admitted to the same exemptions in India as companies operating under the English Assurance Act of 1909, to submit returns in the same form as is prescribed by the English Act. The clause as it stands, therefore, would be very nearly meaningless. We have considered its amendment, which of course would be quite practicable, though rather wide, changes would be required than I should like to press on Council at so late a stage of the Bill; but further examination of the subject suggests a different course which will be more agreeable, I fancy, to my Hon'ble friends opposite. Hon'ble Members know the reasons why Government were in favour of the section. The principle of exemption for companies in the United Kingdom having been conceded on the grounds of the efficient control of the English law, it seemed reasonable and logical to take the power of extending those privileges to companies domiciled in other countries where similar or more stringent laws were enforced. The principal case which we wished to meet was that of companies which already have to compile returns in a certain form, and which might have to compile a different set for the purposes of the Act when the former might equally well meet the essentials of our requirements, though they might not be in conformity with the letter of the Schedules. This difficulty, however, can be met, if cause is shown, under the general powers conferred by another section in the Bill which, as it happens, was added later. No doubt the point should not have been overlooked; but these redundancies will sometimes creep in. As regards a large part of its objects, therefore, the section is really superfluous; and Government have come to the conclusion that it can safely be dropped. I am sorry I was not able to deal with the question at once in the discussion last Wednesday, which would have given me the pleasure of accepting the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar's amendment; but the difficulty indicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao was unexpected, and the different sections of the Bill have had to be carefully compared before coming to a decision.

"Therefore, my Lord, I beg to move that clause 34 of the Bill to provide for the Regulation of Life Assurance Companies as amended by the Select Committee be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO: "My Lord, I am glad that the Hon'ble Member has seen his way to omit clause 34."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "I congratulate the Hon'ble Member for having for once seen the error of his ways."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

DELEGATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK: "My Lord, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the delegation of executive powers and duties in certain cases. I propose to reserve any remarks that I have to make in connexion with the Bill for a future occasion."

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE moved that the Bill to make better provision for the extension of elementary education be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Mr. Gates, the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R N Mudholkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr Lyon, the Hon'ble Mr. Carr, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi and the mover.

He said:—"My Lord, it is two years to-day to a day since this Council was invited in its very first session after the introduction of the recent reforms to consider a recommendation to the Governor General in Council that a beginning should now be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory throughout the country, and that a mixed Commission of officials and non-officials should be appointed to frame definite proposals. After a lengthy debate, the motion was by leave withdrawn, but the principal suggestions formulated on the occasion were subsequently embodied in a Bill which was introduced in this Council about this time last year. A year has since elapsed, and during the interval, all sides—the Government and the public, officials and non-officials, members of all classes and creeds—have had time to examine the provisions of the Bill. I think the promoters of the measure are entitled to regard with the utmost satisfaction the reception which the Bill has met with in the country; for, my Lord, it is no exaggeration to say that no measure of our time has received such weighty, such enthusiastic, such overwhelming public support as the

Bill now before the Council. My Lord, it has been made abundantly clear in the course of the discussions that have taken place during the year that most men of light and leading in the country—men distinguished in every walk of life, in learning, in professions, in business, in public affairs, in patriotic or philanthropic endeavour—are on the side of the Bill. The Indian National Congress, the most representative body of educated opinion in India, has strongly supported the measure, and Provincial Conferences held in the different Provinces have also done the same. The Moslem League, whose claim to speak in the name of the great community which it represents is not disputed even by officials, accorded only a fortnight ago its cordial support to the Bill, and most of its branches throughout the country have also expressed their approval. Most of the local bodies consulted by Provincial Governments, as also the Senate of the Madras University, which was the only University Senate consulted, have expressed themselves in favour of the measure. Public meetings held in nearly every important town throughout the country have adopted resolutions in its support, and numerous special meetings of backward communities, several caste conferences and some missionary organisations have done the same. Then, my Lord, the Indian Press in the country with hardly an exception has with striking unanimity ranged itself on the side of the Bill, and what is even more significant, nearly half the Anglo-Indian Press, the *Indian Daily News* in Calcutta, the *Times of India* in Bombay, and the *Madras Mail* and the *Madras Times* in Madras, have also extended to it their valuable support. Last, my Lord, but not least, I must mention the important deputation—headed by no less a man than Lord Courtney—that waited last year on the Secretary of State and presented to him a memorial signed among others by some very distinguished men in England in support of this Bill. I venture to think that the ultimate success of a measure which has received such widespread, such influential, public support is practically assured. The main opposition to this Bill has come from official quarters with which I will deal later. Here and there a few non-officials have also struck a note of dissent, But, my Lord, considering the far-reaching character of the issues involved in the measure, and considering also how the human mind is constituted, it is not to be wondered at that there has been this slight dissent; the wonder rather is that there should be this vast volume of public opinion in support of the measure. The non-official critics of the Bill may roughly be divided into three classes. To the first class belong those very few men—so few indeed that they may be counted on one's fingers—who have rendered distinguished services in the past either to the country as a whole or to their own community, whose claim to be heard with respect on such questions is undisputed, and who, though not against free and compulsory education in the abstract, consider that the introduction of such a system in India at the present stage of the country's progress, even with such safeguards as are provided in the Bill, is not desirable. My Lord, these elders, whose minds have been cast in the mould of a previous generation, have not the elasticity to advance with the advancing requirements of the country, and we have got to face their disapproval of the present Bill with reluctance and regret. In the wake of these few elders follow a number of younger men, who unquestionably accept their lead in all matters, and who therefore withhold their support from the present Bill. The second class consists of those who cannot understand either the necessity or the value of mass education, to whom the dignity of man as man is an incomprehensible idea, and who regard the poorer classes of the country as made solely to serve those who are above them. My Lord, these men hold these views, because they know no better, but their opposition to this Bill is perfectly intelligible. In the third class come those who are against this Bill because the bulk of officials are understood to be against it. They are against this Bill either because the officials have so much to give or else because they are so constituted that official favour is to them as the breath of their nostrils and an official frown is a heavy misfortune, and because they think nothing of bartering the birthright of our common humanity for something even less substantial than the proverbial mess of potage. These, my Lord, are the three classes that are against this Bill. Taking all the non-official opponents of the Bill together, I think that their number does not exceed five per cent. at the outside of those who have expressed any opinion on the Bill.

"My Lord, special weight necessarily attaches first to the opinions of Local Governments, and next to those of local bodies in regard to this Bill. Turning first to the local bodies, I regret that the opinions of all such bodies were not either ascertained or have not been forwarded to the Government of India. In view of the fact that, if the Bill became law, the initiative in regard to its working would have to come from local bodies, it was of the utmost importance to know what the local bodies had to say of the Bill. The Government of Madras is the only Government that has deemed it to be its duty to invite the opinions of all Municipalities and District Boards in the Province, and some of the district boards have in their turn invited the opinions of the Taluka Boards under them. The opinions thus elicited are appended to the letter of the Madras Government, and they afford overwhelming and incontestable evidence of the local bodies in Madras being strongly in favour of the Bill and being ready to avail themselves of its provisions if enacted into law. Of 51 Municipalities whose opinions have been recorded, 35 are in favour of the Bill. Of 24 District Boards, 20 are in favour. In addition, the opinions of 39 Taluka Boards have been ascertained, and they are one and all in favour of the Bill. The next Government in whose papers we find mention of a large number of local bodies in this connection is the Government of the Punjab, unfortunately educationally the most backward Province in the whole country. Here we find that 60 Municipalities are mentioned by name, and of these 32 are in favour and 28 against. In addition, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa wrote 'the local bodies in Umballa are not included among these 60]: 'The consensus of opinion appears to be strongly in favour of the principle of compulsion; the only Municipal Committee which does not favour compulsion was the Municipal Committee of Jagadhri.' The Deputy Commissioner of Hissar wrote: 'All the Municipalities of this District, as well as the District Board, have expressed themselves in favour of the Bill.' The Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore wrote: 'I have consulted the District Board and the Municipalities in this district; they all consider the Bill fair, and are in favour of its being passed into law.' Nineteen District Boards are mentioned in the papers, of whom 6 are in favour of compulsion and 13 against. Considering the extremely backward condition of primary education in rural Punjab, this is not surprising. Turning next to Bengal, we find mention made in the reports of local officers of about 25 Municipalities, of whom 19 are in favour and 6 against. Also there is mention of two District Boards, of whom one is in favour and one against. There is no mention of the remaining local bodies in the Bengal papers. In Eastern Bengal and Assam papers, we find 4 Municipalities mentioned, of whom 3 are in favour; also 6 District Boards, of whom 5 are in favour. For Burma the opinions of 16 Municipalities are given, of whom 9 are in

favour. The letter of the Bombay Government mentions no local body, but the opinion of the Bombay Corporation was circulated among the members here only two days ago. However, in the report of the Commissioner of the Central Division which accompanies the letter, there is mention made of 6 Municipalities in that division, all in favour. And we know for a fact that most of the Municipalities and a great many of the District Boards in Bombay are in favour of this Bill. In the papers belonging to the United Provinces, only 2 small Municipalities are mentioned, both in favour. Here also we know from the newspapers that most of the Municipalities and a large number of the District Boards are in favour of this Bill. The Central Provinces papers mention only two local bodies—the Municipality of Nagpur and the District Board of Nagpur—of both which bodies my friend behind me is President. Both these bodies are in favour of the Bill. There are besides memoranda from five individual members of different local bodies, of whom four are in favour.

"Turning to what are known as the Presidency Municipalities, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon, we find that Calcutta and Madras are strongly in favour of the Bill. Rangoon declines to express an opinion on the ground that it does not want to be saddled with any expenditure connected with elementary education. The Municipality of Bombay, while in favour of free and compulsory education, and while also in favour of the ultimate introduction of compulsion throughout the country, is unable to approve the special method which is advocated in the Bill, namely, that the initiative should be left to local bodies. But, my Lord, those who know the singular position which the Bombay Municipal Corporation occupies in regard to expenditure on elementary education will at once understand why that body has taken up that attitude. Under an agreement, which is now embodied in an Act of the local legislature, the Bombay Corporation has undertaken to bear the entire cost of primary education within municipal limits in Bombay on condition of being relieved of police charges, the only qualification being that if ever the Government introduces compulsory education in the country and requires the Bombay Corporation to introduce compulsion within its area, the Corporation should receive financial assistance from the Government similar to what other local bodies would receive. The plain financial interest of the Bombay Corporation therefore is not in leaving the initiative to local bodies but in the initiative coming from the Government, and it is no surprise that the Corporation of Bombay is unable to approve of a method which leaves the initiative to local bodies. Before passing from this point, I would respectfully warn the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education against leaning on the opinion of the Bombay Corporation for support, for that Corporation, in addition to being in favour of the principle of free and compulsory education, wants the cost of it to come out of Imperial funds!

"Turning next to the opinions of Local Governments, I would like first of all to present to the Council a brief analysis of the official opinions that have been sent up by the various Local Governments. Among those papers, there are altogether 234 official opinions recorded; of them 90 are in favour of the Bill. Sixty-five of the 234 officials are Indian officials, and of them 39 support the Bill, some of them being very high officials, such as High Court Judges, District Magistrates, District Judges, and so forth. Of the English officials, there are 169 opinions recorded, of which 51 are in favour—a minority no doubt, but still a very respectable minority.

"Before proceeding further, I think I had better explain what I mean by a person being in favour of the principle of the Bill so as to prevent misapprehension of the language which I am employing. My Lord, the principle of the Bill is to introduce compulsion at once in selected areas. Not all over the country, but in selected areas; not at some remote time, but at once. To make a beginning at once in selected areas, the initiative being left to local bodies—that is the fundamental idea of the Bill. All else is a matter of detail. Some of the details are important, others unimportant. The question of a local education rate, the question whether education is to be absolutely free, or free for poor people only, the proportion of cost which the Government is to bear,—all these are important matters, but matters of detail capable of adjustment when the final settlement of the scheme takes place. Now, all those who are in favour of the fundamental part of the Bill, I claim to be in favour of the Bill for my present purpose; all those, on the other hand, who cannot assent to it, against the Bill. Now, in Madras, the opinions of no European officials are given, the only exception being that of two European High Court Judges, who are both in favour of the Bill. In Bombay, out of 19 European officials consulted, 8 are in favour, one of them being the Director of Public Instruction, and 2 being Inspectors of Schools for the Presidency proper (the 3rd Inspector, an Indian, being also in favour), 2 Commissioners of Divisions out of 3 in the Presidency proper, and 3 Collectors. In Bengal, out of 21 European officers consulted, 4 are in favour, all being District Magistrates. In Eastern Bengal and Assam, out of 21, 2 are in favour, both being District Magistrates. In the United Provinces, out of 38 officers consulted, 6 are in favour, 1 of them being a High Court Judge, 1 a Commissioner, and 4 Collectors. In the Punjab, out of 38 European officers consulted, no less than 20 are in favour of the Bill—the largest proportion of European officers in favour of the Bill thus, strangely enough, coming from the Punjab. Among these 20, there is 1 Financial Commissioner, 1 Commissioner, 9 Deputy Commissioners, 5 Divisional Judges, 3 District Judges, and 1 Sub-divisional Officer. In the Central Provinces, only 4 official opinions are given, out of which 2 are in favour, both being Commissioners of Divisions. On the whole, my Lord, I claim that a very respectable minority of European officials is in favour of the measure. The officials who are opposed to this Bill may roughly be divided into three classes. First come a few Rip Van Winkles who appear to be sublimely unconscious as to what is going on not only in the rest of the world, but in India itself. To this class also belong a few cynics who do not understand the value of mass education, and who naively ask what good mass education has done anywhere. I was astonished to find among this class an Inspector of Schools in Madras. The very least that a kind Government can do for him is to transfer him to some more congenial Department, say the Department of Forests! To the second class belong those who see in a wide diffusion of elementary education a real danger to British rule; also those who are against mass education, because they are against all popular progress, and who imagine in their short-sightedness that every step gained by the people is one lost by them. To the third class—and I am glad to say the bulk of the official opinions recorded belong to this class—are those who accept the necessity and the importance of mass education, who accept the policy which has been repeatedly laid down by the Government of India during a period of more than 60 years, but who do not recognise the necessity of compulsion at the present moment. They think that a great part of the educational field has to be covered on a voluntary basis, that compulsion would be inexpedient, and would lead to

financial grounds. The outstanding feature of the official opposition to the Bill is however the fact that every Local Government that was consulted on this Bill has gone against the measure, and that makes it necessary that we should examine the opinions of Local Governments and the objections raised by them in some detail. The only Local Government that comes very near to supporting the principle of the Bill is the Government of Madras. Not that that Government does not regard the Bill as objectionable or argue against it. What distinguishes it, however, from the other Local Governments is that it does not ignore the strength of the case in favour of the Bill, and that it does not argue as though the heavens would fall if the Bill were passed into law. After urging several objections against the Bill the Madras Government says at the close of its letter that if the Government of India were disposed to accept this Bill it would like it to be confined for the present to municipal areas only. The answer to that is that it it would be entirely in the hands of the Government of India and the Local Governments to so confine it for the present. The Government of India could lay down such a proportion of school attendance to the total school-going population as a necessary preliminary test to be satisfied before compulsion is introduced, that thereby only Municipalities and not District Boards could for the present come under the Bill. Moreover, if any rural area wanted to try the measure, the Local Government could withhold its sanction. This opinion of the Madras Government, again, is the opinion of three members out of four. The fourth member, the late Mr. KrishnaSwami Iyer, one of the most brilliant men of our day, a man whose untimely death has made a gap in the ranks of public workers in the country, which it will take long to fill, has written a masterly minute of dissent, giving his whole-hearted support to the Bill and demolishing the objections urged by his colleagues against the measure. The next Local Government that comes, in a grudging manner and in spite of itself, to a conclusion not wholly dissimilar to that of the Madras Government is the Administration of the Central Provinces. After exhausting everything that can possibly be said against the Bill, that Government says in the end that if the Government of India wanted to try the Bill, it might be tried in a few selected municipal areas only. Only it does not want a general Act of this Council for the whole country, but it would like an amendment to be undertaken of the various Provincial Municipal Acts for the purpose; and it would lay down a condition, that only those Municipalities should be allowed to introduce compulsion which are prepared to bear the whole cost of compulsion themselves! Now, my Lord, if the object we have in view can be attained by Amending Provincial Local Self-government Acts, I for one have no objection whatever. All I want is that local bodies should have the power to introduce compulsion, where a certain condition of things has been reached, under the control and with the assistance of Local Governments. But I do not understand why the Central Provinces Government should lay down that condition that local bodies, wanting to introduce compulsion, should bear the entire cost themselves. I can understand a Local Government saying that it cannot finance any scheme of compulsion out of its own resources. But I cannot understand why the Central Provinces Administration should try to impose such a condition unless it be to punish those Municipalities which show special keenness for education in their areas. I am quite sure that that was not the meaning of the Local Government, and therefore I must frankly say I do not understand why this condition has been laid down. The Government of Bengal sees no objection *per se* to the principle of compulsory elementary education, only it thinks that, considering the apathy of the people at the present moment, compulsion is not suitable. Moreover, it says, that if it is called upon to introduce compulsion in the near future, it will not be able to find the money out of Provincial revenues, and that it would be forced to look to the Government of India for assistance. The Governments of Eastern Bengal and the Panjab oppose the Bill merely on general grounds, the latter of the Government of Eastern Bengal being almost perfunctory in its treatment of the subject. The letter of the United Provinces Government is a document that might have been written with some excuse 20 years ago. I cannot understand how a Provincial Government, at the beginning of the 20th century, can put forth arguments such as are contained in the letter of the acting Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. The Government of Burma opposes the Bill on grounds the very reverse of those on which other Local Governments oppose it. Other Local Governments oppose the Bill because there is not a sufficient advance made in the field of elementary education in their Provinces; but the Government of Burma opposes the Bill because there is already a sufficiently large advance of elementary education in that Province.' The last Government that I would mention in this connection is the Government of Bombay. My Lord, this Government is the strongest opponent of the Bill, and I feel bound to say—though it hurts my Provincial pride to have to say so—that the very vehemence with which this Government argues the case against the Bill is calculated to defeat its own purpose, and that the terms of impatience in which its letter is couched, while not adding to the weight to the argument, only suggests a feeling of resentment that any non-official should have ventured to encroach on a Province which it regards as an official monopoly. My Lord, it will be convenient to deal with the objections, which have been raised by the several Local Governments, all together. Before doing so, however, I think I should state briefly again to the Council the case for the Bill, so that members should see the grounds for and against this Bill side by side before them. My Lord, the policy of the Government of India in this matter, as I have already observed, is now a fixed one. The Government of India have accepted in the most solemn and explicit manner the responsibility for mass education in this country. The Educational Despatch of 1854, the Education Commission's Report of 1882, with the Resolution of the Government of India thereon, and the Resolution of Lord Curzon's Government of 1904, all speak with one voice on this point, namely, that the education of the masses is a sacred responsibility resting upon the Government of India. When we, however, come to consider the extent of the field which has so far been covered, I feel bound to say that the progress made is distinctly disappointing. Taking the figures for 1901, the beginning of this century, and that means after 50 years of educational effort, the number of boys at school in this country was only about 32 lakhs, and the number of girls only a little over 5 lakhs. Taking only 10 per cent.—not 15 per cent. as they take in the West and as they do in official publications, even in India, taking only a modest 10 per cent.—as the proportion of the total population that should be at school, I find that in 1901 only about 27 per cent. of the boys and about 4½ per cent. of the girls that should have been at school were at school! During the last ten years, elementary education has no doubt been pushed on with special vigour and the rate of progress has been much faster. Even so, what is the position to-day? From a statement which was published by the Education Department the other day, I find that the number of boys at school has risen during these ten years from 32 lakhs to a little under 40 lakhs, and the number of girls from 5 lakhs to a little under 7 lakhs. Taking the new census figures of our population, this

gives us for boys a proportion of 31 per cent. and for girls 5¾ per cent. Taking the proportion of total school attendance to the total population of the country, we find that the percentage was only 1·6 ten years ago, and it is now no more than 1·9. My Lord, all the Local Governments have stated that we must adhere to the present voluntary basis for extending primary education, and the Bombay Government professes itself to be very well pleased with the rate at which it is moving in the matter. A small calculation will show how long it will take for every boy and every girl of school going age to be at school at the present rate. I have stated just now that during the last ten years the number of boys at school has risen from 33 to 40 lakhs or a total increase in ten years of 7¼ lakhs, and the number of girls has risen from 5 to under 7 lakhs, or an increase of about 1¾ lakhs. This gives us an annual increase for boys of 75,000 and for girls of 47,000. Now, assuming that there is no increase of population in future—absolutely no increase of population—an obviously impossible assumption—even then at the present rate a simple arithmetical calculation will show that 115 years will be required for every boy and 665 years for every girl of school going age to be at school.' Even in Bombay, where things are slightly more advanced, it will take at least 76 years for every boy of school-going age between 6 and 10 years of age to be at school. Well might Mr. Orange, the late Director General of Education, who was in this Council two years ago, exclaim :—

'If the number of boys at school continued to increase, even at the rate of increase that has taken place in the last five years, and there was no increase in population, several generations would still elapse before all the boys of school-going age were at school.'

"And well might my late lamented friend Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer of Madras, after a similar examination of the figures for that Presidency, observe in terms of sorrow :—'The voluntary method of persuasion must be condemned as a hopeless failure.'

"My Lord, this then is the position. The Government of India are committed to a policy of mass education, and the rate at which we have been going for the last 60 years is hopelessly slow. Even at the accelerated pace of the last ten years, it will take enormously long periods for every boy and every girl to be at school. Moreover, this does not take into account the natural and necessary increase of population in the country. What then is to be done? Are we going to contents ourselves with experiments of our own only experiments which can only prolong the reign of ignorance in the country? My Lord, India must profit by the example and by the experience of other civilized countries. And other civilized countries have come to only one conclusion in this matter, and that is that the State must resort to compulsion in order to secure universal education for the people. Most of the Western civilized countries have accepted this, and I have already given to the Council, when introducing this Bill, statistics showing what progress they have made under a system of compulsory education, and how India compares with them. There are also the examples nearer India, of which I have spoken—examples of the Philippines, of Ceylon and of Baroda—which are of the utmost importance, and the mere assertion that their circumstances are different from those of British India cannot dispose of them. Of course no two cases can be exactly alike. But what you must show is that their circumstances are so different that what has succeeded in their case will not succeed in ours. And till you show this, we are entitled to say that the experiment which has succeeded elsewhere should also be tried in India. I do not see what difference there is between the population of Ceylon and the population of the Southern Presidency or between the population of Baroda and the population of British Gujarat. Therefore, those who argue that these analogies will not do on the score that the circumstances are different, will have to establish the difference they speak of and not merely content themselves with the assertion that the cases are different. Moreover, I will mention to-day another instance—an instance which I was not able to mention last year because I had no definite information then on the subject—that of a most interesting experiment that has been recently tried with success in another Native State in India. It is a State in the Bombay Presidency and the experiment has been made under the very eye of the Bombay Government, not by the Chief, but by a British officer appointed by the Government as Administrator during the minority of the Chief—I refer to the State of Sangli. That State has a population of a little over 2 lakhs. Captain Burke, the Administrator, who was at the head of the State for 6 or 7 years, found that the average school-attendance was very low in the State, being only about 2 per cent. of the population. At the end of 1907, he issued orders throughout the State making elementary education both free and compulsory under certain conditions. He however, approached the problem from another standpoint. He laid down that at least 4 per cent. of the total population, that is, twice the percentage for British India, must be at school. He ordered schools to be opened in every village with a population of 400 and above, and his orders to the village officials were that where the attendance at school exceeded 4 per cent. there was to be no compulsion, but if it was lower than four per cent. compulsion was to be applied, not only in the case of boys but also in the case of girls! The age limits for boys were laid down to be between 7 and 12 and for girls between 7 and 10, and the responsibility was thrown on the village officials to ensure at least a 4 per cent. attendance, the Education Department of the State inspecting the work with care and vigilance. And in less than three years, as a result of these orders, the number of children at school doubled itself. In 1907, only about 5,000 children in a population of little over 2 lakhs were at school; in 1910, 10,000 children were at school, the number of schools too had largely increased; but while these most gratifying results were being obtained, hardly anyone outside the State knew anything about what was going on. Those who speak of the opposition which might be encountered from the mass of the people themselves if compulsion is introduced, those who urge that there might be trouble, might well take note of the fact that in this State of Sangli compulsion was introduced not in advanced but in the most backward areas, not by the Chief, but by the British officer, and the experiment has proved so successful and has been so quietly carried out that very few outside the State have even heard of it. I therefore contend that we, in British India, might also have recourse to compulsion with great advantage. For one shall rejoice if the British Government of the country takes its courage into both hands and comes forward boldly to introduce compulsion throughout the country for both boys and girls—the whole field to be covered in a certain number of years. But since that cannot be, and if anyone has any doubt in the matter that doubt will be dissipated by a reference to the official opinions received on the present Bill, the only alternative is for local bodies to be empowered to take the initiative, and introduce compulsion with the sanction and under the control of the Local Government. Local bodies, however, cannot take the initiative, unless there is legislation to empower them, and that is the reason

why this Bill has been introduced. Whether this object is gained by enacting a special law for the whole country or by an amendment of the old Local Self-government Acts of the different Provinces is a minor matter. The great thing is to make a beginning in introducing compulsion. Once a beginning is made, the public mind in the country will be rapidly familiarised with the idea of compulsion, and it will then not take more than 20 years at the outside to have a system of universal education in the country in full operation. As apprehensions are entertained in official and other quarters as to how compulsion will be regarded by the people, it is necessary to proceed cautiously, hence the proposal that the experiment should first be tried in selected areas only. Again, there is a fairly general opinion among those who have given any thought to the subject that for compulsion to be successfully applied in British India, there should be among the people a fair spread of elementary education, so that they may be in a position to appreciate its benefits. For that reason our proposal is that no local body should take up the question of compulsion unless at least 33 per cent. of the school-going population within its area is already at school. And to the Bill the power to lay down this proportion or any other proportion is left to the Government of India, so that if they deem it necessary they might prescribe a higher proportion. Moreover, no local body under the Bill can introduce compulsion without obtaining the previous sanction of the Local Government. To begin with, compulsion is contemplated only for boys, though power is taken to extend it, in due course, to girls; and I do hope that whenever it comes, it will be so extended to girls. The cost of the scheme is to be shared between local bodies and the Local Governments in a reasonable proportion, which, in my opinion, should be one-third for local bodies and two-thirds for Local Governments, the actual proportion, however, being laid down by the Government of India, and additional funds being placed by the Supreme Government at the disposal of Provincial Governments for meeting the Government share of the cost. The Bill proposes to exempt very poor people from the payment of fees as a matter of right, and in all cases local bodies, which are empowered to levy a special education rate, if necessary, will be at liberty to remit fees altogether. The responsibility for providing adequate school accommodation is thrown on local bodies, who will also have to arrange for a reasonable enforcement of compulsion. The curriculum must be approved by the Education Department of the Local Government, and finally, following the example of the compulsory Acts of other countries, provision is made for absence from school for reasonable excuses and penalties provided for wilful absence without reasonable excuse.

"This, my Lord, is the Bill, and this is the case for the Bill. I will now proceed to consider the more important objections which the different Local Governments have urged against this Bill, as also those that have been urged by some non-official critics. I will dismiss with very few words the objection that a spread of mass education in British India involves danger to British rule. My Lord, I do not believe that there would be any such danger. My own belief is that it is rather the other way, that there will be danger, not from the spread of education, but from the withholding of education. But, my Lord, even if there is a possible element of danger in the spread of education, it is the clear duty of the British Government to face that danger and to go on with a faithful discharge of their responsibility. I do not think that any sane Englishmen will urge that the people of this country should pay the price of perpetual ignorance for even such advantages as the most enthusiastic supporter of British rule may claim for it. Leaving therefore that objection aside, there are seven objections to which I would like briefly to refer. The first objection is to compulsion itself. The second objection is urged on educational grounds. The third is on the score of the cost of the scheme. The fourth is on account of alleged financial inequality and injustice in which the scheme would result. These four are official objections. Then there are three non-official objections. The first is to the levy of a special educational rate; the second to the levy of fees from parents whose income is not below Rs. 10 a month; and the third is the Muhammadan objection that the provisions of the Bill may be used to compel Moslem children to learn non-Moslem languages. I will answer these objections briefly one by one. The principal argument of those who are against compulsion is that there is plenty of room yet for work on a voluntary basis; that schools are filled as soon as they are opened, thus showing that the need of the situation is more schools and not compulsion; and that in any case till persuasion is exhausted, it is not desirable to go in for compulsion. Now, my Lord, this statement is not a complete statement of the case. It is quite true that in certain places, as soon as schools are opened, they are filled. But there is also ample official evidence to show that in many areas schools have had to be shut down because children would not come. We find a statement to this effect in the United Provinces official papers. Mr. Maynard of the Punjab, in a most thoughtful opinion recorded on the Bill, says:—'It will very frequently be found that a perfectly genuine demand for a school on the part of a zealous minority does not guarantee an attendance after the school is provided, and it is occasionally necessary to close for this reason schools which have been opened on too sanguine a forecast.' In Bengal and Eastern Bengal also several zamindars have complained that though they opened free schools on their estates, it was found difficult to get boys to attend them, because of the great apathy among the people. The real fact is that there are two factors, as Mr Orange has stated in the last quinquennial report on education, that cause the smallness of school attendance. One is undoubtedly the want of schools. But the other is the apathy of parents, even where schools exist. 'The apathy of the populace,' says Mr. Orange, 'towards primary education is often mentioned and does undoubtedly operate as a cause which keeps school attendance low.' He admits this, though he himself would like to push on education for the present on a voluntary basis only. Now, the remedy for this state of things must also be two-fold. First of all local bodies must be required to provide the necessary educational facilities for children that should be at school—school-houses, teachers, etc. That is one part of compulsion. Then they must be empowered to require parents to send their children to school—that would be the second part of compulsion. Now, my Lord, this Bill advocates both sides of this two-fold compulsion. It not merely requires parents in the areas where the Bill may be introduced to send their children to school, it also throws a definite responsibility on local bodies coming under the Bill to provide the necessary school accommodation and other facilities for the education of all the children within their area. Then it is said that compulsion would cause hardship, would cause discontent, and would prove dangerous. Well, the experience of other countries and as also in our own does not justify this view; and be any case, even if there is some discontent, that has got to be faced in view of the great interests that are involved in this matter. It is argued by some that the poorer people will be exposed to the exactions of a low-paid agency if compulsion is introduced. I think the

fears on this subject are absurdly exaggerated. But if the people are so weak as to succumb easily to such evasions, the only way in which they can be strengthened is by spreading education among them and by enabling them to take better care of themselves.

"Those who object to the Bill on educational grounds urge that it is undesirable to extend the kind of education that is at present given in primary schools, for it is worse than useless. Most of the teachers are not trained teachers, the school buildings are unfit for holding classes in, and therefore, until these defects are moved, until there is a sufficient supply of trained teachers forthcoming, and until decent school accommodation is available the question of extension should wait. My Lord, those who raise these objections ignore what is the primary purpose of mass education. The primary purpose of mass education is to banish illiteracy from the land. The quality of education is a matter of importance that comes only after illiteracy has been banished. Now, the primary purpose being to banish illiteracy, teachers who could teach a simple curriculum of the 3 R's and houses hired by or voluntarily placed by owners at the disposal of school authorities, must do for the present. In Japan, when they began compulsion, they held classes in the verandahs of private houses. I think what was not beneath the dignity of Japan need not be beneath the dignity of this country. Of course I do not depreciate the value and importance of trained teachers and decent school houses, but I say that we cannot wait till all these defects are first put right before taking up the question of banishing illiteracy from the land. Let that work be resolutely taken in hand, and as we go along let us try to secure for the country better teachers and better school-houses.

"The third objection to the Bill is on the score of cost. My Lord, a lot of wild criticism has been indulged in by the opponents of the Bill on this point. Nobody denies that the cost of a compulsory scheme is bound to be large. But all sorts of fantastic estimates have been brought forward to discredit the scheme in the eyes of those who can be misled by such tactics. I think the calculation of cost is a fairly simple one. The Bill is intended to apply in the first instance to boys only, and we will therefore for the present take the cost for boys. Taking 10 per cent. of the total male population as the number of boys between the ages of 5 and 10, and taking the male population at about 125 millions, according to the latest Census, we find that the number of boys that should be at school is about 12½ millions. Of these, about 4 millions are already at school. That leaves about 8½ millions to be brought to school. Now, Mr. Orange, the Director General of Education, in a note which he prepared for the Government, took the average cost of education per boy at Rs. 5, the present average cost is less than Rs. 4; the highest is in Bombay where it is Rs. 6-8 and everywhere else it is less than Rs. 4. These figures are given in the quinquennial report of Mr. Orange. Mr. Orange takes Rs. 5 per head, and I am willing to take that figure. Now, Rs. 5 per head, for 8½ millions of boys amounts to about 4¼ crores per year, or, say, 4½ crores per year. I propose that this cost should be divided between the Government and the local bodies in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third; that is, the Government should find 3 crores and local bodies the remaining 1½ crores. This again will be worked up to in ten years. If we have to find this money in ten years, it means a continuous increase of about 30 lakhs in our annual expenditure on primary education. Allowing another crore for pushing on education on a voluntary basis for girls, to be reached in ten years, means another 10 lakhs a year, or a continuous annual addition of 40 lakhs of rupees in all. Now, I do not think that this is too much for the Government to find. My Lord, I have given some attention to the question of our finances for some years, and I do not think that an addition of 40 lakhs every year is really beyond the power of the Government of India. Moreover, even if it be proposed that the whole of these 4 crores should be raised straight off, that all boys should be brought to school compulsorily at once, and that a crore of rupees more should be spent on the education of girls—assuming that these four crores have to be found straight off, an addition of 2 per cent to our customs will solve the problem. Our customs-revenue is about ten crores this year with the duty standing at 5 per cent.; about 2 per cent. more will bring us the required 4 crores. Now, there is no special merit in having our customs-duty at 5 per cent., and they might as well stand at 7 per cent. without causing any serious hardship to anybody. There was a time when they stood at 10 per cent. in this country, and at the present moment they are at 8 per cent. in Egypt. I do not think therefore that there are really any very inexpensible difficulties in the way of the scheme on the score of cost.

"Then, it is said that a scheme like this, a permissive scheme, which allows areas to come under compulsion one by one, is bound to result in serious financial injustice and inequality as regards the assistance received from Government by different local areas. Now, my Lord, I feel bound to say that this is one of the flimsiest arguments that have been urged against the scheme which we are considering. If anybody proposed as a permanent arrangement that elementary education in certain parts of the country should be on a compulsory basis and in certain others on a voluntary basis, and if the areas that were on a compulsory basis got more from Government than the areas that were on a voluntary basis, there would be some force in the contention that different areas were being differently treated. But the arrangement that I propose is clearly transitional; in the end every part of the country is to rest on a compulsory basis and would share equally in the allotment made by Government. In a transitional stage, provided the same terms are equally open to all, I do not see where the injustice or inequality comes in. If a local body feels aggrieved that some other local body gets more than itself from Government, the remedy is in its own hands. All that it has got to do is to go in for compulsion itself. Those who object to the proposed scheme on the score that it would lead to financial inequality and injustice ought to set at once to the principle of introducing compulsion gradually, area by area. For how are we to proceed area by area, unless those areas that introduce compulsion first get also at the same time larger assistance from the Government?

"Moreover, is there absolute equality even at present in all matters? Even now, on a voluntary basis, the Government, in many parts of the country, bears about one-third of the cost of primary education, with the result that those areas that spend more get more from the Government, and those that spend less get less. Is that equal?

"Again, take the question of sanitary grants. Under the existing arrangements, those local bodies that go in for the construction of sanitary projects get a certain grant from the Government. Now, if the local bodies that do not take in hand such projects were to complain of injustice, because others that do are assisted by Government, their complaint would be perfectly ridiculous, and yet it is the same kind of complaint that is urged against the scheme of the Bill. I do not think that any weight need really be attached to the objection on the score of financial injustice and inequality when it is

remembered that such inequality can only be a passing, transitional stage. It is said that under the Bill, advanced areas and communities would be benefited at the expense of the less advanced. That argument is based on a complete misapprehension of the scheme. No one has ever suggested, or can possibly suggest, that any money should be taken out of existing expenditure on primary education for its extension on a compulsory basis. No one can also possibly wish to curtail future increases in the allotments to education on a voluntary basis. The expenditure for introducing compulsion is to come out of additional revenues, partly raised locally and partly raised specially by the Government of India. The Government of India's funds will have necessarily to pass through the Local Governments, since education is a Provincial charge. But that does not mean that Provincial Governments will have to curtail their present or future expenditure on a voluntary basis to finance any scheme of compulsion.

"My Lord, I have so far dealt with the four principal official objections against the Bill. I will now refer very briefly to the three non-official arguments which I have mentioned. The first argument is that while there is no objection to compulsion itself, the levy of a special education rate, where it would be necessary, would be most objectionable. Well, my Lord, I must say to that, that if we merely want compulsion, but are not prepared to make any sacrifice for the benefits that would accrue from it to the mass of our people, the sooner we give up talking about securing universal education, the better. The practice of the whole civilized world points out that a part of the burden must be borne by the local bodies. There is only one exception, so far as I am aware, and that is Ireland, where almost the entire cost of elementary education comes from the Imperial Exchequer. They have given this special treatment to Ireland because for a long time Ireland has complained of being treated with great financial injustice under the arrangement that has been in existence since the Act of Union was passed more than a century ago. If we take the whole of the United Kingdom, we find that the local bodies there bear on the whole about a third of the total cost. It is the same in France. And in other countries, the local proportion is still larger. I cannot therefore see how anybody can reasonably urge that the whole cost of compulsion should be borne by the Central Government.

"The next objection urged in some non-official quarters is that if you make education compulsory, it must be made free and the Bill does not make it free for all. I frankly confess that the proposal embodied in the Bill on this point was intended to conciliate official opinion. My own personal view always was that, where education was made compulsory, it should also be made free. Two years ago, when I placed my Resolution on this subject before this Council, I urged that view in explicit terms. In framing the Bill, however, I was anxious to go as far as possible to conciliate official opinion, and I therefore put in the provision that no fees should be charged in the case of those whose incomes were below Rs. 10 a month, and that above that limit the matter should be left to the discretion of local bodies. Well, my Lord, I must frankly admit that I have failed in my object. Official opinion has not been conciliated; and I do not see why I should allow room for a division in our own ranks by adhering to this provision. I shall therefore be glad to go back to my original proposal in this matter that, where education is compulsory, it should also be free.

"Lastly, my Lord, a word about the Muhammadan objection. I believe I need not say that there never was any intention that the compulsory clauses of the Bill should be utilised to compel Moslem boys to learn non-Moslem languages. However, to remove all misapprehension on this point, I am perfectly willing that where 25 children speaking a particular language attend a school, provision should be made for teaching those children in that language; and further, where the number is less than that, it should be left to the community itself to say whether the children should come under the compulsory clauses of the Bill or not. I have discussed this matter with several leading Muhammadan gentlemen and I understand that this would meet their view.

"My Lord, I have now dealt with all principal objections urged against the Bill. I cannot understand why there should be all this vehement opposition in certain quarters to a measure so modest in its scope and so permissive in its character. No local body is compelled to come under this Bill, that wants to keep out of it. Any Local Government that wants to prevent compulsion being introduced in any particular area, can prevent it by withholding its sanction to its introduction. And, lastly, the supreme control of the Government of India is retained at the initial stage by the provision that it is the Government of India that should lay down the properties of school-going children at school which must be satisfied before any local body can take up the question of compulsion. I cannot see how such a Bill can do harm in any locality. I would only invite the attention of the Council to the fact that at least a hundred municipalities, more or less important, are willing to-day to try the experiment in their areas if this Bill is passed, and I do not see why these Municipalities should not be permitted to make the experiment. Of course the whole thing hinges on whether the Government of India are prepared to find a good part of the cost. That is, in fact, the real crux of the question, and whether the Bill is accepted or thrown out, it is perfectly clear that no large extension of elementary education is possible in the country, unless the Government of India come forward with generous financial assistance. I would therefore like to make a special appeal to the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education on this occasion. My Lord, the Hon'ble Member knows that no one has acclaimed more enthusiastically than myself the creation of the Education Department, and I am sure every one will admit ungrudgingly that during the year and a half that the Department has been in existence, it has already amply justified its existence by the large grants, recurring and non-recurring, that it has succeeded in securing both for education and sanitation in this country. We are sincerely grateful to the Government of India for these grants. And, my Lord, in view of the conversation with Your Excellency which was mentioned by the Finance Member the other day, I think we are justified in expecting that in succeeding years these grants will grow more and more, and not less. Well, so far I believe we are all at one with the Department, but I would like to say something more to the Hon'ble Member. My Lord, I know that the fate of my Bill is sealed. Now, there are obvious disadvantages attaching to a private Bill. Why not introduce a Government measure, after the ground has been cleared by the rejection of this Bill? Why not—I put it to the Hon'ble Member—introduce a Government measure? It is quite true that there is room for progress on a voluntary basis. Let the Local Governments who are so anxious to keep education on a voluntary basis be required to push on its spread as vigorously as possible on a voluntary basis. And let the Government of India in the Education Department take up the question of pushing it on on a compulsory basis, as its own special charge. I would like to put it to the Hon'ble Member, Is he content merely to take grants from the Finance Department and

distribute them among the various Local Governments and then look on, or is he not anxious, as I think it is his duty, to take a hand in the game himself? If he is, then I suggest that there should be a division of functions such as I have described between the Provincial Governments and the Government of India. The progress of education on a voluntary basis should be left to the Provincial Governments. They do not want compulsion. They all prefer to push it on a voluntary basis. Let us then leave that work to them; let the Government of India, with its wider outlook and its larger resources, come forward, and, profiting by the example of other civilized countries, provide for the gradual introduction of compulsion in this country. Let the Government take up the question of compulsion themselves, then they will be able to provide all the safeguards that they deem necessary. Let them frame a Bill free from all the blemishes which have been discovered in mine, and let them carry it through the Council. And let them, at the same time, announce a generous policy of substantial assistance to local bodies in carrying out the provisions of the measure. Let the Government, my Lord, let this be done, and let the burden of all future extensions be shared between the Government and the local bodies in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third. I would recommend that both for voluntary and compulsory extensions—I mean Provincial Governments should bear two-thirds of the cost of all future extensions of elementary education on a voluntary basis, and the Government of India, two-thirds of the cost of compulsion. Then, my Lord, elementary education will advance in this country with truly rapid strides, and the Honourable Member in charge of the Education Department will, under Your Excellency, write his name large on the memory of a grateful people.

"My Lord, I have done. No one is so simple as to imagine that a system of universal education will necessarily mean an end to all our ills, or that it will open out to us a new heaven and a new earth. Men and women will still continue to struggle with their imperfections and lire will still be a scene of injustice and suffering, of selfishness and strife. Poverty will not be banished because illiteracy has been removed, and the need for patriotic or philanthropic work will not grow any the less. But with the diffusion of universal education the mass of our countrymen will have a better chance in life. With universal education there will be hope of better success for all efforts, official or non-official, for the amelioration of the people—their social progress, their moral improvement, their economic well being. I think, my Lord, with universal education the mass of the people will be better able to take care of themselves against the exactions of unscrupulous money-lenders or against the abuses of official authority by petty men in power. My Lord, with 94 per cent. of our countrymen sunk in ignorance, how can the advantages of sanitation or thrift be properly appreciated, and how can the industrial efficiency of the worker be improved? With 94 per cent. of the people unable to read or write, how can the evil of superstition be effectively combated, and how can the general level of life in the country be raised? My Lord, His Majesty the King-Emperor, in delivering his message of hope to the people of this country before he left Calcutta, was pleased to say: 'And it is my wish too that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge, with what follows in its train—a higher level of thought, of comfort, and of health.' No nobler words were ever uttered. May we not hope that the servants of His Majesty in this country will keep these words constantly before their minds and will so discharge the responsibility which they impose that future generations in this country will be enabled to turn to His Majesty's declaration with the same fervent and reverent gratitude with which the people of Japan recall their Emperor's famous rescript of 1872? My Lord, I know that my Bill will be thrown out before the day closes. I make no complaint. I shall not even feel depressed. I know too well the story of the preliminary efforts that were required even in England, before the Act of 1870 was passed, either to complain or to feel depressed. Moreover, I have always felt and have often said that we, of the present generation in India, can only hope to serve our country by our failures. The men and women who will be privileged to serve her by their successes will come later. We must be content to accept cheerfully the place that has been allotted to us in our onward march. This Bill, thrown out to-day, will come back again and again, till on the stepping stones of its dead selves, a measure ultimately rises which will spread the light of knowledge throughout the land. It may be that this anticipation will not come true. It may be that our efforts may not contribute even indirectly to the promotion of the great cause which we all have at heart and that they may turn out after all to be nothing better than the mere ploughing of the sands of the sea-shore. But, my Lord, whatever fate awaits our labours, one thing is clear. We shall be entitled to feel that we have done our duty, and, where the call of duty is clear, it is better even to labour and fail than not to labour at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY: "My Lord, I rise to oppose the motion, and Honourable Members will believe me I do it with the deepest regret. It is to me an unwelcome duty, a painful necessity. Even up to the last moment I cherished the hope that my difficulties would be removed, difficulties which I anticipated last year and which in the judgment of the country have appeared real and grave. I have listened to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's speech with the close attention, sympathy and respect which such an able speaker and disinterested worker deserves. I have a bias both for him and the great cause which he advocates. But all the same I am impressed more than ever that the scheme embodied in the Bill is ill-calculated to promote that diffusion of elementary education which we all have so much at heart. It is this conviction which underlies my opposition to-day. It is very painful, but wilful unavoidable. I would be remiss in my duty to the country in general, and my Province in particular, if I did not oppose the motion.

"My Lord, I hope my attitude will not be misunderstood. There is need for caution in that my friend Mr. Gokhale, in the admirable enthusiasm he always brings to bear upon his work, is at times apt to regard as irreconcilable positions that are perfectly consistent in themselves. On the last occasion I spoke on his Bill, in his polemical ardour he charged me with inconsistency, with what justice I leave it to the Council to judge. The tax, the condemnation of which provoked his attack, has now been practically universally condemned. He has likewise such a righteous horror of 'conversion to official views' that in the intensity of his feeling he ignores the possibility of a non-official member opposing, honestly and from conviction, a motion which has his support.

"My Lord, I have as great a faith in free and compulsory primary education to-day as when I spoke on Mr. Gokhale's Bill last year. I feel as keenly to-day as ever that if there is any country to which a sound system of universal elementary education is urgently required, it is India, with its dense mass of ignorance, its religious and social prejudices, its industrial backwardness, its want of enterprise, its helplessness. And, paradoxical as it may seem, it is because I feel the necessity that I cannot

conscientiously support the Bill. Our aim now is diffusion and not concentration; the more widespread education of the masses and not classes; the solution of the education problem in the country more than in towns. Anything that retards the progress of primary education in rural areas must be opposed to this object. Now, apart from its other defects, the Bill before us will produce this unfortunate result, as I will shew later on. The only consistent course, therefore, for one whose enthusiasm for the cause is not eclipsed by his admiration for Mr. Gokhale's great talents is to oppose the Bill at this stage.

"My Lord, last year I observed:

'Most people will agree with Mr. Gokhale on the fundamental question of free and compulsory education. But the method adopted by him for securing the end is doubtless open to question. The outstanding features of the Bill require careful examination and considerable modification. That is, however, no reason why the Bill should not be allowed to be introduced. The need for a system of free and compulsory primary education premised, a satisfactory settlement of the details can best be secured by the publication and circulation of the Bill for opinions after introduction. Mr. Gokhale, with his respect for public opinion, will himself, I am sure, recast the Bill, as he has said to-day in Council, in the light of the criticisms in the Press and those submitted to Government by responsible persons through the usual channels.'

"The opinions on the Bill collected and circulated by Government have confirmed my views. Notwithstanding the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's campaign during the year, sometimes at great personal sacrifice and inconvenience, for which the people are under the deepest obligations to him, the sense of the country is decidedly against the Bill. It has been attacked by people and bodies belonging to diametrically opposite schools of political thought. Its very permissive nature, which in one view constitutes its chief merit, has excited the criticism that, if passed into law, it can only be a dead letter. That appears to be the prevailing opinion. It is not confined to officials. Even Babu Surendranath Banerjea, a veteran leader who has consecrated his life to the noble cause of education, in the valuable opinion he has recorded on the Bill as Secretary to the Indian Association, a body of advanced politicians prominent among whom is my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Bhubendranath Basu, has remarked.

'The Committee are afraid that a purely permissive enactment relating to primary and free education would share the fate of the Drainage Bill relating to sanitation, and its provisions would not be generally availed of and the Act remain more or less negatory.'

"While the contrary view is held by high officials conscious of the responsibilities of their position, and the fear is frankly expressed that the control sought to be given to the Local Government over local bodies in the matter of the introduction of the measure into particular areas will be a weak check upon local enthusiasm, and sanction may have to be accorded for political reasons. The Punjab Government observes:

'It will no doubt be said that the Bill is only permissive, and that it rests with the Local Government to extend it or not. The opinions received show what political pressure would be put on the Local Government if such an expedient were adopted.'

"Opinion is practically unanimous, again, that the compulsion provided in the Bill will be reduced to a nullity in practical working; so many conditions of exemption have been laid down. It has been rightly pointed out that no prosecution under the Act 'could be effective.'

"My remarks about the inadvisability of vesting the local bodies with discretionary powers of initiation, in that they are too much under the thumb of the District Officer, although resented at the time by the Hon'ble Mr. Quinn and the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, have received confirmation from high officials who could not be suspected of any want of sympathy with the District Officer. Mr. Montgomerie, Commissioner of the Jubbulpur division, observes:

'The local bodies to whom it is proposed to entrust the initiative in the application of the Act have not yet acquired either the independence or the breadth of view or the businesslike habits requisite for dealing satisfactorily with a difficult problem like this; and as was freely pointed out by the non-official Indian members in the discussion on the Bill, in actual practice the initiative would remain very largely with the District Officer. Whether or not that is a desirable consummation I am not for me to argue . . . . The fact remains that the movement would in this Province be largely an official one, whereas the promoter of the Bill appears to desire that it should start rather from within than from without.'

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale finds in this reason for joy, in that he argues himself into the belief that 'it will really mean that the Government will be accepting its own responsibility and introducing compulsion.' But the sequence is not clear. In such a situation the District Officer keeps himself in the background, and manages the show from behind the scenes. His action does not commit the Government either way.

"A number of other high officials have recorded the deliberate opinion that the local bodies are not really representative. The Collector of Sholapur and Mr. Webster, Collector of Tippera, are among them. Mr. Fischer, Commissioner of Chittagong, says:

'The District Magistrate (Mr. Webster) himself expresses a doubt whether the Municipal Commissioners and the District Boards as constituted are sufficiently representative of the masses of the people to make them good judges of the expediency of extending the Act to any particular area, and though their action would require the previous sanction of Government, he does not think that this form of local option would prove satisfactory.'

'Mr. Molony, Commissioner of Gorakhpur, and the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces recommend a referendum to the electorate before application of the Act, obviously under the belief that the local bodies do not faithfully represent the people. Whether this should be so or not, is a different matter, but since that is the case we must face the fact squarely.'

"My Lord, clause 8 is the most objectionable feature of the Bill. I submitted to the Honourable Members last year an education cess would be unpopular. The opinions recorded prove that the condemnation is almost universal. Even the Local Governments strongly condemn such an imposition.

The Bengal Government characterises the suggested taxation 'as oppressive'. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is 'not prepared to advocate special taxation'. The United Provinces Government 'is not convinced that the principle of granting powers to such local bodies under which they can levy rates, the proceeds of which will be earmarked for education purposes, is one which is suitable to local bodies in the Provinces.'

"The Punjab Government, speaking of the cess and the fines realisable under the Bill, points out:

'An educational impost of such a kind would be intolerable in the Punjab, particularly as what was recovered in fines would represent only a tithe of what would be extorted by the badly supervised bodies and persons who would have to put the provisions of the Act in force'

"The Central Provinces Government observes:

'When, however, the question of funds is raised, there is a general consensus of opinion that they must be found by the Imperial or Provincial Government, and the provisions of the Bill which provide for local taxation either meet with disapproval or are ignored.'

"Mr. Sly, Commissioner of Berar, condemns the cess:

'Additional taxation is always unpopular and would be doubly so when combined with compulsory education'

"The Bombay Government notices 'the extreme undesirability of enhancing taxation.' According to the Madras Government 'the levy of an adequate local rate could not fail to cause the gravest discontent in the areas to which it applied.' That Government further points out that 'in Ireland there is no education rate' The Chief Commissioner of Coorg thinks 'it would be impossible to find these funds without levying a cess on the land-revenue which would bear very heavily on the people and would be extremely unpopular.' The Burma Government apparently is convinced that there is no room for increase in local taxation in Burma, and holds that 'the cost would not be met under present conditions by Municipalities and local areas.'

"But it is not officials only who object to the tax Non-official gentlemen are even more emphatic in their condemnation of any increase in taxation In the Central Provinces the general feeling is against a special impost Mr. Khare, Chairman of the District Council of Wardha, and Mr. Deshmukh, Member of that Council, both advocates of free and compulsory education, object to the impost At the numerous meetings that have been held in the country to support the Bill, the one prevailing sentiment has been one of strong opposition to the cess The meeting of the residents of Barisal—a town where the people have done much to help the educational progress of the country—was typical. The president was a gentleman remarkable for his services in the cause of education. And the sense of the meeting was that 'it is desirable that the *Exchequer should provide funds* for the additional cost which the scheme is likely to entail' The Municipal Corporation of Bombay, the part of the country the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale represents on this Council, object to the tax:

'They do not approve of the sections dealing with the levy of fees'

'And further:

'The charge of primary education should be considered one of Imperial concern and Government should be prepared to deal with it out of Imperial funds, as far as possible now, and certainly when free and compulsory primary education is introduced.'

"Public opinion in this matter has been influenced by several weighty considerations. The tax has been attacked mainly on two grounds; each one of them is by itself enough to make it impracticable, inequitable and unacceptable. In the first place, it means double taxation for people who do not claim exemption from payment of school fees for their children, and the bulk of them are not rich. In the next place, the rate most of necessity be heavy. If the Bill is to be effective, the cost to the local bodies concerned could only be met by heavy extra local taxation To give one illustration: Amritsar is a city which will in all probability be one of the selected areas in which the Bill, if passed, will be introduced. It is an industrial centre, a big prosperous town. And there the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Lumsden, says the local taxation will almost be quadrupled: 'In Amritsar city alone it is calculated that the rate will have to be raised by no less than 350 per cent.' The heart of the most ardent enthusiast quails in the presence of these facts It has also been pertinently observed that if there is to be a special education cess there is nothing to prevent in principle the imposition of special cesses for equally urgent local needs like sanitation, medical relief, improved communication, etc. Can any responsible Government be expected to sanction such heavy taxation in the teeth of universal opposition? Mr. Gokhale himself admits that taxation in India is equal in incidence to the taxation in the United Kingdom and France.

"The position therefore is this. The introduction of free and compulsory elementary education is a question of funds. A special cess is out of the question The money must be found by Government, which means the Imperial Government. The Provincial Governments are more or less straitened for funds. The defrayal of the whole cost by the Government of India, or for the matter of that by the Provincial Government, involves general taxation. The question thus arises, can this taxation be increased? Will Mr. Gokhale advocate the imposition of fresh taxes? Is the sense of the community favourable to any large increase in taxation? On this point, at any rate, there could not be any doubt. Any further increase in taxation will be extremely unpopular and will produce an amount of hardship and discontent which will be politically dangerous.

"My Lord, several reasons combine to discredit Mr. Gokhale's scheme of elementary education in view of the financial responsibility of the Government If Government has to pay the whole cost or even a large part of it, there must be a general scheme of elementary education for both urban and rural areas. The general taxpayer cannot be made to pay taxes for the benefit of particular areas only. He has a right to claim equal treatment. If that is so, any extra allotment out of Government funds for the support of primary education in towns can only be made by diverting funds that would otherwise be spent on rural areas This is inequitable in principle. It entails double injustice to the rural population. Funds to which they contribute are diverted from the rural areas at their expense. Education there will be starved to that extent. There will be concentration instead of diffusion; education in the towns will be supported at the sacrifice of the villages; the classes will secure greater advantages than the masses. Mr. Drake-Brockman, Collector of Jhansi, well puts it:

'Compulsory education, if wanted at all, is wanted everywhere—probably most wanted in the places to which the Act will not be extended.'

"Even so enlightened and sympathetic an officer as Mr. A. C. Chatterji, Collector of Jalaun, points out

'This will naturally considerably curtail the amount available from Provincial or Imperial sources for more backward localities. The loss of the latter will be cumulative.'

"For Government therefore to support financially a partial scheme of education in towns only is not to be thought of. Such action will defeat the very object of the Bill,—mass education,—and the cause of elementary education will receive a check which can only be disastrous. As Khan Bahadur M. M. Mullan, Chairman of the District Council of Balaghat, observes in his illuminative note on the Bill:—

'The cost of such compulsory and free education is likely to be enormous, and whichever may be the favoured areas so selected to be brought immediately under the operation of the Act (and there may be a number of centres so selected), they will immediately draw, for that limited area, large and additional sums from Provincial revenues, which would otherwise remain available for the extension and imparting of efficient primary education in the other larger areas . . . . . Another result will therefore be that though there will be greater extension of education where it already is finding favour to a certain extent, on the other hand, owing to the diversion of funds and consequent shrinkage of resources, the rate of progress in the other areas will actually be retarded for want of funds.'

"A scheme of universal education is the only equitable and effective scheme in these circumstances, but is singularly inopportune. The cost is prohibitive. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale only the other day described the financial position of the Government in terms which I make no apology for quoting:

'Now, as regards . . . the condition of the finances, I think its prosperity is a matter which is open to very serious doubt. Only the year before last, the Hon'ble Finance Minister imposed fresh taxes on the country, because, in his view of things, the revenue then raised was not sufficient for the requirements of the State. It is true that last year there was a surplus and possibly, owing to the extraordinary circumstances of the year that is about to close, there will be another surplus announced next month. . . . Very probably in 1913, if the opium-revenue is really extinguished, our finances will pass through a very trying time.

"Can an appeal for incurring the enormous expenditure involved in a complete scheme of primary education be successfully made to Government in the state of its finances, unless the country be prepared to submit to very heavy additional taxation? This last contingency need not be seriously considered.

"My Lord, it must be admitted that the financial results of an effective scheme of universal elementary education for the whole of British India, as worked out now by responsible authorities, would damp the ardour of the most go-ahead educationist. Mr. S. K. Agnati, Collector of Balasore, shows that, even for a small town like Balasore with a population of 21,000, the annual charge of an adequate system of primary education, at Rs 350 for each school, would be Rs 21,000. For the district he puts down the annual cost at Rs. 5½ lakhs. The necessary initial outlay is not taken into consideration. The cost of supervision is also neglected. The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, speaking of the Bhagalpur District, which is almost equal to the Baroda State in population though about half in area, calculates on the basis of the Baroda figures that a sum of over eight lakhs of rupees would be required annually for a popular system of compulsory and free education for the district as against the present expenditure of Rs. 1,39,114. The capital cost is again omitted. The Secretary to the Meerut District Board concludes from available statistics that, at Rs 357 for every 100 infants, 'the aggregate expenditure would be Rs. 2,47,540 a year' for that district, exclusive of cost of buildings and equipment, against a present expenditure of Rs. 40,768. For a small district like Fyzabad the District Board requires Rs. 2½ lakhs for initial expenses and Rs 1,25,000 every year for maintenance charges. At this rate, it can be easily imagined what an enormous expenditure is involved in introducing an efficient system of elementary education throughout British India, covering an area of 1,152,894 square miles, with 1,477 towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards and 602,411 villages, and a total population of 254,620,516, of whom, according to the usual percentage, over 38 millions must be children of school-going age. We have to provide for the elementary education of over 19 million children between six and ten years of age. Not to speak of initial outlay, the recurring charges alone would be, roughly speaking, nine crores of rupees a year, calculating the maintenance charges at Rs. 4–8 per head, which is an irreducible minimum. It has been calculated by high authorities that the annual rate of expenditure would be nearer Rs. 7–8. This expenditure of nine crores of rupees is for a system which is both compulsory and *free*, because all are agreed that education which is compulsory must be free. Liberal provision has been made in the Budget estimate of 1912–1913 for the support of education, but it is only a fraction of the actual needed to make compulsory primary education a success. And the allotment too includes expenditure for secondary and high education. There is small reason for the hope that the annual amount can be quadrupled or trebled and an adequate number of schools can be built forthwith without special taxation which is universally condemned. And until the money is forthcoming and the country is provided with sufficient school accommodation, we cannot have a comprehensive system of compulsory and free elementary education. The financial difficulty is in existing circumstances, truly insurmountable. Mr. Gokhale puts down the cost of his scheme, limited to the big towns, at Rs. 40,00,000 a year. I do not know how far the estimate is correct. But be that as it may, the scheme will not solve the real problem of mass education; it will affect only a fringe of the vast population.

"The Calcutta University objects to Mr Gokhale's scheme because a diversion of funds from the support of high education is apprehended as a consequence. Sir Asutosh Mukerji and his colleagues of the Syndicate cannot be justly charged with a short-sighted opposition to elementary education. Government will have to look to the needs of both sorts of education, and the country will not favour the development of the one at the expense of the other.

"The problem has become infinitely more difficult in India by the caste prejudices of the people, and there is a consensus of opinion that high-caste boys will not join the same school as the 'untouchables.' We want, therefore, a very much larger number of schools than what the population would otherwise

require This means increased cost. Mr. Walker, the level-headed Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, undoubtedly is right in saying that 'the classes will not hold out long, and one genuine benefit of the measure must be to break down caste distinctions.' But so long as this consummation does not take place, separate schools must be maintained. In India religious and linguistic differences also necessitate the establishment of a very much larger number of schools than has been found adequate elsewhere

"The scheme of the Bill is further criticised, and in my humble opinion with considerable truth, that a four years' course is useless The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces opines that 'more than half the boys who go through a primary course lapse into illiteracy' The danger is present in a short course To get the best value for the money spent upon them, a full six years' course must be provided. And wider provision must be simultaneously made for secondary and high education to enable some of the primary scholars to continue their studies.

"The question of teachers also presents exceptional difficulties in a country like India. In England the free employment of women has saved the situation There are there 111,277 female teachers as against 34,945 male teachers

"Attendance Committees, provided in the Bill, in the opinion of the country, appear unworkable. But this is a matter of minor importance. The great need is a plentiful supply of money. For reasons explained above we must have a comprehensive scheme which is clearly outside the scope of the Bill. A small beginning, as Mr. Gokhale says, cannot be made with due regard to the central object we have in view And the financial position of the Government presents insurmountable difficulties. In these circumstances I cannot support Mr. Gokhale's motion. The country has disapproved his scheme, and the question must be left where it is until a more equitable, practical and workable scheme is submitted to Government. The Bombay Corporation 'are of opinion that the method embodied in the Bill is not likely to attain the object in view in a practical and satisfactory manner.' I am afraid my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has not correctly interpreted the opinion of the Bombay Corporation this morning in the Council

"But my Lord, we need not lose heart Thanks to Mr Gokhale for his unwearied efforts in the cause and to the noble initiative of Your Excellency, whose 'chief desire,' we are assured by high authority, is 'that the amelioration of sanitation and the wide and comprehensive diffusion of education should form the chief features of' your 'Viceroyalty,' an enlightened education policy has been adopted by Government. Liberal grants are being made. In the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler we have likewise a sympathetic Minister who is wide awake to the interests of his department, and with the generous response to appeals for supply for the promotion of beneficial objects which has characterised Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's term of office, we may yet look forward with lively hope for an early development of primary education such as would justify the introduction of compulsory and free elementary education at a minimum of inconvenience to the taxpayer."

The Hon'ble SIR GANGADHAR RAO CHITNAVIS: "My Lord, I am sorry I have to oppose this motion, though the bodies of which I have the honour to be President have lent their support to the Bill, however qualified and restricted that support may be. I oppose it because after mature consideration I think it is unnecessary and unpractical I have always been opposed to the principle of compulsion. I shall be untrue to myself as a representative of the landholders, whose interests I have the honour to represent in this Council, if I do not oppose the principle of compulsion on the ground that it is prejudicial to those interests, besides being of doubtful value to the subject of compulsion With depopulation going on in villages by means of plague, malaria and exodus to the towns and consequent scarcity of labour, any weaning of children from the side of their parents for even such a good object as education is likely to be felt a calamity Even the local bodies that have voted for this Bill have voted for it under so many conditions that it will be very very long before Mr. Gokhale's object will be accomplished.

"My Lord, I repeat, if I oppose the motion, I do it, not from any want of sympathy with its object nor from any want of appreciation of Mr. Gokhale's motives and able exposition of its merits, but from the conviction that it is unnecessary and unpractical. The cardinal principle of the Bill is compulsory education I disagreed with Mr Gokhale's view last year for reasons which my friend thought were prompted by an over-great anxiety for the interests of the classes as opposed to masses. But there was more in the fear I then expressed than a superficial examination revealed I observed further that, even to the very people for whose benefit the measure was intended, compulsory primary education would not prove a blessing. Nothing has happened since then to induce me to change my opinion. Authorities who are expected to be in touch with the feelings of the rural population and to be acquainted with the conditions of rural life have come to the same conclusion in regard to the effect of the proposed legislation upon the scholars and upon village economy. For an instance, the District Officer of Ghazipur remarks—

'The provisions of section 5 aim a blow at many industries in which parents depend on the co-operation of their children. Previous experience has shown that the injury to such industries will be more than temporary, because the educated child despises, and in most cases desires to depart from, his traditional occupation, for which in most cases he is no whit better fitted by having received an elementary education'

"The establishment of night schools has been suggested for the protection of the interests of agriculture and other industries. But that will not remove the danger noted above The suggestion is likewise untenable. The enervating influence of a tropical climate is ignored. A system which may work well in cold countries where nerve power can stand much greater strain is wholly unsuited in India.

"But this is not the only objection to compulsion. The mass of opinions received by Government show clearly that there is at present throughout the country an unsatisfied demand for elementary education.

"The Burma Government is of the same opinion:

'The Burmans, who form the bulk of the population, are quite alive to the advantages of education, and display no reluctance to send their boys to the nearest monastic school.'

"Lieutenant-Colonel Strickland, Commissioner of the Mandalay Division, says:—

'The difficulty here is not to get pupils for schools but to get the necessary funds to establish suitable schools and provide capable schoolmasters. Given a useful elementary school in every village, pupils would soon be forthcoming.'

"The District Inspector of Schools of Amritsar testifies to the same popular eagerness to send boys to school:—

'Our schools at present are overfull; the demand for the opening of more schools is insistent. . . . Accommodation is everywhere cramped and unsuitable . . . Give the people a good school under a competent and sympathetic teacher,—they are sure to send their children.'

"The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces very forcibly exposes the unsuitability of the Bill:

'It is idle to talk about education being made compulsory when the number of schools is so deficient that the one-mile distance limit will exempt more than half the children of the country side. . . . Any funds that are available can be better devoted to . . . diffusion than to compulsion, which means merely the concentration of funds for the education of the few at the expense of the many.'

"My Lord, the whole question is really a question of funds. Given the money, well-attended schools can be started all over the country. There is a chronic difficulty for funds. It is useless introducing compulsion when the people are themselves anxious to send their children to school, and the backwardness of the country in the matter of education is mainly due to absence of educational facilities and not to any inherent repugnance to education. We must provide efficient schools in sufficient number in both towns and villages before we think of compelling unwilling parents to send their boys to school. According to Balfour's *Educational System*, in 1892 schools were accessible to practically all children in Ireland, whereas in India to-day we have, on an average, only one school in an area of eleven square miles. Sufficiency of school accommodation is now the desideratum, and that cannot be secured until we have more money. The application of the proposed measure to municipal areas, instead of providing a satisfactory solution of the real difficulty, only accentuates it by starving education in rural areas even more than at present, and thereby aggravating the evil. As the Second Financial Commissioner of the Punjab points out—

'The system of local option proposed under this Bill is that it must tend to the encouragement of education precisely where it is already most advanced, while leaving the backward tracts in *statu quo*, thus exaggerating existing inequalities.'

"Mr. Sly, the sympathetic Commissioner of Berar, also refers to the danger:

'The effect of the Bill would be to concentrate and increase education in particular towns or areas by the use of compulsion instead of meeting the present voluntary demand which is more widespread.'

"Furthermore, it should be carefully borne in mind that compulsion at this stage may produce the very opposite result of setting the people's backs up against education. Sir Reginald Craddock, in his thoughtful opinion on the Bill, made a point of—

'the very first principle of human nature . . . . to like doing what it desires, and to dislike being made to do what it dislikes.'

"There is great force in the observation. The success of compulsion in other countries, on which Mr. Gokhale has framed his scheme, has been challenged by both official and non-official critics in so reasoned a way as to force conviction. Mr. Gokhale himself admitted last year that in Japan greater reliance was placed upon moral pressure. And that is a country which shows the largest attendance on record. In Baroda, according to the Baroda Administration Report for 1908–1910, the compulsory system 'is by no means an assured success.' The Report refers to the 'partial failure of the compulsory progress.' In that year there were 17,336 applications for exemption and 7,408 convictions for default. In the latest report, Mr. Seddon, the Dewan, says 'As regards compulsory education, the situation is dangerous. I do not feel at all easy about it. I do not know much of Sangli where they say that compulsory education has been introduced, but I will be glad if there too, after some time, we do not hear similar reports.' In this country we have bitter experience of compulsion in connection with measures for the prevention of plague. Besides, the experience of more advanced countries is an unsafe guide here in India, which is sadly deficient in school accommodation, teachers and the right sort of men to serve on Attendance Committees. It is well known that in England tuition in elementary schools is more in the hands of ladies. Several generations will pass before we have here an equally favourable condition.

"Putting aside all other objections, the cost of a satisfactory scheme of compulsory education, which must be *free*, for a vast country like India, is so enormous that it cannot be said to be within the range of practical politics. Unless Government undertakes to pay for it, even at a big place like Nagpur, we cannot introduce compulsory elementary education immediately even though the municipality has every desire to loyally carry out Mr. Gokhale's wishes. We have a total population there of 130,000 inhabitants, of whom 19,500 must be children of school-going age. Half the number, 9,750, must be children between six and ten years of age. The annual cost of providing elementary education for this number would be too great for the present resources of the municipality. This charge that body will be hopelessly unfit to bear at least for some years to come. And yet Nagpur is an industrial centre, with mills and ginning factories. Additional taxation at a heavy rate only can yield the necessary amount; but that is not feasible. The present rates, as they are, are much felt by the people. Only a week ago Mr. Gokhale himself pointed out that the proportion of total taxation, imperial and local, to the national income in the United Kingdom, France and India was approximately the same. He said:

'Now if they took the total national income in the three countries, they would find, and it was a remarkable coincidence, that in each country the total taxation burden borne by the people for central and local purposes together amounted to about 11 or 12 per cent. of the total income.'

"Any suggestion of fresh taxation in a poor country like India cannot under the circumstances be seriously entertained. There is a general feeling that the money should be found by the Government of India. Even the Collector of Satara says:—

'When once there is a general desire, the cost should be borne chiefly by the State as in England.'

"The Bombay Corporation make a similar suggestion. But can the Government do this in the present state of its finances? I shall be sincerely happy if it does; but there is small hope it will in the near future, with due regard to its other duties.

"Moreover, it is a question if, after all, so large an expenditure should be incurred, perhaps at the expense of the other legitimate duties of the local bodies. Doubts have been expressed about the utility of rudimentary knowledge among the working classes. Agricultural labour, far from improving, deteriorates in quality also from disregard to irksome details and want of application which association in early life with better classes of people, absence of manual labour during a long period and the vitiated taste for ease-unsuitable from school education produce in the recipient. Western experience shows that the educated mechanic is not necessarily the most efficient. The *Pioneer*, in its issue of 1st February last, observed :—

'Even at the present time, the highly-trained and educated German mechanic cannot bear comparison with a similar class of mechanic in England who has less learning but much greater skill; and in Belgium, where industries are comparatively more flourishing than in Germany, there is a high rate of illiteracy among workmen . . . "Theoretical education," Von Steinbeis says, "has been given such a preponderance that even in our smallest workshops the pedantic spirit of the school penetrates the air, a spirit which is absent in countries which have arrived at a higher stage of industrial development than Germany."'

"This should set us to ponder awhile. Dr. Albert Wilson, in his *Unfinished Man*, again, makes a pointed reference to the physical deterioration of the schoolboy in England. He says :

'One of our greatest authorities on education writes to me thus :

"I am convinced very few realise the enormous change for the better which has come about during the last few years in our elementary schools; but from debility, deficient sleep, defective clothing and food, overwork out of school, etc., the children are unfit for any kind of disciplined intellectual work."'

"He also says :—

'"Under the compulsory system, the unwilling and incapable children are compelled to attend school and break under the stress.'

"My Lord, I have read somewhere that child labour is cheap in England, and there are plenty of people willing to hire it; the result is that children even during the time they are at school, are employed for extravagant hours at infinitesimal wages. As soon as they can satisfy His Majesty's Inspector of their capacity in the fifth standard or such higher standard as the local authority prescribes, they enter into some unskilled employment like that of the errand boy; and by the time they are 13 or 14 years of age, they, having learnt no trade, are ripe to join the ranks of the unemployed.

"My Lord, another great disadvantage we in India labour under is the absence of cheap healthy literature. The stuff that now passes through the cheap Press and is greedily devoured by people with only elementary knowledge infects their minds with unwholesome ideas of individual and communal duty. In Burma, where, of all Indian Provinces, primary education has shown the greatest progress, the evil is notorious, and the Burmese Deputy Commissioner of Kyaukpyu has remarked :

'One result of the spread of education in this country is that many girls and boys spend most of their time in reading the useless songs and story books which are sold broadcast all over the country, which encourage superstition and neglect their more useful objects of life.'

"The problem is thus not free from complications, and however much one may desire to encourage the spread of knowledge for its own sake among the masses, it behoves us to take proper precautions to divert the mind into healthy channels of thought, to arrest physical deterioration and to prevent the decay of individual virtue through disuse and indiscriminate study.

"Moreover, my Lord, Government is determined to spend largely on primary education, of which the Darbar grants and grants made in the Budget gave uncontrovertible proof. It is doubtful whether under these circumstances compulsion is essentially necessary. The process of evolution must be slow, steady and gradual."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY : "I beg to support the motion of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale, who had called attention to the fact that the Bill had received a remarkable volume of support from the non-official community, both Hindu and Muhammadan. He has pointed out that the opposition to the measure has come almost entirely from the officials and the Local Governments. I am surprised that this should be the case, because the subject with which we are dealing is not one which affects the prestige or the powers of Government. It is acknowledged on all hands that the greatest danger to good government arises from the ignorance of the masses. I cannot help being reminded of a curious parallel when I think of the attitude of Government towards this Bill. Government have passed laws and adopted measures to protect the raiyats against the consequences of their ignorance in their transactions with moneylenders and landlords. I need only name some of these measures on this occasion. They are all well-known and much discussed measures. On the Bombay side we have notable instance in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act which empowers Government to release forfeited land on a limited tenure. In the Punjab we have the Land Alienation Act designed to prevent land passing out of the possession of the cultivating classes. I believe that the Courts also are authorised to go behind the letter of the contracts to which cultivators are parties in order that no undue advantage is taken of their ignorance. All these are measures necessitated by the illiteracy and consequent helplessness of the masses. But though Government have done so much to protect the illiterate masses, they are reluctant to adopt the only effective means of removing the root cause of their helplessness, namely, their illiteracy. This reminds me, as I said, of the physician who went on prescribing for the symptoms of his patient, quinine for malaria, opium for diarrhœa, and some other medicine for headache, while the root cause of the ailments, namely, residence in a malarial swamp, was totally neglected. If he had simply advised his patient to remove to a healthier locality, he might have spared himself all the trouble and the patient the suffering and the expense. Government are ready to interfere with the freedom of contract and to spend lakhs of rupees in measures to prevent other people from cheating the raiyats. But they fight shy of a very modest Bill such as that of my Hon'ble friend to make the raiyat able to take care of his own interests without extraneous assistance. Can it be denied that if our raiyats were not so hopelessly illiterate, some at least of these measures

would be unnecessary? Is there any doubt that in so far as the provisions of this Bill are found capable of application to any particular locality, in that locality there is bound to be a steady diminution of illiteracy in course of time? I should like here to guard myself against a possible misunderstanding. I do not for a moment question the anxiety of the present Government to promote measures standing. I do not for a moment question the anxiety of the present Government to promote measures for the rapid spread of education. No one can do so after the substantial proofs which Government have given by their liberal grants and after the striking statement of the Hon'ble the Finance Member who told us of Your Excellency's heartfelt interest in education. What I respectfully urge upon this Council is this: that in every other civilized country purely voluntary measures, however liberally supported by Government, have proved ineffective in bringing about real mass education, and that it is high time we made a beginning in the direction of the compulsory principle. Of course, it is said, that the country is not ready for a Bill of this kind. My contention, on the other hand, is that you can never know whether the country is ready or not except by means of a measure of this kind. At present there is only the bare statement of the local officials against the weighty testimony of, I think I am right in saying, the majority of the elected representatives of the people in this Council. My Hon'ble friend does not ask that compulsory education should be introduced at once throughout the country. He has provided ample opportunities for Local Governments to determine whether the provisions of the Bill should be applied or not to any place, and it would be impossible to apply these provisions to any place against the wishes of local authorities. What more can the local authorities desire? Surely it cannot be seriously contended that there is not a single suitable locality in the whole Indian Empire, after a century of British rule, where the experiment can be tried. I may take this opportunity of assuring this Council that it is not through any lack of appreciation of the excellent work of Local Governments in the educational field that I make these remarks. In my own Presidency, for instance, educational questions have largely occupied the time and attention of His Excellency Sir George Clarke, and I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of the Bombay Presidency when I say that His Excellency's labours for the advancement of education of all kinds have earned for him the undying gratitude of the public. If the Bill be allowed to go before a Select Committee, any further alterations and improvements that may be suggested by or on behalf of local authorities can be considered. I may say from my personal experience of the co-operative movement that, at the present moment, it is the want of education that prevents the masses from taking full advantage of the beneficent measures of Government. I do not wish to detain the Council with my remarks on the advantages of the Bill, the fate of which has perhaps been already settled by the Honourable the Education Member. In conclusion, I will only say that it will be a great disappointment to many hundreds, not to say thousands, of intelligent, educated and responsible citizens outside this Council if this extremely cautious and moderate Bill were to be rejected by us in deference to, I admit, the strong but not very weighty opposition of the Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "My Lord, it was not with a little surprise that I listened to the speeches of my two Hon'ble friends who come from the same province that I do. I say I was surprised, because I have before me the expression of opinion of bodies to which both of them belong and over which one of them presides. The Nagpur Municipality, in a resolution which was passed in July when both of them were present, stated distinctly that it approved of the principles of Mr. Gokhale's Bill while my friend the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis who has been just now speaking expressed views which, if logically carried out, would mean the stoppage of education as they imply that education is an evil and is likely to produce very deleterious effects all over the country."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR RAO CHITNAVIS: "I did not say that. I only said with regard to my Municipality that it would not be able to introduce the provisions of the Bill immediately for want of resources."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "My friend just now made remarks about the debilitating and enervating effects of education generally."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR RAO CHITNAVIS: "I only pointed out, my Lord, what had been said about compulsory education in England. I only read those extracts."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "I do not suppose this explanation will at all affect the correctness of what I said. To resume my argument: the Nagpur Municipality said that elementary education should be free and compulsory as laid down in the Bill, that as regards clause 18 (2) (b) there is room for a difference of opinion as to whether any portion of the expenditure should be borne by the Local Government or not. [I may parenthetically point out that nothing has been said at all about exemption being granted to local bodies.] My friend's Committee's resolution proceeds to say that so far as the Nagpur Municipality is concerned, it hopes to see elementary education free in Nagpur within a few years without having recourse to Government for financial assistance, but if clause 18 (2) (b) becomes law then free education could be introduced here much sooner. The District Council said that the Council accepted generally the provisions of the Bill, but suggest the incorporation of certain provisions which in no way at all affect the principles of the Bill.

"Mr. Dadabhoy also said that the country has pronounced against the Bill. My Lord, if there is any measure of recent times which has received a practically universal support—call it merely a great support—so far as the people of this country are concerned, it is this measure. The Hindus, by an overwhelming majority, have accorded their support to it. The Mohammedans too, the majority of them, are entirely in favour. The National Indian Congress, as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has pointed out, has given its views in an unmistakable manner; and the All-India Moslem League has on two occasions pronounced very clearly in favour of free and compulsory education. Its latest pronouncement was made in this city only a fortnight ago. With these statements before us of these two chief representative bodies, of local bodies, of political associations, of educational associations, I do not understand how those who say that the measure has been received with disapproval in the country—how they can support their position. My Lord, it is true that there has been some opposition, even from non-official classes, but the figures which have been given by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and which have not been and cannot be challenged, demonstrate that the bulk of the population is entirely in favour of the measure. Most of the opposition is based on a misconception, the misconception being—that it is the object of this Bill, that it is the scope of this Bill, to apply immediately the principle of compulsory education throughout the country. All the arguments which have been advanced against the Bill proceed on this assumption, that the Bill is to have general application

all through at once. That is an entire misconception of the nature of the measure. The measure wants Government to proceed in a tentative manner and on a small scale. It is in recognition of the peculiar circumstances of India that this method has been adopted. We have from the Punjab Government the statement that there is, among the majority of the people of the Province, a disinclination not only against compulsory education, but against education of any kind whatsoever. My Lord, the statement comes from a high authority and I have to respectfully bow to it. On the other hand, I might mention that a paper which voices the opinion of the Muhammadan community says that it would be a great mistake to say that the Muhammadans did not accept the principles of the Bill which Mr. Gokhale has brought forward. Whatever be the opinion of the Punjab people as understood by the Punjab Government, there is no reason why the Punjab people should set the pace for other parts of the country. The fact is, here in the papers which Government have published, the clearest evidence that in various parts of the country demand has been made for education and that the demand is spreading. In one of the opinions,—a most thoughtful opinion,—given by a gentleman who is not a Brahmin and who, so far as I know, has not associated himself with political movements like the Indian National Congress or the Provincial Conferences, a gentleman who also holds that the Bill is not wanted in the present circumstances of the country, is the admission of the great wave of enthusiasm which has swept over the country and of the demand for schools which is increasing more and more. We have therefore from the opponents of the Bill this testimony beyond question, that the supposed circumstances of the Punjab, where education is not at all wanted, is not typical of the circumstances in other parts of the country. That education is wanted in these parts and should be spread is recognized by Government, and Government themselves have been making provision for it. The opposition to the Bill has been very aptly described by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale as falling under certain categories which he has described. I shall not go into the matter again, but shall only deal with one or two of the objections which are brought forward. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, even while expressing his deep sympathy with the principle of free and compulsory education in the abstract, has drawn for us a lurid picture of the dissatisfaction which would be created throughout the country, of the great burden of taxation which would be thrown on the people and of other hardships that would arise, under the working of the Bill. My Lord all these dreadful results rest evidently on the assumption, which he himself puts forward, that the thing has to be worked on no other than what he calls a comprehensive basis. It is one of the favourite devices resorted to, when a scheme of reform is introduced, by which the reform is sought to be killed. If you want to stave off any reform, say that the reform will not do any good unless it is introduced on the largest scale possible, and then the next moment fall upon the serious consequences which would result by its general operation. The same device was adopted in regard to the suggestions of the people about the expansion of these Councils. At that time it was stated that unless power was given to all the people in all the different parts of the country to send in representatives, representative Councils could not at all be properly said to be given to the country, and for that the masses were not ready. The Government, however, recognized that a real advance was necessary and that the advance must be a cautious and tentative one. The same methods and the same principles have to be followed now. If being admitted on all hands that education for the masses is necessary, that the rural tracts cannot at all aspire to make progress unless the agriculturist is thoroughly taught, and that industrial progress, which is a great desideratum, cannot be achieved except through mass education, and Government having accepted the principle that great advances have to be made, the question arises whether in those tracts where universal education can be introduced, the time has not come for an attempt to be made. There are figures and statistics to show that in such a backward tract, comparatively speaking, as the Central Provinces and Berar, very great advances have been made in recent times. The Commissioner of Berar states that in one town—Amraoti—31 per cent of the school-going male population is actually under instruction, and in Akola it is 49. In the district of Balaghat in the Central Provinces, the proportion of school boys to the male population of school-going age in the whole of that district is 34·4. So here is clear evidence of the interest which is being taken by the people in the matter of education. Those are places and tracts where certainly an attempt can be safely made. The large expenditure of which so much is made would become necessary only if you at once introduce free and compulsory education into all the areas, irrespective of whether the people are willing or are sufficiently advanced or not. If however you begin cautiously, there is no reason why it should be beyond the resources of the local bodies or of the Government. In reference to this a curious argument was brought forward by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, an argument which has also been urged by others also. It is said that it would not be fair to impose any education rate. My Lord, my friend and those who have pronounced their benediction upon free and compulsory education, if they are really serious, if they are really sincere in their professions about free and compulsory education . . . . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY. "I am sorry, my Lord, to interrupt my Honourable friend. I can assure him that I am as sincere as he himself is."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR. "I say if my Honourable friend and others who take his stand are serious and sincere, then they must be prepared to put their hands in their pockets. It is no use talking of free and compulsory education if one is not prepared to make any sacrifice.

"It is the duty of the Imperial Government to find money and it is equally the duty of the local bodies. It is no use asking for free and compulsory education if we do not find the money which is required for the purpose. After all, even if we take the figures as given by some of them, what is the amount which would be required to be locally raised for making this beginning? It would be at the most an imposition of just one pice in the rupee like other local cesses, and this would give us an education cess which would satisfy the purpose and meet all the requirements of the present. I understand that a proposal has gone forward from the Central Provinces Government that non-agricultural incomes also should be taxed for education as is the land of the raiyat. It is a very good suggestion, and I do not see why it should not be accepted if there is no other method of proceeding in the matter.

"My Lord, the method which has been suggested by the Bill is one in which responsibility for the adoption of compulsion is taken off the shoulders of Government and put on the shoulders of the people, that is, upon those men of the people who will turn to them and ask whether their localities are or are not sufficiently advanced to make an experiment in the matter. There are two safeguards. First of all, the local bodies are to find part of the money, and most of them, consisting as they do of

elected members, will not even venture to put forward a proposal for increased taxation unless the support of the bulk of the people is secured. The second thing is that they will have to obtain the sanction of the Local Government before the experiment is made. These are safeguards which will prevent hasty and ill-considered action.

"Mr friend the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey has referred to the agricultural classes. I have a word to say about these. If any real attempts are to be made for making them more capable than at present, the first thing to do is to spread far and wide elementary education to such an extent as to be as to enable every one of them to read the leaflets and pamphlets which are issued for enlightening them in matters agricultural.

"My Lord, now that there is a great enthusiasm for education, should we not make attempts from now to establish this principle of universal education in localities which are fitted for this purpose?"

The Hon'ble NAWAB ALIMUL MATIN: "My Lord, while fully sympathising with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the laudable object with which the Bill has been introduced, I regret to say that I cannot support it. The circumstances of India are such, that a law like that which the Bill embraces will not be of much benefit to the people of India as a whole. When the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale had moved a Resolution on compulsory education in 1910, I was one who had opposed him then. After two years of mature consideration, I am still of opinion that, unless safeguards are provided by which Muhammadan education on the lines in which the Muhammadan boys are educated at present, is secured to them, the Bill as it stands, instead of doing good to them, will cause a great deal of harm to them. Speaking of my Province, where the Muhammadan element is not strongly represented in educational institutions, the result of passing this Bill into law will be that the death-blow will be dealt to the Urdu language. Already a Urdu-Hindi controversy is raging bitterly in the United Provinces, and attempts are made—I say determined attempts—to create a Hindi language full of Sanskrit words, which, it is said, will some day replace the Urdu altogether. Suppose, if education is made free and compulsory, is it not natural that those determined to replace Urdu by Hindi will try their best to teach Muhammadan boys a Hindi language, which is disliked by a Muhammadan. So I say that, unless it is distinctly provided that Muhammadans will have the same kind of education which is acceptable to them, I for one am of opinion that the Bill in its present form will not benefit the Muhammadans. Then, again, will these schools, where the proposed elementary education will be imparted, give any religious education or not. The Bill does not say anything about the religious education, and so I understand it has no concern with the religious education. The consequence then will be that a Muhammadan boy will have to give up his religious education, and be compelled to attend a recognized school under the Bill. To a Muhammadan the first ideal is, to be a true Muhammadan, and this can be attained only if a boy in his early ages is given a good, proper religious education. A Muhammadan boy is generally taught first *Koran Shareef*, and some Urdu religious works. All this will be lost to him in a recognized school. But it may be said that these will be sectar schools only, and the Muhammadan boys can be excused on religious grounds. Let us look to the result of this argument. It will be this, that those who do not care for religion so much, will get a State secular education at the expense of those who will not attend the recognized schools. Taxes will have to be paid by all, but only one community will gain the advantage. A Muhammadan boy then should either give up his religious education to attend these recognised schools, or if he does not attend them then he must give up the advantages of these schools. If the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had provided in his Bill that adequate provision will be made for sectarian education, then probably many Muhammadans will have given him their unqualified support. The machinery in the shape of a school attendance Committee provided in the Bill to watch the working of the Act (if passed into law) is also one which is full of danger. The first question arises about the constitution of these Committees. How will they be constituted? What will be the number of Muhammadans on such a Committee? Will they be in a minority? If they will be in a minority, the opinion of the majority must prevail, and the minority and their interest must suffer. I submit these are the difficulties which must be faced and solved before the Bill is passed into law. Free and compulsory education in a country of homogeneous race and religion may be of some good to the country; but in a country like India, which embraces diverse races and creeds, I venture to submit is an experiment which is full of danger and difficulties. Leaving the sectarian question aside, will a compulsory education be liked by the masses of the people? Will they not resent the Act, and its application to them? Will they not lay blame on the Government and say that the law has been promulgated to deprive them of their children, and of the benefits of their services? My Lord, those who know the Indian life can well picture the commotion which will arise in the country if compulsion is resorted to, and the boys are hunted and captured to be marched to schools. Compulsion will be a source of great discontent among the people. The mass of the people will throw the whole responsibility upon the Government of the country. Some will say that this is a step to convert them; some will say that Sircar is going to deprive them of their bread; some will say that they are going to be prevented from learning their traditional and hereditary occupation. Of course, I know that there are great many men of my own community who favour compulsion. But who are they? They are people who have never freely mixed with the common people, they do not know their feelings, and I venture to say are not in a position to give their opinions on the probable effect which will be produced on the mass of the people if compulsion is resorted to. I fully endorse the opinion of the United Provinces Muslim League when it says that 'The prevailing opinion appeared to be that the propagation of the scheme was not so important as to ignore the embarrassment of the Government and the resentment of the public.' Government will be held responsible for all. In a country like India, where masses are swayed by rumours, I beg to submit that it is highly dangerous to introduce any element of compulsion in any measure which may have the effect of influencing the masses in their daily life. India is a country highly conservative in all its traditions and callings. To interfere with these by compulsory legislation will be highly detrimental. My Lord, educational policy in this country should be one of persuasion and not of compulsion. The most prudent step will be to spread education by multiplying schools all over the country with the resources which may be ready at hand. Popularise education first, and then compel those who are refractory to learn. In a country where nearly ninety-four per cent. of the people are illiterate, it will be nothing short of producing a revolution to compel with one sweeping order the people of a locality to give up their daily occupations and attend the schools. Whether the people be

living in towns or in villages, my humble opinion is that compulsion will be disliked by all. My Lord, I am entirely against the introduction of compulsion in India. If there are sufficient funds forthcoming elementary education may be made free. But while supporting the policy of the education being made free, I again submit that even then the Muhammadan interests must be safeguarded. I say even then, their cherished Urdu language must be preserved to them and that their religious teachings imparted in their Maktabs to their boys must be secured to them.

"My Lord, the next question is the question of funds. It will not be denied that if education is made free and compulsory a much wider educational machinery will have to be created. Teachers by thousands will have to be appointed, hundreds of school buildings will have to be erected, and other accessories like books, maps, etc., will have to be provided for. In order to meet these expenses, a very large amount of money must be found somewhere. The present revenue of India will surely be insufficient to meet these demands. But money will have to be found, and the only source available will be taxation. An educational tax will have to be levied. But the question is, who will pay it? Assuming, for the sake of argument, that Government makes up its mind to raise these millions which education will demand by taxation, which class of people will you tax? Certainly not zamindars and the tenants. Land is already heavily taxed. Tenants are living from hand to mouth. A single failure of crops lands us in famine and starvation. Already in many places zamindars and tenants pay a school tax. Speaking of my own Benares Division, we already pay a school tax in the shape of madarsana. Zamindars and tenants will raise a howl all over India, and object with as much force as lies in them to pay such a tax. A tenant who will lose the services of his boy, who will see that his boy instead of being a good husbandman is going to be an idle clerk (for after education agriculture is sure to be given up), will certainly not appreciate the sympathies underlying this Bill and will never willingly pay an education tax. I say, therefore, my Lord, that if land is taxed with education tax, zamindars and tenants will never like to pay it. If compelled to pay such a tax, it will be an additional wound inflicted on them. It will be a source of grave discontent among the landed classes. Now remain those who cannot be classed among the landed classes. These, I submit, will be the people who are likely to be benefited, if benefited at all by free and compulsory education. I venture to submit, therefore, that these people should be called to contribute largely towards the education tax. I mean, if large demands for funds for education come into existence, then these people ought to pay the tax. But the demand will be so large that any tax levied, and the amount realised from it, will never be able to meet the demand. I never forget that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale wants free and compulsory education to be introduced gradually. But the ultimate object is the introduction of such an education universally throughout the whole of India—and any opinion which is to be formed must be formed with reference to such an ultimate object. Before we agree to this vast educational project we must consider and weigh all the consequences beforehand.

"My Lord, the last subject that I wish to bring to the notice of this Council is the labour question, which is sure to come into existence if education is made compulsory, and it is sure to have serious effect on the landed classes in this country. When the mass of the people are educated, the agriculturists, labourers and artizan classes will at once commence to dislike their present condition. They will consider themselves to have risen to a higher level. Many will give up their hereditary trade and profession, and will either go in for services or some other profession higher than the one they had been pursuing hitherto. The Government of India and the landed classes will then be put to face a dangerous labour problem. Socialistic ideas, which are absent from our country, are bound to come into existence. The people who are in affluent circumstances will be looked upon with envious eyes. Their wealth will be considered to be illegal gains which will be considered to be fit to be divided among all. Wages will go up, and discontent will increase. Every sort of agitation which always follows in the train of discontent will spring up. Instead of controlling town agitation, Government will have to devote its energies to control agitation in villages—a much wider area and most difficult to control. I need not enlarge further. I submit that the labour problem is one which should not be forgotten when we are considering this Bill. In conclusion, I beg to submit, that let it not be understood from my remarks that in principle I am against compulsory education altogether. The idea as an abstract principle is a good one, but the country is not ripe for it. My Lord, I submit that just as a cultivator prepares and enriches a soil before he sows in it, in like manner let us first prepare the ground for the introduction of such an advanced scheme. Let us first make India one homogeneous country. Let us sink our differences first. When we are in such a state that all Indians have one aspiration and one desire, and one community has no desire to steal a march on the other, then is the proper time for the introduction of such a measure. I agree entirely with the opinion of His Honour Sir Leslie Porter, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, when His Honour says 'That the introduction of the principle of compulsion which underlies the whole Act is an impossible principle to apply to the people of these parts. Such introduction is not only impracticable, it is fraught with serious danger. The people of the Provinces view with an apprehension which may easily tend to develop into sullen resentment, and in many places into violent opposition, any attempt to force or to alter the actions of their daily lives. This feature is especially noticeable in the agricultural tracts which form the majority, but it is sufficiently marked in the towns. Before a measure which compels a man to send his child to school irrespective of his own wishes can be considered to have any prospect of success, it will be necessary to create a desire in the majority of parents that their children should obtain some form of elementary education. When that desire has become fairly universal, compulsion may be adopted as a statesmanlike measure to bring laggards and malcontents within the fold. But until the mass of public opinion is in favour of primary education, compulsion will retard instead of accelerate the progress that is sought.' I endorse the view expressed here unreservedly. This view is expressed here after due consideration of the circumstances existing in the country. It is not a mere imaginative or a sentimental view. It is no use that I should quote any more opinions. What I say is, that anybody who will approach the question with an unbiassed mind and with full consciousness of his responsibilities cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the Bill is premature and that the country is not ripe for it. My Lord, I oppose the Bill in its present shape."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN: "My Lord, when I came into the Council chamber to-day, I thought of opposing this Bill on larger grounds than I intend to oppose now. The reason of this change of view on my part is that some of the arguments that have been put forward

against the Bill have not convinced me. It is true that I do not think that in India at the present moment we can have compulsory education on the lines that Mr. Gokhale wishes to have; but, on the other hand, there cannot be the slightest doubt that we cannot keep the masses ignorant for ever, and as the Government have already taken up the question of mass education, it is necessary for the Government itself to consider what steps it ought to take besides making grants to Local Governments for the dissemination of mass education. The three principal reasons offered in opposition to this measure are that the time has not come for compulsion that the want of funds will be a standing difficulty, and that thirdly fresh taxation will be resented, and I must say that I am myself against this fresh taxation. I do not say that a day may not come to India when we, however much we may dislike taxation, I do not say that a day may not come to India when we, however much we may dislike this fresh taxation, may have to give in; but at present that occasion has not arisen. Moreover, what I say is, that there is still enough ground for voluntary primary education. I know, for instance, that in Bengal many Guru training schools were started, and many schools in rural areas started, which had to be closed for want of interest and want of students as well as teachers. Of course, here Mr. Gokhale will probably say that we will be able to get over this difficulty by compulsion. What I say is, that when there is this apathy at present among the masses towards compulsion we are rather liable to bring antipathy against the Government instead of in any way meeting or realising the objects that the attitude of the Government regarding the throwing out of the Bill at this stage, I would personally have supported the motion that the Bill be considered in Select Committee, but knowing that, and having expressed my own views, I am sorry I have to withhold my support to the Bill; but in withholding this support I should like to assure Mr. Gokhale that although for certain reasons I am opposed to certain of the principles embodied in the Bill, I congratulate him on his patriotism in bringing forward this Bill, and I am sure that a Primary Education Bill in some form or other is destined to be passed in India before very long."

The HON'BLE RAJA OF KURUPAM: "My Lord, I beg to support the motion. In doing so, however, I do not desire to be understood as saying that the Government should immediately proceed to pass a general Act legalising compulsory education in the country. It seems to me that the present conditions of the country are hardly favourable for the successful introduction of compulsion. The difficulties of language, religion and caste, the inability of the masses from their extreme poverty and ignorance to appreciate and avail themselves of the opportunities for their elevation afforded by the proposed measure, the dissatisfaction and confusion which are very likely to be caused by the sudden withdrawal of the children of the poorer classes from their ordinary occupations, and the inevitable prosecutions and fines incidental to the enforcement of the compulsory attendance of such children at schools, the financial responsibilities involved in the adoption of the measure, render, in my opinion, the enforcement of the system for some time to come unwise and its success extremely doubtful. Moreover, though there has been almost universal acceptance of the principle of the Bill throughout the country, there has not been anything like such unanimity; on the contrary, there has been great divergence of opinion about the methods proposed in the Bill to attain the object in view. The provisions contained in the Bill in this behalf empower every Municipality or Local Board, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to introduce compulsory and partially free education in its area and to levy a special education tax for that purpose, and power is given to the Governor General in Council to fix the proportions in which the cost is to be divided between Municipality, Board and Government. Now, the levy of fees, while making education compulsory and the special education tax have met with very strong opposition in many quarters. There is again the fear expressed by very competent authorities that the initiative, which is left in the hands of the District and Local Boards, will work unsatisfactorily and unequally in practice. In these circumstances, it is my humble conviction that persuasion rather than compulsion is for some time to come the most proper method of diffusing education among the masses. It is necessary, I think, that education should become popular, and should be made entirely free, before it is made compulsory, among the masses. The analogy afforded by the working of the compulsory system in Western countries is no safe guide for us in this country whose conditions are so widely different. Rather, we may with profit watch the working of the system in Baroda, where it has been in vogue for several years, and from my knowledge of the state of things there, I am unable to persuade myself that the system in that Province has been found to be attended with anything like the success that was expected of it.

"But when all is said against the immediate introduction of compulsory education in this country, it is impossible to withhold one's sympathy with the aim of the Bill. There can be no doubt whatever that the great need of the country at present is the rapid diffusion of good, sound primary education among the lower classes, the adoption by the Government of a definite policy by which the number of schools may be increased from year to year, with a view to pave the way for the introduction at some future time of compulsion throughout the country. The education of the poor and ignorant is, I need hardly urge before Your Excellency, one of the most imperative duties, as it is the most sacred privilege, of the Government. The principle of free and compulsory Primary Education, though, as I believe, there are vast difficulties in the way of its being carried out in practice at present in India, is the ideal which the Government should put forth every effort to realise slowly but steadily. If the attainment of this ideal in the near future in this country is imperative, then the Government will gain and not lose by allowing the Bill to go on to a Select Committee, as a thorough examination by a Committee of the methods embodied in the Bill will be greatly helpful to the Government in carrying out the very sympathetic policy in regard to popular education to which they have properly committed themselves, even within the very short period of Your Excellency's Viceroyalty."

The HON'BLE MR. MADGE: "My Lord, it is as a warm supporter of primary education for a considerable number of years that I venture to say that the Hon'ble mover has not taken the wisest and most practical course in order to secure his own object. In fact, in my humble opinion, he has put the cart before the horse. Before trying to show this, my Lord, I should like to say that I shall avoid imputing motives either to the opponents or to the supporters of this Bill. But, if it is quite conceivable that a class of persons is intimidated by official frowns and encouraged by official smiles, it is also not inconceivable that there is a larger class of persons who secure a kind of unofficial popularity by [illegible] against the Government. I say this in no offensive terms. I think it is natural for [illegible] to look upon Governments as conservative, and they feel that they are bound to [illegible] in order to get anything. That view may not be a wise one, but I make the remark to

show that although there are some who oppose the Government on principle, there need be nothing objectionable in doing so. I wish, my Lord, to say that the arguments that have been brought forward, as I have already hinted, seem to me to put the cart before the horse. What is it that we want most in this country? We want, in the first place, teachers. Suppose every local institution in this country were to get permission to sanction, and sanctioned, what the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale wants, who would teach the persons that he wants taught? One of the first needs of this country is a normal college and a normal school, not only for training the higher class of teachers, but also for training the very lowest class of teachers. In the next place, we want schools built in places where they ought to be built. Now, as to the selection of these sites, a great deal of importance has been attached to what has been called the volume of evidence in favour of this Bill. There are questions, my Lord, in which it is not always the wisest course to count heads. Stress has been laid upon official opposition to this Bill. What does that mean? It means that persons who have a strong sense of their responsibility for the prosperity of the country have reasons of their own for not approving of what has been suggested here. I am not particularly an advocate for the official classes, but I try to see what they are trying to do, and I cannot for the life of me understand why a true measure should not be taken of a large unanimous official opposition to any measure. The officials of this country are trying to do their very best for the people, and if they do not approve of what the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has proposed I cannot imagine all their reasons, but I can imagine some of them. One of them has already been dwelt upon to a certain extent by some previous speakers; and it is this, that the children of the poorer classes help a great deal either in the management of homes while the parents are out or in field labour when the parents are at home. I do not think too much attention can be given to this argument, it is a most important one. Charles Lamb tells us that the children of the poor are adults from their infancy, and the children of the poor in this country are adults from an earlier age than the poor of almost any other country. If I did not know that the Hon'ble Mover and some of his supporters are men who probably understand the country better than myself, I should be surprised at the way in which they look at matters from what I call the standpoint of large cities. It seems to me that any one walking through the villages of this country will soon enough see what the younger members of families are doing. When the Factory Bill was being considered, strong objections were raised to the employment of children after they had been so many hours a day at work. What will be said of the compulsory employment of these children in obsolete cramming after they have rendered their proper share of work for domestic purposes? I think these points ought to be taken into consideration, and if the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had shown how these difficulties were to have been overcome, possibly I should have thought more favourably of his Bill. Then, my Lord, as to the province of schools, I believe, at least I hope, that the new Education Department will take up that question almost immediately. I am well aware that the despatch of 1854 attaches the greatest importance to primary education; but those who now wish the Government to lavish sums upon primary education also call upon the Government to lavish money upon secondary education. I have been trying to pick up among my papers and I regret I am not able to find it; but I quote from memory a Resolution of the Government of India during the Home Secretaryship of Sir Alexander Mackenzie in which he pointed out that the Local Governments were not giving its due share to primary education and were giving too much money to secondary education. This is the point which I hope the new Education Department will take up. We have heard a great deal of people being called upon to pay for the education they receive, and I think, my Lord, that it is ample time that the better classes of this country ought to be called upon to pay a great deal more for the high education they receive than they have ever done in the past. Not only would this encourage a kind of manliness among them, but it is good for them to feel—to be taught to feel—that they are paying their way through the world, and not receiving what is in some quarters called charitable contributions for their education. I do not wish to bring in very much about European education, but I do hope that when the schemes of the Government are set before the public something will be said and done to show that a larger proportion of money is given towards European education than has been in the past. I refer to this matter in a strictly relevant way, because I have compared for some years past the proportion of money given to each European scholar and that given to each Indian, and it will be seen how very much smaller the one is than the other. I merely mention this fact as a reason why all classes of people in this country should be dealt with fairly and called upon to pay for their education."

The Hon'ble MAJOR UMAR HYAT KHAN: "My Lord, I came with a prepared speech, but as I find that all the arguments I intended to bring forward have been advanced by different members, I do not think I will read that speech but will merely say what is now uppermost in my mind. Of course I was opposed to this Bill from the outset and my Hon'ble friend and I had a long talk when we were in the garden in Government House, and we decided that I at any rate should not speak at the introduction of the Bill. When I returned home, my Lord, I found that all my people were against it. They did not know, that if I did not oppose the Bill at the outset, that I would be able to do anything afterwards: I however explained to them that I had reserved my opinion and that when I returned to Calcutta I would speak on the subject. I thought, when the Bill was circulated, many people would express their opinion either in favour or against it; but I have now discovered, my Lord, I mean, that when these Bills are circulated for opinion, there is one class who being able to read can discuss their provisions and will always agree. But there are 98 per cent others who cannot discuss it, and they do nothing as they cannot express their opinions against it. Well, I stand up here for them and say that they are all against it. Supposing we knew how to speak and write, we would not have allowed them to write everything like what they have done. Perhaps in all these opinions that have come here to this Council it would never be found in the papers who were against and who were on the side if we would have sent ours also. Then again, my Lord, now that Your Lordship very kindly said that you are doing your best to help education, so also the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said, as well as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department, that everything is being done, and if one is going 16 annas why should one ask for him to go 20 annas? Well, I hope, my Lord, now that my Hon'ble friend knows that Government is doing its best in that direction, I think that the best way is now to withdraw the motion. I do not know whether he will do it. Then again, my Lord, there are certain difficulties. Now, supposing compulsion is forced upon the people who are unwilling from the bottom of their heart, it will be hard for them. It is not always only that they do not like to educate their children, but sometimes they cannot do it. As there are certain such

circumstances. I wish my Hon'ble friend went with me to the mufussil to see them. There are all sorts of difficulties to be got over in the mufussil. The things are all right in big places like Calcutta. There are lots of clerks who go in the day and do work and get so much money; then they come home to feed their children and bring money for their family. That is not the case with the agriculturists. Everyone of us has got to work. Little boys take the cattle out, the wife is cooking, the man is ploughing: thus every one has to do something. If a boy was sent to the school, the father of the boy would have many troubles. He would have to send the boy, and perhaps the boy would fall into the hands of some agitator, and perhaps the boy would come back spoilt, also the boy would have to be sent and money would have to be sent as they would have to provide him with food, at the same time the work which the boy had been doing would have to be carried on by other men. In these days many people are going out of India and labour has become very dear and sometimes it is not possible to get men. Then how is the work of the agriculturist to be carried out? That is practically impossible. Then again, my Lord, there are boys who if they really can go to school, and the fathers know that perhaps certain boys can be sent to school, i.e., if they can afford it, they always would send them. It is only in those cases when they cannot afford to send the boys that they are not sent to school. But all these who can be sent in these days do go; and I think in about ten years more perhaps every boy who can be sent by parents will go. Of course it will not be a very good thing in certain ways, because what I have found, my Lord, I have got a sort of free school, and I thank my Hon'ble friend will say this against me—he will say at the same point why you have a free school. Well I have found, my Lord—my experience is—that every boy who once passes his primary education, that is, up to primary standard, will never work as a cultivator. I have never seen it, and of course, as I have said, education is a power, and certain classes in India in my opinion are depressed. I do not know what to say, but I mean that they read only with the wrong object. When they have received the education they will only use it in their own way; I mean they will always misuse it. That is my opinion and of course I must express it. In my opinion really I think that the Bill is rather before the time. My Hon'ble friend always says that we always say that it is before the time, and how are we going to get over that argument? At any rate let us wait a little bit more."

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER: "My Lord, I think it will be convenient if at this stage of the debate I indicate the position of Government. If any reply is required later on on any point, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sharp will give it on behalf of the Education Department. I say at once, my Lord, that I am really sorry to find myself in opposition to the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale and those who support this motion. We are all really working for the same object. I should rejoice no less than they to see a condition of things in India in which elementary vernacular education could be free and compulsory. The Government of India are deeply concerned to bring about such a condition of things. We are convinced of the necessity of breaking down illiteracy in the country. Every mile of railroad opened displays at once the need for more elementary education and throws into sharper relief the drawbacks of popular illiteracy. Far more than fifty years from the time of the despatch of 1854 to the Resolution of Lord Curzon's Government in 1904, and since then, the British Government of India has preached persistently the need for diffusion of vernacular elementary education. And we have not confined our interests to words only. In 1902 we gave a recurring grant of 40 lakhs a year for general education, including primary education. We followed that up in 1905 with a sum of 35½ lakhs a year as a recurring grant for primary education alone. In the distribution of the allotments of non-recurring grants last year, a very considerable sum was set apart for primary education, and the greater part of the 50 lakhs recurring grant which was announced by command of His Imperial Majesty at Delhi has already been decoted to the same object. We must all feel, we all do feel, the splendid services which the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale has rendered to the cause that we have at heart. He has created an enthusiasm for elementary education in classes which have hitherto been indifferent to its diffusion. We welcome his support in this matter, although we cannot agree with him as to the measures to be adopted. And I can only say that I rather regret that he is unable to give to the officials who disagree with him the same credit that they give to him.

"I now turn to the Bill. My Lord, it is in itself a modest and unassuming measure. It is full of safeguards—so full of safeguards that it seems to many likely to remain a dead-letter. That may be. We cannot assume that it will be. If we pass this measure, we must mean it to be a real effective measure, not a sham. If we accept the principle of the Bill as practical, we must be prepared to put it into force and we must finance it whether we pay two-thirds of the cost or some other proportion. We are practical legislators here, and I ask the Council, is not the position this—either we must mean business and see the thing through, or we must drop the Bill? Now, as practical legislators the first thing we must ask ourselves is—what is the demand for the Bill? I pointed out last year that no local body had ever asked for such a Bill; on the contrary, for the last twenty years or so Local Governments have been pressing local bodies, particularly municipal bodies, for their neglect of primary education. The only local body that had really seriously in the past considered this matter was the Corporation of Bombay, and the Corporation of Bombay had decided definitely against the principle of compulsion. My Hon'ble friend has no doubt converted a large number of local bodies to his views. I congratulate him upon the result. I will deal with that later. My point now is that the genesis of this Bill was not a spontaneous demand by the people who were likely to be affected by it, but a vague desire for progress based upon a statistical comparison of India with other countries. I said last year, and I say to-day, that I am not greatly impressed by these loose analogies. My Hon'ble friend says that I must show how the circumstances differ in India and in other countries before I reject those analogies. I will gladly do so.

"India, with its numerous and varying types of men, its 1,200 castes and sects, its multiform creeds and languages, its many scripts—there are twenty different scripts in common use in India—and above all, with its early marriage and its seclusion of women—India, I say, cannot usefully be compared with countries where none of these obstacles exist, where there are none of these great lines of cleavage, where there are no untouchable castes. I will deal with the cases which were taken up by the Hon'ble Member. He has held up the examples of England, Japan, the Philippines, Ceylon, Baroda and the Sangli State. In England the compulsory provision of schools preceded by six or ten years the introduction of compulsory attendance, and by twenty-one years the introduction of free education. If we are to follow the example of England, we ought at once to introduce a measure

making it compulsory to provide schools throughout the country. We know we cannot do so because we cannot afford to pay for them. Then there is another great difficulty pointed out by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy, that in England the great mass of the teaching staff of the elementary schools are women. There are some 111,000 women in England to some 35,000 male teachers in elementary schools. Again, there is this great difference that in England the majority of people had for many years been gradually working up to the idea of compulsion in some form or other. Apart, then, from any question of relative industrial development in the two countries, I think there is no analogy between the case of England and the case of India. I now come to Japan. Well, in Japan there is a very great enthusiasm for education, and there has been this enthusiasm for more than a century. No less than 62 per cent. of the cost of education in Japan is found from local taxation, and the principle of compulsion is neither required nor is it really enforced. In Japan education is so advanced and respected that the average salary of the teacher in an elementary school is about Rs. 50 instead of about Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 a month in India. In Japan you have a vast majority of the population in favour of education which in India as yet you have not. I do not think there is much to be gained from Japan.

"Now, as to the Philippines, there is no compulsory education at present and the Philippines Government seem to be in some difficulties over their educational system. I take the report of the Director of Education in the Philippines for the year ending 30th of June last. I would ask the Council to listen to this passage.

'It has been recommended for some years that legislation be enacted which, under certain conditions and restrictions, would make school attendance compulsory. The purpose of such desired legislation is not to increase the number of pupils who enrol in the public schools, for that number is already greater than can be properly taken care of with the facilities at hand, but rather to insure regularity of attendance once the pupils have enrolled. As stated above, attendance can be made compulsory only under limitations, but it is believed to be feasible to frame a law, which will have the desired effect and will not involve the administration in difficulties.'

"I will read another passage from the same report:

'There is not one town in the Philippine Islands at the present time which has made adequate provision for the housing of its schools. But if funds are to be reserved for school-house construction, salaries must be reduced, schools must be closed and teachers diminished, or revenue must be secured from a new source for the prosecution of school work.'

"My Lord, I say that the lesson to be drawn from the Philippines is a lesson of caution.

"I now turn to Ceylon. My Hon'ble friend says the population of Ceylon is homogeneous with the population of Southern Madras. I am afraid I am not personally acquainted with the population of Southern Madras, but I know that 60 per cent. of the population of Ceylon are Buddhist and they are not shackled by the difficulties of caste as are the people of Southern Madras. I may also point out that they had the principle of permissive compulsion, the phrase which has been used in connection with this Bill, enjoined under the Ordinances of 1889 and 1906, and that it was a complete failure and had to be converted into unqualified compulsion. Again, Ceylon differs very much from India in having a very strong village government. I do not think that there is much to be learnt from Ceylon.

"I now come to Baroda. Baroda, as I said last year, is on a different footing and the population is not greatly different from that of the surrounding districts except that it is more heavily taxed. My Hon'ble friend challenged the Government last year. 'The population of Baroda,' he said, is drawn from the same classes as that of the adjoining British territories, and every day that passes sees the subjects of the Gaekwar out-distancing more and more British subjects in the surrounding districts.' And he ended up the debate by saying: 'Are you content to lag behind Baroda?' Most emphatically we are not content to lag behind Baroda. I do not wish to say a word in disparagement of the experiment of Baroda. It was a bold experiment to make with the machinery at the disposal of the State and we all wish it success. But what are the facts? We have recently had a census taken, and that census disclosed some remarkable figures. The percentage of literacy among the males in Baroda after five years' compulsory and free education is 17·5. In the adjacent British district of Broach, where education is neither free nor compulsory, the percentage is 27·4. In the adjacent British district of Surat, it is 24·7. In the case of females the percentage of literacy in Baroda was 2; in Broach it was 2·6; and in Surat it was 3·4. Where is the lagging behind Baroda? Where is the out-distancing British districts? It is far behind them resorting to compulsory and free education in order to make up leeway. I admit that in Baroda the enrolment of boys of school-going age is 8·5 per cent. as compared with 6·9 per cent. in Broach. But the attendance in Baroda is only two-thirds of the enrolment, while on the average in British India it is over three-fourths of the enrolment. In the case of Broach, I have not separate figures, but I am convinced that it is much higher than the average of British India owing to the advanced condition of education in Broach. I have little doubt that school attendance in Broach is higher than what it is in the State of Baroda. Before leaving this subject I would like to quote a passage from the report of the Chief Minister, but I would also like to direct the attention of the Council to the fact that the fines for non-attendance in Baroda amount to about 60,000 rupees a year. This figure indicates a very considerable measure of popular hostility, and I may say in passing that it gives an incidence per head of the population which is double the incidence of the fees charged in elementary schools in India per head of the population. I now quote to the Council the Administration Report of the Baroda State:

'Upon the Baroda compulsory education system, curious eyes have been turned from every direction. The truth is that while it is by no means an assured success, it is a praiseworthy attempt with an excellent chance of final success if money is freely spent and vigilance ceaselessly exercised. If these two last conditions are not satisfied, the attempt will be a failure. This remark is perhaps justified by the apparent absence of marked progress during the last year. There are a thousand more girls at school this year, but the number of boys has decreased. There can be no doubt that half the girls who ought to go to school under the law do not do so, and that a good many boys manage to escape.'

"A later report has reached me this morning. I have not had the time to study it, but I gather that fresh efforts are being made though I can find no comments on the experiment of compulsory and free education. The matter is still in an experimental stage. I hope, my Lord, that we shall hear no more of lagging behind Baroda.

"I now come to the Sangli State, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale made a reference this morning. He told us that a zealous Political Officer had introduced a form of compulsory education into the State. I had not heard it, but I have in the interval with the assistance of Mr. Sharp been able to get the figures for that State. The population is only 228,000, and in 1909, when the principle of compulsion was introduced, there were 127 schools and 7,560 pupils."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "May I make a correction? Those figures are *after* compulsory education was introduced. You must take the figures for 1907."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER: "I accept the correction. These were the figures for the first year after compulsion was introduced. By 1910 they had risen to 131 schools and 11,642 pupils. After that we come to a halt; in 1911, the figures were 125 schools and 11,458 pupils, a slight decrease in the attendance. I admit that these figures suggest that this has been a successful experiment, but it is not more than an experiment on a very small scale in a Native State, and the result is that less than 5 per cent of the population are at school, whereas in Broach the percentage is 6·9 per cent."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "Is that the figure for the whole of the Broach district? I am surprised."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER: "Yes, for the whole district. I can find still less encouragement in the opinions which have been received and circulated to members of this Council. All the Local Governments are in favour of the extension of primary education and every one of them without exception is singularly unanimous and emphatic in the disapproval of this Bill. They assert that there is no general demand for compulsion, that the cost of compulsion would be prohibitive and most unfair in its incidence, that there is no machinery to enforce compulsion, that the school attendance committees would be ineffectual, that the creation of any machinery specially for the purpose would lead to general hostility, and that, instead of promoting elementary education, the introduction of compulsion would throw it back and hamper its progress. And they support this with a wealth of argument that to a dispassionate reader must appear conclusive, with such a power of conviction that my Hon'ble friend does not really attempt to answer them, but contents himself with shovelling them away into the various circles of his inferno. His wrath is greatest against the Government of Bombay, and that is the Government of Sir George Clarke, a man who has done more than any other man, Indian or European, in Bombay for the cause of education. I am sure that this Council was glad to hear the tribute which Sir Vithaldas Thackersey paid to Sir George Clarke for his splendid work in education in Bombay. There seems to be an irreconcilable difference between my point of view and my Hon'ble friend, because the impression left on my mind after a perusal of the various opinions on the Bill was that the weight of non-official opinion is also against the Bill. The majority of non-official opinions are, I admit, in favour of it, but the weight of authority is against the Bill as a practical measure. There are obviously different ways of counting support and opposition. Several Local Governments do not attention to the absence of reason which mark some of these opinions. Many resolutions have been passed; some of them are entitled to very great respect and attention, but some, I must confess, remind me of the three tailors in Tooley Street with their 'We, the people of England.' Most of the reasoned opinions of those who have really gone into the matter and have practical experience of elementary education as it works end up with the conclusion that the Bill is impracticable and premature. In spite of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's fervid appeal to his own countrymen at the end of last year 'either tax yourself or stop talking about improving the lot of the masses,' there is a very common objection to taxation; there is a very common distrust of the efficacy of the village school attendance committees; there is also a very common dread of official compulsion worked through the police or other special agency. 'Inhuman locusts,' 'insatiable blood-suckers,' are the terms by which the village attendance committees are described in one of the Punjab opinions. That is the language of exaggeration no doubt, but I have lived in the villages among the people; for seven years I was a Settlement Officer, and the people knew me and I knew them; and during those seven years I learnt how very oppressive on the people themselves may be the most beneficial measures which are passed in Councils like this. I have seen how these beneficial measures may be distorted into oppression by local tyrants no less than by subordinate agency.

"I heard with regret, with stern regret I heard, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, ordinarily so fair-minded, insinuate that officials are guided by considerations of their prestige in determining issues of this kind submitted to them. I repudiate this."

The Hon'ble Sir VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY: "My Lord, may I explain myself clearly? I did not say that they were guided by these considerations. What I said was that, in this case, even these considerations were absent."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER: "The distinction is really I think without a difference. The instruction remains. I repudiate it with all the warmth at my command and with all respect to my Hon'ble friend. The officials give credit to their opponents on this question for honest motives, and they expect the same. I read in the vast majority of opinions of officials a deep and genuine and earnest desire for the welfare of the people.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale claims that a number of Boards are in favour of the principle of the Bill. They have been converted by his persuasive eloquence. He had to stump the country hard to do it."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "I did not attend a single Board meeting anywhere."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER: "It was not necessary. The Hon'ble Member's influence is so great that he hypnotises from a distance. But he did have to stump the country, and we admire his energy and enthusiasm. I wonder how many of these Boards would adhere to their opinion when it came home to them in definite proposals for additional taxation. I will tell the Council a little story

which I heard in another place. A certain Durbar, which shall be nameless, had once expressed its strong opinion in favour of some administrative proposal that had been made to it and to the neighbouring States. When the Political Officer came some years afterwards, he was a little surprised to find that no action had been taken on the proposal. He asked the Durbar why nothing had been done when the Durbar had said that the proposal was in every way commendable. The Durbar explained with evident sincerity that it had meant that the proposal would be very good for other States. I think that a good many of these Boards, if their opinions come back to recast with definite proposals for taxation, will find that free and compulsory education is very good for other Boards. I should like to quote from two of the best reasoned opinions in the whole collection—those of the Bombay Corporation and of the District Board, Malabar. The Bombay Corporation say that education should be free and compulsory and they are in favour of the ultimate introduction of the principle throughout the country. They disapprove, however, of this Bill. They say:

'The Corporation are of opinion that the method embodied in the Bill is not likely to attain the object in view in a practical and satisfactory manner, and they consider that at present the great need of the country is a strenuous acceleration of the policy of Government to push primary education as rapidly as possible and to adopt a definite policy by which the number of schools can be increased from year to year within a definite period and thus to pave the way for the proposed measure.'

"Then I will quote the opinion of the District Board, Malabar. This is one of the advanced District Boards, because 42·8 per cent. of the children of schoolgoing age are already at school. After pointing out the many advantages of the measure which in principle it was in favour of and after considering the very great practical drawbacks of the introduction of the measure, the Malabar District Board say:

'Speaking for its own district, the Board is of opinion that the improvement of elementary education should take two lines—firstly, the improvement of existing schools, their masters, their appliances and their buildings, and secondly, the opening of schools in important villages where they do not now exist. It believes that a well-considered scheme of improvement on these lines would do more good than a premature scheme for universal and compulsory education.'

"These are the wise and weighty words of responsible men.

"As regards free elementary education, there is very little to be said. The principle of free elementary education has long been accepted in India. In the Frontier Province of Assam, in Baluchistan and in the North-West Frontier Province, elementary education is already entirely free. In the Punjab and in certain districts of the United Provinces, all the sons of agriculturists get their education free. In Burma a very large proportion of the children pay no fees. In other Provinces proportions of the school population, varying from 20 to 33 per cent. and even a higher figure, do not pay any fees in elementary schools. And in a recent communication to Local Governments in connection with the 50 lakhs recurring grant, the Government of India have expressed themselves in favour of the principle of extension of free elementary education for all those who cannot afford to pay fees. This, I hope, will fully meet the demand for free elementary education at the present time.

"Now, I turn to the probable cost of this measure as a practical measure of legislation. My Hon'ble friend puts it at 4½ to 4¾ crores of rupees and requires another crore separately for the education of girls. This estimate leaves out of account altogether the cost of increased inspection, the cost of training of teachers, the cost of adequate school-buildings and appliances, the cost of machinery for enforcing compulsory attendance and the multiplication and cost involved in the provision of separate school-buildings in numerous areas where there are other classes who cannot attend the same school. It leaves out of account also the cost of prolonging the course beyond four years, which is admitted by all experts to be quite inadequate although it may suffice as a commencement. Already in Baroda they have had to increase their course by another year. Apart from these shortcomings, if I may so call them, the estimate is based on so assumed figure of 5 rupees per scholar per year. Now, that leaves very little or no margin for improvement, and if we are to make education compulsory throughout India, we must give sufficient and suitable education, and we cannot give that at the present rate of the salaries of teachers with the present cost of living. I pass by the fact that we could probably not get teachers at all for a considerable number of years for any large and impetuous expansion. Teachers have to be made; they cannot be picked up in India; and what I want to emphasise now is this, that we must have solid improvements in our elementary schools concurrently with the expansion of elementary education, or else we shall be doing a great injustice to the people and a permanent injury to India. I suppose I have inspected at least a thousand elementary schools in my time and have been instrumental in opening over a hundred new schools. Now, my experience is that in every case the success of the school depends on the teacher. I ask those Hon'ble Members who may have greater experience than myself, is not that so? Is there not a general demand among the parents for a better type of elementary school—a more practical type which will train the hand and eye, which will fit the boy for his position in life and give him a sound practical training? But what can we expect on the present salaries of our elementary teachers? There has been progress. The strenuous labours of the Local Governments and Departments of Public Instruction have not been in vain. But at the Allahabad Conference, over which I had the honour of presiding last year, there was a consensus of opinion that our modern and up-to-date curricula exist still for the most part on paper because we cannot get the right stamp of teacher. No; at the very lowest estimate the cost must, in my humble opinion, be at least double the figure proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, if we are to make any impression in the country. And then there are the girls. They have not entered at all into the calculation. We have to educate the girls not less than the boys. We need not contemplate compulsion in their case, but the widespread education of girls is of vital importance to India of the future. How can we as practical men pass a measure which, if it is to be effective, will involve such an enormous expenditure?

"My Hon'ble friend says in effect: 'I only ask you to make a beginning with compulsion.' But is this a time to make a beginning with compulsion? From every side we hear a demand for more elementary schools. In the United Provinces schools have been closed for want of funds. Elsewhere there has been a check from the same cause. We know that we can have a large expansion of elementary education on the voluntary principle, if only we can find the money. Are we to stop the expansion of the voluntary system in the backward areas in order to make experiments in compulsion in the more advanced localities? We have not enough money to go round as it is. Is it wise, is it just, is it practical statesmanship to stop those who want to go to school from going there in order

to force into school those who do not want to go? I ask you, has not my Hon'ble friend begun at the wrong end? Even if it be the case, though instances are not forthcoming, that a local body here and there may desire in the near future to introduce the principle of compulsion and is prepared to raise the whole of the necessary funds by local taxation, even assuming such a case, which we should be quite prepared to consider on its merits, would not the natural course be to provide for it by local legislation by the amendment of the Municipal Law or otherwise? So long as large tracts of the country are crying for the expansion of the voluntary principle, can we, as responsible legislators, divert the money of the general tax-payer to meet exceptional demands for compulsion by an Act of the Imperial Legislature?

"My Hon'ble friend in kindly terms, which I appreciate, justifies the existence of the Education Department and asks me further to justify its existence by adopting his Bill. Take over compulsion, he says, and leave the voluntary principle to the Local Governments. Guarantee two-thirds of the cost all round. Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird! We have a good deal in hand as it is, without embarking on compulsion in local areas under Local Governments against the wish and behind the authority of those Governments. No; this is not practical, nor is it practical to guarantee two-thirds of the cost of any experiment even were it desirable. There sources of the local bodies vary enormously, and so does their financial position. To some of them two thirds of the cost would be an excessive grant; to others it would be altogether inadequate. Some Boards are rich and others are poor. We cannot possibly have one figure for all.

"My Lord, I must oppose the further progress of this Bill on the ground that it is premature and calculated to damage the cause of elementary education. But this does not imply any hostility to the principles which underly it. Our mind is fixed to spread and to improve elementary education. We believe that great progress is possible, that India in varying degree is at last waking up to the advantages of elementary education. We see that there has been real progress under the voluntary system. In the last ten years the number of public elementary schools alone has increased from under 98,000 to over 120,000 and the number of boys at school from under 3½ millions to over 4½ millions. Ten years is not a very long time in the life of India. The figures enclosed with the Bombay Government's opinion on this Bill reveal a remarkably advanced state of elementary education in parts of that Presidency. I grant you that we are not satisfied—we are profoundly dissatisfied with the general rate of progress, but we are advised by all our experts that it can be enormously accelerated by the provision of funds to finance schemes of advancement. We are working out these schemes with Local Governments. They take time. They cannot be framed in a day. We must not be wasteful when there is such urgent need of money for education all along the line. But we hope to finance these schemes with liberal grants from Imperial revenues. On the solemn occasion of the Delhi Durbar, in the most solemn manner, we have recognised the predominant claims of education on the resources of the Indian Empire and announced our firm intention to add to the 50 lakhs recurring grant further grants in future years on a generous scale. We desire to spread schools throughout the land and to raise and make more practical the whole character of our primary education. Primary education cannot do everything. It cannot, as my Hon'ble friend said, create a new heaven and a new earth. It cannot on a sudden lift the veil and open up new avenues to prosperity. There are limits—we have touched them in the West—to what education can put in that Nature has left out, and to what education can take out that Nature has put in. But it can do much. It can fit the masses in this country to cope on more equal terms with the forces—the strong on-pressing forces—of material progress. It can—in time it can—create greater adaptability to agricultural and industrial advancement. It can enlarge the minds and brighten the outlook of the people and foster progressive desire which is the root of the economic growth of a community. There are many difficulties ahead. But we shall not flinch, we shall not falter in the way. Though our views may differ as to means, we are all united as to the end—the Government of India, the Local Governments, the Departments of Public Instruction and enlightened public opinion are single-eyed as to the end in view. We are determined, resolutely determined, to combat ignorance through the length and breadth of this ancient land, up and down and to and fro, and though the struggle may be long and arduous, I do believe, my Lord, with all my heart I do believe, we shall prevail."

The Hon'ble BABU ERUPENDRANATH BASU: "My Lord, there is nothing older in the story of human progress than hostility to new ideas. Even the most cautious step to abandon the beaten track in whatever region of thought is sharply challenged, both as to its purpose and its method, and I did not expect that this very cautious move of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale would not also be sharply challenged. This is true of religion, of politics and of education also. My Lord, our ancestors were brought up in the belief that the universe turned round the earth, and then, when in the 16th century a philosopher was born who challenged that theory and said that the earth was turning round something else, people naturally felt disconcerted and the natural consequence was that this philosopher was sent into prison. But though change is gradual and is resisted with all the force of orthodoxy, it nevertheless comes, and I believe the time has come even in India when a change in its educational methods, especially as regards the elementary branch, has become absolutely needful. That greater attention should be paid to this branch of education has been admitted in very eloquent language by the Hon'ble Member in charge of education. Our only difference now is not as regards the necessity but as regards the method. The goal is the same, it is the way by which the goal is to be attained. My Hon'ble friend would leave everything to voluntary efforts, and he points with justifiable pride to the enormous results which the voluntary system has succeeded in achieving during the course of the last ten years. I for one readily acknowledge the great strides that have been taken on the onward path of education; our countrymen and I pay our humble meed to the strenuous efforts which Government has made in that direction. But we, who desire to support the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill, think that more ought to be done than has been done, and that the pace has not been fast enough, because the motive power was not strong enough. There have been occasions in human history where we have gone from one stage to another through a long process of evolution. There have also been occasions where the progress has been much more rapid owing to causes which were within the control of the men concerned. We had in the early stages of human development, I shall not take the Hindu stages of old, but taking the teachings of Plato and Aristotle, who drew their inspiration from the primal forces of nature, the ideal that gathered round the abounding energies which surrounded human thought,—then, my Lord, through

early Christian times and mediæval Europe that ideal passed from things connected with the earth to the supernatural and things beyond the earth, until recent years Descartes and Kant established the necessity of relying upon human consciousness alone for the elevation of humanity. These changes have taken years to accomplish and be accepted. They have been accelerated by thoughtful men of different ages, and now that other countries have set this example as to what may be achieved in the domain of elementary education and how it may be achieved, I think that the time is ripe for consideration as to whether the methods which have been followed in other countries with success may not be adopted with equal success in India. Difficulties have been suggested and have been raised. One of these difficulties was given expression to at this Council to-day, namely, if the lower classes were educated, a great social problem would arise about the relationship between the different strata of society. I am sorry, my Lord, that that objection proceeded from a gentleman who professes the Moslem faith; for if any one teacher of mankind more than another has successfully taught the equality of man, it was the great Prophet of Arabia. He it was who accentuated what was more or less a theory in India in Hindu and Buddhist times, and what was in those days also more or less a theory in Christianity. He it was who reduced into actual practice what was the highest ideal of religion in other countries, and he successfully combated the old ideas of differences with which mankind was supposed to be born in this earth; and I am sorry that one who professes that religion should now start the difficulty that, if the lower classes are educated, they will no longer follow their avocations of serving the upper classes but will be independent or try to be independent of them. That is an argument which I think has had its day.

"My friend, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, opposes the Bill on very much the same grounds. He has by his own conduct contradicted his principle. He says that he has started a free school in his own place. I mean no disrespect to him, but I think it would have been of advantage to him as well as to us if he had spent a little of his time in that free school himself. But that may go."

"My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, has dwelt upon the paucity of teachers for these small schools, the difficulty of buildings, and also upon the fact that the higher classes in India are unwilling that their children should associate with those of the lower classes. I do not know whether he is aware that in Bengal we have got schools which are known as the Guru training schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE: "My Lord, I did not make the last remark at all."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "I did not catch what my Hon'ble friend said. But there are Guru training schools in Bengal from which trained teachers for these elementary schools are turned out in large numbers every year. I do not say that these teachers are sufficient; but if any one takes the trouble to read the history of free and compulsory elementary education in other countries, he will see that all these countries were confronted at the start with that very same difficulty—the difficulty of having a sufficient number of trained teachers. But that difficulty has not prevented them from introducing the legislation which we seek to introduce to-day, and that difficulty has not retarded the growth of elementary education in those countries. Given the demand, there will not be much difficulty in finding the supply.

"Much has been said of buildings for schools. My Lord, in our country amongst the humble dwellings of the poor we do not require the assistance of the Public Works Department and of chartered contractors to build elaborate houses for the education of the children of the agricultural and industrial classes. In my Province of Bengal, a few bamboos cut from a neighbouring tope and a few bundles of straw would immediately give a nice little school for the boys to attend, and they will be happier in a school of that description than in any very elaborate and ambitious buildings which the Public Works Department may set up for them, where roofs curiously enough behave as sieves on the least threat of a downpour. So that this is a difficulty which does not frighten us very much. There is another difficulty; there is another reason why we suggest, why we desire, to press upon the attention of Your Lordship's Government that this measure or a measure like this should be placed on our Statute book. My Lord, I had the privilege of being present at the House of Commons at the time of the last Indian Budget, and there I heard our present Under Secretary of State referring to the enormous and appalling mortality from plague. In the course of the last 15 years, he said, more than 7½ millions of people in India had died, and he said—notwithstanding the formidable rat-flea of my friend the Hon'ble Surgeon General Lukis—that much of these deaths could have been prevented if people had been sufficiently educated to adopt the methods which would have saved them from the attack of the rat-flea. Well, my Lord, if 7½ millions were an appalling figure in the course of 15 years for all India, for Bengal alone for the same 15 years, taking only one disease—preventible malaria—notwithstanding the predatory character of the mosquito, taking Bengal alone during the same 15 years, the toll of death has been about 20 millions. So that what plague has not done for all India in 15 years, malaria levied more than twice that toll from my unhappy Province of Bengal, within the same period. And if a little more knowledge among the homes of the poor would enable them to save a few lives from the ravages of plague, of malaria, of cholera, that would be an achievement worth achieving. My Lord, it has been said that compulsion is a measure which the Government at the present moment is not prepared to adopt or to suggest for adoption. Nobody denies that the idea of compulsion is a repellant idea, but, my Lord, when your great predecessor Lord William Bentinck undertook another compulsory legislation, namely, the preventing of burning widows who wanted to be *sati*, it was said that these widows wanted to be burnt voluntarily—the death-rate that was then shown was about 750 a year for all India. I am only speaking from memory, but I believe I am fairly correct. Well, my Lord, what does Your Lordship's Government say of 7½ millions against 750? If you take that seven hundred and fifty for ten years, it will be only seven thousand and five hundred, but it is nothing compared to the millions that are lost owing to the ravages of plague, malaria and other preventible diseases, and if by little compulsion you can educate the people to a sense of their danger, if you can educate them to adopt means and methods which will protect their lives, would it not be doing a great thing for India? And would Your Lordship not feel justified in these circumstances, having regard to the enormous amount of lives at stake, would Your Lordship not feel justified in having recourse to some amount of compulsion in educating the people? And it is not only the death rate that is to be considered. If Your Lordship goes into the mufussil, into the malaria-stricken villages of Bengal, and if Your Lordship looks at the emaciated men and women, at the

devitalization that goes on, at the lowering of the vital energies, at the lowering of the race, at the unhappiness and misery in every home, at the inadequacy of sanitary methods and sanitary appliances to cope with this dire calamity, Your Lordship would say that you would give anything to alleviate even a hundredth part of this suffering and misery. As a matter of fact this compulsion that my friend Mr. Gokhale suggests is nothing if taken in the scale. And what is this compulsion? This compulsion would be exercised through the means of School Committees where the parents of the children will be represented. It may be said—it has been said—that that compulsion will be merely a nominal compulsion, that it will err more on the side of leniency than of stringency. Well, my Lord, I believe in these Boards will also be School Inspectors, who will see that these Boards are not unusually lenient. And then again my friend has provided another safeguard, namely, that the desire for education in a particular locality should have so far developed that at least 33 per cent. of the boys should be found to be going to some school or other. And then, this measure is to be imposed at the desire of the people themselves who are concerned in carrying it out. Where then is the bogie of compulsion? I submit that there is nothing of compulsion in it. My friends have drawn harrowing pictures of what the fate of the poor villagers will be—boys hunted and brought up in batches by their own fathers and relatives and co-villagers into these schools, kept there as close prisoners for the day, and then let loose upon an innocent world where they will develop into political agitators, and they will throw to the winds the respect that they entertain for their official superiors. I do not share that apprehension. No man who has studied the question of rural life would share in that apprehension. My Lord, I shall not tire the patience of this Council, but in the opinions that have been circulated to us there is a statement by the Director of Public Instruction of my Province, where he says that in Bengal, wherever a school is opened, he does not find any difficulty in getting boys, and therefore the fear that so far as Bengal is concerned that the agriculturists will be forced against their will to send their boys to school is unfounded. I cannot speak with personal knowledge of other parts of India, but I believe in many parts (it may not be in the United Provinces), from where my friend the Hon'ble Nawab Sahib comes, but in many parts the conditions must be the same.

"Then, my Lord, what is the other objection? The other objection is taxation; it is the financial difficulty. Between two great experts, my friend Mr. Gokhale on the one side, and the Hon'ble Member for Education on the other, without any previous examination of the figures, it would be indeed venture some to hazard an opinion; but I shall take the higher figure. I shall take against me everything that can be said; but I may remind my friend the Member for Education that the law will not be introduced in one day; that this Bill even if it becomes law will not be put into operation throughout India in the course of one year, or two years, I believe it will take another 20 years. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is very sanguine when he thinks it will be accomplished only in 10 years. I say it will take at least another 20 years before the Bill becomes one of general operation throughout the country. In my province a one-anna cess brings in a revenue of about 80 lakhs of rupees a year; a cess which is known there as the road cess. That cess is contributed half by the zamindar and half by the raiyat. Much has been said for and against the permanent settlement of this Province, but I do not look with any degree of horror upon a slight additional burden being put upon the zamindar, who pays no income-tax, who pays no succession-duty, in the shape of an education cess. My friend here (the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia), the representative of a big body of zamindars, exclaims from behind me that there is succession-duty. I may tell my friend that there is no such duty so far as the great bulk of the people are concerned and specially as regards landed estates. But apart from that I might ask my friend that when the permanent settlement was entered into in the days of Lord Cornwallis the State reserved to itself three-fourths of the revenue then yielded from these properties, and gave to the zamindar one-fourth of the revenue. What is the proportion now? Much has been done by zamindars in Bengal to improve their property; but is not the State entitled—leaving the permanent settlement intact without in any way encroaching upon it, is not the State entitled to some part—a very small part—of the unearned increment, not by the alteration of the settlement certainly, but by way of sharing the burdens of the Empire with other communities? I do not suggest that forthwith and incontinently my friends should be taxed; but I say there are means. Succession-duties have not yet been introduced into our country, and it is only when a probate is applied for and obtained, or when cash or securities have got to be dealt with, that any succession-duty is payable by our people in India. There are other sources. I do not see why the professional classes should not contribute in the shape of some graduated income-tax upon their incomes. All talk about the improvement and the progress of the country becomes mere empty talk, and worse than empty talk, becomes hypocritical cant if you are not prepared to undergo some sacrifice in the interests of your people. If you are not, then all this talk about the progress of the country may as well not be said, and may as well not be heard. My Lord, these are unpleasant things to say, but at the same time these are things which are agitating the mind of the people, and, my Lord, the lower classes to-day, sunk and depressed, are beginning to feel, for the missionary has been going round among them starting schools and teaching them the dignity of manhood and the position that they occupy in the social life of India, and if the higher classes will not do their duty they will be made to do it at no very distant time. But apart from that, my Lord, in our country there was compulsion in matters educational in Hindu times. That compulsion was in favour of ignorance. Why should you not in the 20th century impose a compulsion in favour of knowledge? For, my Lord, it is the great pride of British rule in India that they have, for the first time in the history of India, made knowledge, which was the privilege of the few, the heritage of the many, and because we wish that that heritage should be extended, should be amplified, that all our countrymen should partake more largely than they do in the benefits of that heritage, that we appeal to Your Lordship's Government to support the measure which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has introduced. We are told by the Hon'ble the Educational Member that the Government is not prepared. We shall accept that; but I join my friend in his appeal to Your Lordship's Government that the Government itself, after mature deliberation, will bring forward a measure which will be devoid of many of the drawbacks to which a private Bill like the present is subject, and that that measure will meet the necessities of the case, will extend to the dumb millions of India, to the depressed classes—I might as well say the sunken classes—of India the benefits of that education which have made other countries great in the scale of nations."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI: "My Lord, one of India's ablest sons striving to bring about universal diffusion of elementary education among the masses of the Indian people so as to dispel the gloom in which millions of our countrymen are at present shrouded, is a fact calculated to rouse feelings of admiration in the hearts of all true well-wishers of the country. It is unquestionable that the object which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has in view to undertaking this great task is indeed an enlightened one, being the result of that intensely patriotic spirit which is the main-spring of his manifold activities for the furtherance of our country's cause. Had my Hon'ble friend introduced in this Council a measure embodying a comprehensive scheme of extension of elementary education on a voluntary basis, I can give him my most solemn assurance that I would have given that scheme my most enthusiastic support. For, my Lord, in respect of this most important problem there is nothing clearer to my mind than what I said the other day, that the establishment of an increasing network of elementary schools throughout the length and breadth of the Indian continent and the gradual adoption of measures calculated to make elementary education ultimately free so as to bring it within easy reach of the masses, is the most crying need of the time.

"But, my Lord, my opinion as well as my duty in regard to the question of extension of primary education by means of compulsion are equally clear. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale first avocated the introduction of compulsion for the purposes of extension of elementary education in the well known Resolution moved by him in the spring of 1910. Having, ever since my return from England in 1892, taken an active interest in the educational advancement of my country, I naturally gave to this important problem my most anxious consideration. And when, nearly a year after, my Hon'ble friend introduced the Bill now under discussion in the meeting of the Council held on Thursday, the 16th March 1911, I closely followed the preliminary discussion and carefully examined the various provisions contained in the proposed enactment. The Bill was discussed in two successive meetings of the Lahore Municipal Committee in the month of June 1911, and having, by that time, definitely settled to my own mind that the use of compulsion as a means for the wide diffusion of elementary education among the masses was premature, impracticable and inadvisible, I gave expression to this opinion during the course of that discussion. By a majority of votes the Municipal Committee of Lahore decided against compulsion, the said majority consisting of the entire body of Muslman members and a number of Hindu and Christian Municipal Commissioners. At the same time, in response to a communication from the Provincial authorities, I submitted a memorandum embodying my opinion on the various provisions of Mr. Gokhale's Bill which was subsequently printed in the form of a pamphlet and circulated in various parts of the country. In August and September 1911 I wrote a series of articles in the *Paisa Akhbar* of Lahore, giving my views upon the proposed legislation in greater detail. These views were commented upon in various English and Vernacular newspapers throughout India. In December 1911 my lamented friend the Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh met with untimely death, and I was elected by a clear majority of the non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council as their representative on the Imperial Council in the place of the deceased Sardar. Not only were all my colleagues of the Punjab Council fully aware of my views on the Bill now under discussion, but, of the 14 non-official members, 9 were entirely opposed to compulsion while 5 regarded it with favour. Of the remaining two, whose opinions I recently asked for by wire, one telegraphs as follows — 'Quite approve free education but do hesitate to make it compulsory. Would give Local Governments power to make it compulsory in selected areas and to extend compulsion gradually in the light of experience gained'; and the other wires :—'Difficult to give categorical reply to such important question by wire.' It is clear, therefore, that the views I have already submitted in writing, and those I am about to express to-day, represent the opinions of a clear majority of those who have done me the honour of electing me as their representative on the Imperial Council.

"My Lord, before proceeding further it is absolutely essential for me to clear the ground by determining the real issue upon which the Council has to pronounce its judgment. According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Bill, its object is 'to provide for the gradual introduction of compulsion into the elementary education system of the country.' And a careful examination of the various provisions contained in the Bill as introduced makes it abundantly clear that the main end in view has been carried out by setting up a highly inquisitorial machinery of compulsion, and compulsion alone. In view of this incontrovertible fact, it seems to me that the title of the Bill is somewhat of a misnomer and the preamble is obviously calculated to confuse the real issue. It would have been far more consistent with precision and exactitude to have framed the preamble of the Bill in terms of its Statement of Objects and Reasons and to have called it as 'The Compulsory Education Bill'. A glance at some of the opinions sent up from various parts of the country would show that this criticism is amply justified, these opinions having been recorded more on the desirability of extension of elementary education generally than upon the real question in issue in the controversy. As I have said in the memorandum embodying my opinion, 'the extension of elementary education is, to my mind not only 'expedient,' as stated in the preamble, but is highly desirable * * *. But the introduction of compulsion, for the purposes of such extension, constitutes an entirely different question and must be considered on its own merits. In that memorandum I have analysed the principal features of the Bill under six heads, have discussed each separately and have mentioned some of the reasons which have convinced me of the undesirability of a resort to compulsion for the realisation of the end in view. I have there shewn that compulsion is, from every point of view, unsuited to the existing circumstances of this country; that the analogy of self-governing countries is absolutely inapplicable to India; that elementary education must first be made free before compulsion can even be thought of; that the power of initiation given under this Bill to Municipalities and District Boards, far from avoiding the irritation admittedly likely to arise from this enactment, is calculated to give rise to difficulties and misapprehensions; that the levying of a special education rate is not only unjustifiable but will be extremely unpopular; that the proposed school attendance committees will be a source of oppression, annoyance and corruption; that the penal clauses of the Bill will create unrest among the masses; and that compulsion in the case of girls will be resented by the people. I do not now propose to repeat the reasons given in my memorandum in justification of these opinions as I have to deal with other matters to-day. I ask Hon'ble Members to bear these reasons in mind when giving their votes on the motion now before the Council, to keep the real issue clearly in view, and not to allow themselves to be led away from it by eloquent dissertations on the desirability of the extension of elementary education in general among the masses.

"My Lord, the supporters of the Bill claim that an overwhelming majority of public opinion in the country is in favour of the adoption of compulsion for the achievement of the desired end. I shall now proceed to examine the validity of this claim. It is obvious that the measure under discussion will not directly affect the educated classes, or even those who are already sending their children to school although themselves not educated. Now, if a referendum were taken among the masses upon whom the enactment will have direct effect, I venture to assert that the result will be an almost unanimous and albeit a vehement protest against the proposed legislation. In this connection I would like to refer the Hon'ble Members to the elaborate and well-reasoned opinion recorded by Mirza Habib Hussain, B.A., Head Master, Hussainabad High School, Lucknow, to which special attention has been invited by the United Provinces Government. This educationalist of exceptional experience took the trouble of making extensive inquiries among the classes who will be directly affected by the measure, and has sent up what appears to me a most valuable memorandum worthy of special consideration.

"But let us turn to the views expressed by members of the educated classes, official as well as non-official, whose opinions, on a question like this, undoubtedly carry special weight. In going through these, what strikes one as highly significant is the hopeless conflict and divergence of views visible everywhere, in spite of natural predilection in favour of extension of elementary education. Broadly speaking, these are divisible into three groups: firstly, those who have expressed unconditional approval of the Bill as introduced, including even those who have, to my mind, been influenced by natural predisposition towards elementary education generally and have not really considered compulsion upon its own merits; secondly, those who have voted against resort to compulsion under the existing circumstances; and, thirdly, those who are prepared to support the introduction of compulsion provided certain conditions laid down by them are complied with. And in this connection, I am glad to notice, from the speech delivered by him to-day, that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale himself, whatever his original position as indicated in the Bill as originally introduced, has now been converted partly to the views held by the third group, and I am not hopeless that a little further consideration of the problem by him may lead to an entire agreement between him and those who fall under the second head.

"Now, my Lord, a careful examination of these opinions would make it clear to Hon'ble Members that there is really no substantial difference between the views held by the second and third groups. Generally speaking, concurrence by the third group in the principle of compulsion is coupled with the conditions that elementary education must be made free, that it should not involve any additional taxation on the people, and that, in the constitution of the School Attendance Committees, the adoption of the school curriculum, fixing the language through the medium of which instruction is to be imparted and in certain other cognate matters, the interests of minorities should be adequately safeguarded. To cite but one instance, and that undoubtedly the most important of this group. 'The guarded and cautious resolution, which had the support of 34 out of 61 members who attended the Anniversary, passed at the recent meeting of the All-India Muslim League held in the Calcutta Town Hall, read together with the letter sent up the Council of the League, having been adopted by a majority at an adjourned meeting in which seven members were present, clearly show that the members of the League who are prepared to support the introduction of compulsion consider it absolutely essential that education be made free; that Muslim boys should receive at the same time religious instruction; that Urdu should be the sole medium so far as Musalmans are concerned throughout India; that their teachers should be Mohammadans, that text-books for them should be prepared by competent Muslim writers; that *Maktabs* should be recognised by the Education Department; that School Attendance Committees should be composed of equal number of Hindus and Mohammadans; that Muslim Inspectors should be appointed; that if there is to be any taxation only those people should be taxed who will benefit directly by the scheme; that compulsion should not be sanctioned by Government unless more than two thirds of the members of a Board are in favour of the measure, the views of the leaders of the various Committees being ascertained at the same time, and that there should be no compulsion in the case of girls. 'Without these safeguards', declares the Council of the League, 'compulsion in elementary education will never be acceptable to Musalmans as a whole.' And the letter concludes with these significant words: 'In conclusion, the League begs to impress it upon the Government that as the introduction of the principle of compulsion in education is a great innovation in which the ignorant masses of India are likely to doubt its good faith, it should proceed with great caution, and the penal clauses of the Bill should be so amended as to make the scheme work without friction in the various parts of the country.'

"My Lord, I do not know whether my Hon'ble friend is prepared to accept *all* these conditions without which, according to the Council of the League, compulsion will not be acceptable to the Muhammadan community. So far as his speech to-day is concerned, he has accepted only one, *viz.*, the language condition, and I venture to invite the attention of my Muhammadan colleagues particularly to this fact. But, for the purposes of the present discussion, I venture to submit that a close examination of this combination of possible and impossible conditions makes it abundantly clear that, at the bottom of these conditions, there lurks a conviction in the minds of the exponents of these views that a resort to compulsion, under existing circumstances, is premature and impracticable. For, the condition that compulsory elementary education must, at the same time, be free and should not involve additional taxation implies an admission that the introduction of compulsion is, at present, premature. Keeping the present state of the public exchequer in mind, it must be recognised that the steps which the Government will have, and in my humble judgment ought, to take for the purpose of making elementary education ultimately free will be gradual. Only four days ago my Hon'ble friend himself urged upon the Government the claims of the local bodies for a larger share in public revenues to enable them to discharge adequately their urgent duties in connection with sanitation and other local needs of the people which he rightly pointed out called for early attention. It is, therefore, obvious that the exponents of this view, while supporting compulsion in theory, cannot but recognise that, in view of the existing financial conditions and needs, the proposal is, from a practical point of view, obviously premature. Again, when possible and impossible conditions relating to the safeguarding of the interests of minorities are put forward as conditions precedent to the enforcement of compulsion, these in themselves constitute an admission of impracticability of the scheme and establish the validity of the position taken up by those who fall within the second group mentioned by me at an earlier stage.

"For, my Lord, what does, after all, the position taken up by the second group amount to? It amounts to this: compulsion is the last rung in the educational ladder. An effort to reach the top of the ladder by one long jump may result in a tumble-down highly injurious to national progress. You must proceed step by step in order to secure a steady and enduring national advancement. The first rung in this ladder is the establishment of a school in almost every village and provision of a large staff of duly qualified teachers, which you do not now possess, for these schools. The next is the adoption of measures to make elementary education ultimately free. These measures are certain to give such a tremendous impetus to the widespread extension of elementary education among the Indian masses as will delight the hearts of the most ardent advocates of national progress. And if the results should happen to be still unsatisfactory, there will then be time to think of compulsion. By that time the existing conflict and divergence of communal and other interests will have disappeared, special measures for safeguarding the interests of minorities will no longer be necessary, and there will be very little cause for that anxiety which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale himself expressed in the speech delivered by him when introducing his famous Resolution in March 1910. I venture to remind the Council of what my Honourable friend said on that occasion. 'I recognise, my Lord,' said he, 'that the unpopularity that will be evoked by the principle of compulsion in certain sections will be considerable; in view of the special circumstances attaching to the position of the British Government in this country, I recognise that this unpopularity should not come to the State on account of any direct compulsion introduced.' My Lord, I venture to think that these words then uttered by the Hon'ble Member himself are full of significance. So far as the uneducated masses of our people are concerned, the laws promulgated by this Council, whether at the instance of a private member or of a member of the Executive Government, are the laws of the *Sarkar*: all orders issued by authority, whether Imperial, Provincial or local, are orders of Government. Therefore, my Lord, when we say that compulsion is, under existing conditions, premature and impracticable, the position adopted by us is substantially the same as that taken up by the third group.

"My Lord in the analysis of opinions which my Hon'ble friend gave to this Council to-day, he has taken into account all those who fall under the third head as supporters of his Bill, and that is the reason—

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "Supporters of the principle of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. SHAFI: "Excuse me for not having said the principle of the Bill. A lot has been said of the principle of the Bill. We all know what the principle of the Bill is, but we are discussing here the Bill itself. Whatever the principle may be, is the procedure laid down in this Bill practicable? Are the provisions of the Bill desirable? Is not the Bill which my Honourable friend has brought forward inopportune and premature? These are the questions which this Council have to consider, and I submit that my Honourable friend has no right whatsoever to take the opinion of local bodies and Municipal Committees that recognise the principle of the Bill but are opposed to any taxation as supporting the Bill when at the same time he insists upon the imposition of taxation to which these Committees are strongly opposed. My Hon'ble friend ought to allow me to take the opinions of these Committees as are in my favour and not in his favour. But in any case, putting aside the opinions expressed by the third group as neither favourable to him nor to me, let us see what is the proper analysis of the opinions sent up, an analysis showing how many are the supporters of my Hon'ble friend and how many are the opponents of compulsion. I have prepared an analysis of these opinions to which I wish to invite the attention of the Council.* My Hon'ble friend laid a good deal of stress on the Punjab opinion and therefore I shall give the Punjab opinion separately; but in order to save the time of Hon'ble Members, I will give the sum total of the opinions of the six major Provinces. In the Punjab the Local Government is strongly against it. Out of the European officials, those who have given their unqualified support are 10 and those who oppose compulsion 35; out of the Hindu officials, those who have given their whole-hearted support to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale are 7 and those who are against compulsion 5; out of the Muhammadan officials, those who have given their support are 2 and those who have opposed it are 10; out of the European non-officials, there is only one opinion, and that is opposed to the Bill; out of the Hindu non-officials, 11 have supported my friend and 4 have gone against him; out of the Muhammadan non-officials, 2 have supported him and 3 have opposed compulsion. Out of the Municipalities, 21 have supported my friend and 31 have gone against him. Out of the District Boards, 4 have supported him and 12 are against him. Out of the various associations and public meetings—of course we know how meetings can be arranged and resolutions obtained—while 3 Hindu meetings have supported him, one Muhammadan meeting has supported him and 4 Muhammadan meetings have opposed him; and one mixed meeting has supported him. This is the analysis of the first and second group of opinions in my own Province, showing that the opinion that I am expressing here to-day, as representative of the Punjab, has the support of the majority of the people of that Province.

"Well, my Lord, so far as the sum total of the opinions of the six major Provinces go, all the Local Governments in the six major Provinces have opposed it; 20 European officials have supported my friend, 134 have opposed him; 16 Hindu officials have supported my friend, 19 have opposed him; 3 Muhammadan officials have supported my friend, 16 have opposed him; 2 European non-officials have supported him, and 7 have opposed him; 37 Hindu non-officials have supported him, 18 have opposed him; 7 Muhammadan non-officials have supported him and 13 have opposed him; 38 Municipalities have supported him, 48 have opposed; 17 District and Rural Boards have supported him and 24 have opposed him. I now come to the meetings: 14 meetings have supported him; 1 Muhammadan meeting has supported him and 8 have opposed him; 21 mixed meetings have supported him and 6 have opposed him. This is the analysis of the first and second group of opinions of these 6 major Provinces excluding those who have approved of the principle of the Bill and have laid down possible and impossible conditions. But there is one remark made by my Hon'ble friend the correctness of which I am bound to contest. He said that the Indian Press almost without exception had supported his Bill. Well, my Lord, without reference even to the opinions expressed, I can give at least 3 newspapers—Muhammadan newspapers—who have strongly opposed him. The *Aftaben* and the *Edward Gazette* of the North-West Frontier Province, *The Peiza Akbar*, the *Millat*, the *Vakil* in the Punjab, the *Albashir* and the *Nayyar-e-Azam* of the United Provinces and the *Muslim* of Bombay have opposed him.

* *Vide* Appendix A.

He said almost without exception: I daresay he would be able to give the Council a similar number of Muhammadan newspapers who have supported him. Well, I will leave it for him to do this in his reply. But it is clear that without going through the papers, I am giving the Council at least 9 Muhammadan newspapers who have gone against him. This analysis makes it clear that even among the educated classes there is a hopeless conflict of opinion upon the adoption of compulsion as a means for the extension of elementary education in India. In these circumstances, when, apart from the unanimous opinion of all Local Governments and almost all the Directors of Public Instruction in the various Provinces, we have bodies like the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, Bombay Corporation, the Municipal Committee of Lahore, Anjuman-i-Islamiya, Amritsar, British Indian Association, Calcutta, Central National Muhammadan Association, Bengal, Muhammadan Literary Society, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency Muslim League, etc., etc., pronouncing against the Bill, surely there is reason sufficient against precipitate action being taken in the Council.

"My Lord, the main argument put forward in support of compulsion is based upon what has actually happened in self-governing countries. To that argument I have given my answer in the written opinion to which I have already referred. But, in addition, I would like to invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to paragraph 7 of the Madras Government letter, wherein the difference between the conditions prevailing in the Western countries and in Japan at the time of the introduction of compulsion there and the existing conditions in India is fully brought out. But says my Hon'ble friend, in reply, that he does not wish to introduce compulsion throughout the country all at once but would make use of this inquisitorial method only in such areas which are sufficiently well advanced in education. To quote the words used by him when introducing this Bill in the Council last year: 'In practice, a limit of 33 per cent. will exclude for several years to come all District Boards and will bring within the range only a few of the more advanced Municipalities in larger towns in the different Provinces.'

"Now, so far as the 'advanced Municipalities' are concerned, I cannot do better than quote from the opinion recorded by the Bombay Corporation, a local body presided over by that veteran Congress leader Sir Pherozshah Mehta and occupying the most leading position of all Indian Municipalities in educational progress. The Bombay Corporation are of opinion that the method embodied in the Bill is not likely to attain the object in view in a practical and satisfactory manner, and they consider that at present the great need of the country is a strenuous acceleration of the policy of Government to push primary education as rapidly as possible and to adopt a definite policy by which the number of schools can be increased from year to year within a definite period and thus to pave for the proposed measure. In other words, the Corporation considers the measure under discussion premature and advocates, at present, a multiplication of elementary schools all over the country on a means of extension of elementary education on a voluntary basis.

"But, my Lord, there is one aspect of this discussion to which I should like to invite special attention. In taking up the position which I am now dealing with, my Hon'ble friend it seems to me, could not have given sufficient consideration to the serious consequences likely to result from a partial compulsion in urban areas upon the general advancement of the country as a whole. The comparative advancement of one section of our people within limited areas and their relative backwardness in the rest of this vast Continent does not constitute a state of things conducive to the general welfare of the country as a whole. Even under existing circumstances, complaints have been frequently heard from certain quarters that the backwardness of our rural areas, the inhabitants of which form the bulk of the Indian population, is taken advantage of by certain persons, belonging to the bureaucratic and other classes, to resist and at any rate to hamper reforms advocated by leaders of the advanced school of Indian thought. The results so lightly contemplated by my Hon'ble friend are not likely to improve the situation. On the contrary, with a more rapid advancement of the urban section of our population and the consequent relative sliding back of the rural communities, the existing gulf between the two sections of our people will have been widened. There will be a still further lessening of the sympathies, still wider divergence of opinions and feelings between them and the conditions thus resulting will be in the highest degree detrimental to the best interests of the motherland. What India needs most is a steady advance all along the line and this certainly will not be gained by the method advocated by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

"Mr Lord, is resort to this inquisitorial and irritating method at all necessary even for the patriotic end my Hon'ble friend has in view? As he himself pointed out in the speech delivered by him when introducing his Resolution in March 1910, 'It is well known that our modern educational system dates from the time of the famous despatch of 1854.' Assuming the correctness of the figures given by my Hon'ble friend in that speech, at that time 'about 2 lakhs of pupils were receiving instruction in indigenous schools,' as estimated by the Education Commission of Lord Ripon's Government. In 1882, according to that estimate, there were about 21½ lakhs of pupils attending primary schools recognised by the Department and, in addition, there were about 3½ lakhs attending unrecognized schools. According to the *Education* Summary furnished to us the other day by the Education Department, the number of pupils in 1910-1911 had risen to 4,625,800 (not some 40 lakhs as Mr. Gokhale said), presumably in recognized schools. These figures show a steady increase from year to year in the number of school-going children throughout the country. And now that the Government of India has met the popular demand more than half way by frankly recognizing its paramount duty in respect of a wide diffusion of elementary education among the *In* ian masses and has taken the first step towards the discharge of that high obligation by making a permanent recurring grant of 50 lakhs a year over and above the ordinary Educational Budget of the country, the rate of progress is bound to be considerably accelerated. As soon as a vast network of schools is established all over the country and elementary education is gradually made free and thus brought within easy reach of the masses, the results achieved will, I feel sure, be in the highest degree satisfactory.

"My Lord, for a most ardent and patriotic mind like that of my Hon'ble friend, it is natural to desire a universal diffusion of elementary education among the mass of our countrymen within as short a time as possible. But in a country like India, inhabited by a heterogeneous mass of population consisting of communities belonging to diverse races and creeds not yet bound together by a community of identical interests, and ruled over by a race belonging to a different religion from across the seas, you cannot within a little over-half a century expect to bring about results which even in the case of

homogeneous and self-governing races have been reached after centuries of educational progress. In a land such as ours what is really needed is steady and gradual evolution, and not revolution. Nations are like the English oak, magnificent and strong when allowed spontaneous growth in God's free air, dwarfed and hideous if forced to grow in a hot-house: or like the Indian mango-tree, firm and fruit-bearing if nurtured under normal conditions, rootless and fragile if planted under the juggler's cloth as was humourously alluded to by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister the other day. With the gradual harmonization of divergent interests the beginning of which is already visible, with the establishment of a sufficient number of schools and the provision of free elementary education, the first step towards which has already been taken by Government, and in view of the remarkable educational activity discernible all around us, let us be full of hope for the future of our country. There is a well-known Punjabi proverb 'Chhetiaggo toni,' literally translated 'Deep pits in front of haste,' which applies particularly to transitional periods in the history of a people. My Lord, while fully appreciating the enlightened and patriotic motive which has impelled my Hon'ble friend to put forward this legislation and having myself as great a desire for the wide diffusion of elementary education among the masses of my countrymen as that entertained by him, I feel that I should be untrue to myself and false to the duty which I owe to my people if I were to give my vote in favour of an enactment which, I am sincerely convinced, is premature, impracticable and undesirable in the circumstances at present existing in my country. A great deal of the object which my Hon'ble friend had in view when introducing his Bill last year has already been achieved. I earnestly appeal to him to stop here and to watch with care and vigilance the results of the steps already taken and yet to be taken hereafter for the extension of elementary education on a voluntary basis. In any case, my Lord, while full of admiration for his patriotic zeal in the national cause, I am convinced that the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee will serve no useful purpose and, in consequence, I regret I cannot vote in favour of the motion now before us."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 19th March 1912.

CALCUTTA;
The 28th March 1912.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A

Table showing analysis of opinion on Major Provinces referred to in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi on the Elementary Education Bill.

Provinces.	Officials.								Non-officials.					
	Local Governments.		Europeans, etc.		Hindus.		Mohammedans.		Europeans, etc.		Hindus.		Mohammedans.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Punjab	..	1	10	85	7	8	9	10	..	1	11	4	2	6
United Provinces ..	..	1	3	23	..	8	1	..	..	1	2	4	..	..
Bengal	..	1	1	28	4	8	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3
Eastern Bengal ..	..	1	3	13	3	10	..	6	..	1	1	6	2	..
		Bombay Legislative Council												
Madras	..	1	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	1	2	12	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	3	2	3
Total	..	6	20	134	16	16	3	16	2	7	27	18	7	12

Provinces.	Municipalities.		District and other Provincial Boards.		Associations, Meetings, etc.					
					Hindus.		Mohammedans.		Mixed.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Punjab	21	21	8	12	3	..	1	4	1	2
United Provinces ..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	2	2
Bengal	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Bengal ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	6	8	11	7	..	..	..	..	1 Missionary.	..
Bombay	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	7	..
Total ..	38	45	17	24	14	..	1	5	21	5

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
for Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 19th March 1912.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Vice-President, *Presiding*,
and 55 Members, of whom 48 were Additional Members

ELEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE: "Sir, before I deal with some of the objections raised against the principles of the Bill, I, as one of the special representatives of the Moslem community, should like to make the attitude of my community clear regarding this important and to my mind entirely beneficent measure; and this becomes all the more necessary, as no less than three Hon'ble Members of this Council professing Islamic faith have expressed adverse opinions, which may lead Hon'ble Members of this Council and people outside to form the wrong notion that the Mussalmans of India, or at any rate a large majority of them, are against my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in his noble attempt to raise the masses of India to a higher level. As it is, we Mussalmans are often taunted with being narrow-minded, sectarian, illiberal and short-sighted in our views. This is the impression of some of our Hindu brethren, and it is to be feared, that even some English statesmen hold similar views. Sir, no more unjust and unfounded charges were brought against a great community. We, the Mussalmans of India, are no more illiberal nor less patriotic than the members of other communities. If any proof is wanted to demonstrate this patent fact, the almost unanimous and enthusiastic support given by the Indian Mussalmans as a community to the Bill should go far to dispel the delusions under which some people labour. Sir, we have two great organizations devoted exclusively to the promotion and advancement of our educational and political interests. The All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference, a body almost as old as the Indian National Congress itself, at its two successive sessions at Nagpur and Delhi, supported the principle of free and compulsory education. At Nagpur, the sole dissentient voice was that of my Hon'ble friend behind me, Maulvi Shamsul Huda. Last December, when the question was being discussed at Delhi, I was present, and the enthusiasm that prevailed in the meeting would have done the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's heart good to see. And, remember, this was in the Punjab, the very home of Moslem political orthodoxy. My Punjabi co-religionists, in their forcible and vigorous style, enlarged upon the benefits and good points of free and compulsory education. Just a fortnight ago the annual session of the All-India Moslem League was held in the Town Hall of this City of Calcutta, and there again a Resolution approving of the principle of this Bill was carried by a large majority and in the midst of loud and deafening acclamation of the great gathering. At this meeting the opposition was led by no less a gentleman than my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi himself, but be it said to the credit of Moslem intelligence, that his powerful advocacy proved unavailing and produced no effect on the audience. The Moslem community had made up its mind to support my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale, and it did support him without any hesitation and reservation. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi tried to minimise the effect of these important deliberations by saying that only 34 out of 61 members of the League who attended the sessions voted for the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill. Well my Hon'ble friend is a leading member of his profession, and is a master of the art of advocacy, but when he made this statement, he forgot that there were some humbler members of the same profession in the Council who would easily detect the fallacy underlying his argument. He never told us how many of these 61 members were present at the time when the discussion and voting took place. Sir, what happened was this. After a long and heated debate the opponents of the measure challenged a division; the supporters marched into the lobby and were counted. The number was 34. When the turn of the opponents came, knowing full well that they were in a hopeless minority, they had not the courage to vote. They simply refused to vote. At that time, I may say with confidence, that there were not more than two or three members who were on the side of my Hon'ble friend, and they were mostly his personal friends. When the President announced that the Resolution was carried unanimously, the opponents not daring to vote, the whole audience which had filled the Town Hall rose to their feet and made the hall resound with their continued applause. I have never seen such enthusiasm before in my life.

"Another figure was quoted by my Hon'ble friend yesterday, and there also I am sorry to say he was incorrect. He said that at the meeting of the Council of the League which approved the principles of Mr. Gokhale's Bill, only 7 out of a total of 40 members were present. I myself was not present. But my friend Mr. Mohamed Ali, the talented editor of the *Comrade* who was there, assures me that no less than 24 were present, most of whom were in favour of the present Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. MUHAMMAD SHAFI: "Sir, may I be allowed to explain that my learned friend has not understood my statement correctly. What I said was that the letter was drafted at an adjourned meeting of the Council of the League."

THE PRESIDENT: "The Hon'ble Member's explanation is developing into a speech. He had ample opportunity to state his case yesterday; and, unless he has a special point to bring forward, I cannot allow the Hon'ble Member to interrupt."

The Hon'ble MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE: "Thank you, Sir; most of whom were in favour of the present Bill in spite of a long warning telegram from my Hon'ble friend. So much as regards the accuracy of my Hon'ble friend's facts and figures. Sir, perhaps it would not be out of place to mention here that both the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference and the All-India Moslem League have gone one step further than the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale himself. They demand that education should be absolutely free, which it would certainly not be under the present Bill, and I entirely agree with this view. In my humble opinion, no invidious distinction should be made between

persons of different incomes, and the full benefit of my Hon'ble friend's scheme cannot be derived unless and until the doors of our schools are freely thrown open to all. But if I know my Hon'ble friend at all—and I hope I know a little of him—he would have been the first man to meet the wishes of his Moslem brethren and amend his Bill accordingly if it had gone to the Select Committee. As a matter of fact, my Hon'ble friend himself in his opening speech yesterday expressed his willingness to concede this point. The desire to conciliate official opinion induced him to propose that education should be partially free, but he ought to have known that, in this country, it is almost impossible to conciliate official opinion, and it would have been better if he had stuck to his better judgment and not made the Bill of too modest a character. A further request of the Mussalmans as voiced by these two Institutions is that the interests of Mussalman boys in such matters as language or the teaching of religion or their proper representation on committees and so forth should be safeguarded. Some of the requests—I do not say all, but some of the requests—are exceedingly reasonable, and could have been easily considered and met in the Select Committee. On this point my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi with a comprehensive and rather contemptuous sweep of hand pointed his finger at me and warned me to be careful in giving my support to the Bill. He is surprised that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has accepted only one of the demands of the Moslem community in the matter of details. Well, I confess that the warning has been absolutely thrown away upon me. I am one who, in legal parlance, is called an old offender, and I am afraid there is no hope of my reformation. Never have I feared official frowns, nor have I courted popular applause. I have no higher ambition in life than to serve, in my own humble way and according to my own light, the cause of my country and my people, and I assure my Hon'ble friend, that his warning is so much waste of energy which he might well have reserved for a better and more hopeful cause. Sir, this is not the proper time for a discussion of the details of the Bill. As a matter of fact, under the Rules for the Conduct of Legislative Business of this Council, only the principle of the Bill can be discussed at this stage, and any member who attempted to discuss details would be out of order. My Hon'ble friend will pardon me for reminding him that he is new to the Council, and he is not as yet fully conversant with its rules and procedure. Instead of treating the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in the manner that he did yesterday, it would have been better for his reputation in this Council, if he had accepted the interpretation of its seniormost member who, by his single-mindedness and devotion to duty has earned the respect of official and non-official members alike. We are discussing the Bill to-day under rule 21 of the Rules for the Conduct of Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, which runs thus :

'On the day on which such motion is made.'

"Here the word 'such' refers to one of the motions mentioned in rule 18 which says :

'When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the Member in charge of it shall make one or more of the following motions :

(a) that it be referred to a Select Committee.'

"A reference to the Select Committee is the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. Well, rule 21 says, 'on the day on which such motion is made, or on any subsequent date to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed.' What my Hon'ble friend did was that after a few autobiographical sketches he began to attack the Bill from its very title. I am precluded by law from following my Hon'ble friend in his rambling excursion, but I am anxious to remove any misapprehension that may arise later on in the minds of the Moslem community that their views were not properly put before the Council. I assure them from my place here that everyone of their demands would have been represented if the Bill had been allowed to go to the Select Committee. At this stage we cannot enter into details.

'Sir, after the unanimous support of the two principal associations of the Mussalmans of India, no doubt should remain in the mind of anyone that the Mussalmans generally fully support the measure. But if any further proof is wanted, I am ready to supply it to the Council. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi has referred to some newspapers which he said have opposed the principle of compulsion. Well, I appeal to the Hon'ble Members of this Council to say if they have ever, even by chance, heard the names of most of these journals which he mentioned yesterday. They are all vernacular papers, except the *Muslim* of Poona, and the less said about this paper the better. Perhaps my Hon'ble friends Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bhurgri, who come from Bombay, will be able to enlighten us as to the influence of this paper in their province. Well, we find in this list the names of such respectable and widely-circulated papers as the *Comrade*, the *Mussalman* and the *Observer* conspicuous by their absence. These are the journals which are the real representatives of Moslem public opinion. Let us see what they have to say upon this question. All these papers have been consistently supporting the Bill since its introduction in this Council. That ever-brilliant weekly the *Comrade*, in a series of able and well-reasoned articles, has discussed the question both from the Moslem and the Indian points of view, and correctly described the general attitude of its community. In one article it says that those Mussalmans who oppose the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill do so not in their representative capacity, but as private individuals. This is the passage which perhaps my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi will pardon me for reading, because his name happens to be mentioned in it. I cannot omit the sentence, otherwise the passage will become meaningless. In its issue of the 22nd July, the talented editor in his usual trenchant style says :

'In the present case the 'compulsion' phrase has been discovered to damn the Bill by those who are in reality no more than the enemies of light and emancipation. What has surprised us most is the opposition offered by a number of Muhammadan public men and newspapers to the Bill. The Moslem community alone amongst the Indian communities has spontaneously declared in favour of a special educational cess, in several sessions of its educational conference. Again, with but one dissentient voice, it has affirmed the principle of compulsory primary education through its most accredited organ the Moslem League in its Nagpore session. If then the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi, or the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali in telegraphic sympathy with Mr. Shafi, chooses to declare against this Bill, he is simply declaring his own individual opinion, and not the opinion of the Moslem community. We know what the views of the community and of the majority of its leaders are on this important question, and anyone going against the Bill would in fact be going against the wishes of the Moslem community as a whole.'

"Sir, the editor does not in the least mince his words, but goes straight to the point.

"I will take this Council to the Province of my Hon'ble friend—the Punjab. Let us see what the leading journal of his own Province says on this important question. The *Observer* of Lahore is no less emphatic than the *Comrade* in support of the Bill. In its issue of the 14th June 1911, it says:

'There seems to be an impression abroad that Indian Muhammadans disapprove of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill on elementary education. Nothing could be further from facts. We are therefore, naturally anxious to take this opportunity of publicly and clearly stating that our co-can be no two opinions, though some people may doubt its expediency, or may suggest slight modifications in its provisions. Indeed, we think we can go a step further and declare unhesitatingly that the Bill will perhaps benefit no community to the same extent as the Musalmans, and that in proportion to the good which it is calculated to do them will be the measure of their support of its principles. Without entering into a detailed discussion of the Bill to-day,—a discussion which we reserve for another occasion—we would content ourselves with removing the misunderstanding referred to above and with according emphatic support to its main points on behalf of those whom we have the privilege to represent. By nature and habit the Musalmans are not a noisy people, and they are not prone to giving vociferous expression to their views. Lest, however, silence at the juncture be misconstrued into disagreement, we have no hesitation in stating in the name of the Indian Muslims that, notwithstanding the opposition of a few individuals here and there (I do not know who were the 'individuals here and there' whom the learned editor had in mind when he wrote), the principle of compulsion in elementary education, as provided for in the Bill, commends their unstinted approval. We cannot, of course, overlook the fact that the subject of free and compulsory education is attended with great difficulties, and we must also point out that the time has not come when compulsion can with advantage be resorted to in the case of girls. There are one or two other points where we are not in full agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. But barring these matters of detail, we are positive we are voicing the general opinion of our co-religionists in saying that the Bill which will be an enabling measure only, is a step in the right direction, that it is in the best interests of the country, and that its enforcement will prove of enormous advantage to the backward classes, including the Indian Muhammadans.' And so on.

"These are the views of Moslem Punjab. In clear, ringing tones it announces the views of Moslem India. I could multiply these quotations indefinitely, but I refrain from doing so lest I exhaust the patience of this Council. Only last month a huge mass meeting of the Musalmans of Lahore was convened under the presidentship of that popular poet and erudite scholar Dr. Muhammad Iqbal, Barrister-at-Law, and Resolutions were passed in favour of this Bill. It appears to me that my Hon'ble friend's followers have risen in revolt against him and thrown him overboard. Sir, let us see what are the views of the Moslems of Eastern Bengal and Assam, as there are a very large number of them in that Province. Let us see what they say on that point. Their accredited leader, the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur of Dacca in his presidential address at the All-India Moslem League at Satkira, observed as follows:

'The question of a system of free primary education for the masses has been agitating the minds of the leaders of Indian thought for some time. In my opinion, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has rendered a signal service to the future of primary education in this country by the elaborate scheme he has worked out, and which he has so ably formulated in his Bill. I feel it my duty to accord my whole-hearted sympathy to the principle of Mr. Gokhale's Bill, for I feel convinced that, unless some action is taken in the way suggested by Mr. Gokhale, the cause of primary education will continue to be relegated to the cold shade of neglect.'

"And this Council may rest assured that what the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur of Dacca thinks to-day, the Musalmans of Eastern Bengal will think to-morrow. And, Sir, last, but not least, the accepted and trusted leader of the Musalmans of India, His Highness the Aga Khan, has given his powerful and whole-hearted support to the principle of compulsion in education. In his speech at the Delhi session of the All-India Muhammadan Education Conference, His Highness remarked that:

'No country can ever flourish or make its mark as a nation as long as the principle of compulsion is absent.'

"To my mind this is the last word of the Musalmans of India on the present question, and it is not right for any one to say that they do not desire the principle of compulsion to be introduced into the education of their children. My friend Mr. Gokhale may well be proud of having this powerful support on his side. Sir, the other day my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Shamsul Huda called upon my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah to resign his seat on this Council, simply because my Hon'ble friend had committed the unpardonable sin of supporting Mr. Basu in his Special Marriage Bill, the provisions of which are said to be against the views held by the Musalmans generally, and I noticed that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi approved of this by a stentorian 'hear, hear.' Well, perhaps, my Hon'ble friends did not then think that they were laying down a dangerous principle which may be applied to them one day, and that nemesis would overtake them so soon. If they are consistent and still believe in their principle, I call upon them in the name of the Musalmans of India to resign their seats, as in this matter they certainly do not represent the views of their constituents. Far, far be it from me to subscribe to this unsound principle. To do so would be to convert the Hon'ble Members of this Council into mere gramophone machines with the well-known trade-mark of 'His Master's voice' affixed to their lips, or to degrade them to the position of what Edmund Burke called 'local agents.' If this principle was applied in our elections, it would be impossible to find any man with a spark of self-respect in him to come forward and be elected to any representative assembly. I myself believe in freedom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of conscience. If my Hon'ble friends will pardon my presumption in saying so, they are valuable and able acquisitions to this Council, and they have a right to be heard with respect and admiration. I see no reason why any popular representative in this Council should be suppressed in expressing his views on the plea that he is not representing the views of his constituency. At the same time, it is incumbent upon us to show clearly when we differ from the majority of our constituents, that we are giving our individual opinions. I am afraid none of my Hon'ble friends have done this. I myself have had the misfortune to differ from the majority of my Moslem brethren on one or two questions, but I have taken special care, whenever I have spoken on those subjects, to tell the public that I was expressing my own personal views. Sir, I have done with this part of my speech. I hope I have fully demonstrated

the fact that the Mussalmans of India as a community support the principle of free and compulsory education as embodied in the Bill of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale, and the throwing out of this Bill will be as much a source of disappointment to them as to any other community in India.

"Let me now pass on to a few of the general objections against this measure. It is said that the British Government of India, being a foreign Government, cannot afford to pass a compulsory measure of this kind, as it would make the Government exceedingly unpopular. Well, to confess frankly, I do not believe a word of this argument. To me it is inconceivable that a measure enacted with the avowed intention of raising the people from the lowest depth of degradation, and initiated and supported by the educated Indians themselves, could possibly rouse popular feeling against the Government. But it is said that agitators will be given a handle to incite the ignorant classes against British rule. Well, there are some people who have agitators on their brain, and do what they will, they cannot get rid of them. Their activities in this direction are bound to die an ignominious death. The entire educated community cannot be expected to sit with folded hands and see their glorious work shattered by a few unscrupulous fanatics without raising their powerful influence against such a sacrilegious act. No, the thing is utterly unthinkable, and I cannot persuade myself to believe even in the possibility of such a fantastic state of affairs. People who for untold generations have looked upon their Pundits and Maulvis as sacred personages, who have surrounded the authors of books with the halo of sanctity, and who have bowed their heads before learning with reverence cannot suddenly be converted into opponents of education. This argument of the unpopularity of the Government is the bogey created out of some people's imagination simply to frighten the Government and the timid and the nervous among the Indians. It is too puerile to be seriously considered. Indeed, the British Government have never shrunk from doing their duty with manliness and courage and they should not do so in this instance. They are strong enough to be brave and to live down all unreasonable opposition. As a matter of fact, I am firmly convinced that the passing of this measure will raise the Government in the estimation of the people, and make them highly popular.

"Then, Sir, the stock-plea of want of funds, which crops up on every possible occasion, is to be considered. When the Government of India are determined to carry out a scheme of their own, however expensive it may be, they never lack money; but the moment they are confronted with a popular demand, they bring out this eternal argument as an unsurmountable barrier. Take, for instance the latest demand on the Imperial exchequer in connection with the removal of the capital from Calcutta. What an immense amount of money will be required to build up the new Imperial Delhi, so as to make it a capital worthy of the Great Indian Empire, and still, Sir, you are going to provide this enormous sum Please let me not be misunderstood. I am not speaking against the recent changes—."

THE PRESIDENT: "The Honourable Member must confine himself to the question before the Council, which is the Education Bill, and not the transfer to Delhi."

THE HON'BLE MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE: "I was arguing merely by way of analogy I am not speaking against the recent changes brought about by the announcement of our King-Emperor at Delhi."

THE PRESIDENT: "The Honourable Member's attention is called to the fact that I have given a ruling on that point; he is perfectly at liberty to mention the transfer to Delhi as an illustration, but he is not at liberty to dwell on it, once he has alluded to it."

THE HON'BLE MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE: "Very well, I leave that point.

"I am giving an example of how the finances of the country are managed, and how money can easily be found when Government want it for any project they have in view. The amount required for the purpose of making primary education universal—and it cannot be made universal unless it is made free and compulsory—is no doubt a very large one; but it is a mistake to suppose that the whole amount will be required immediately, and in one lump sum The attainment of this noble ideal must take years, even decades, to be achieved, and by the time that happy day arrives in India when every man, woman and child will be able to read and write, it is hoped that the country will have made such strides in trades, commerce, industry and general prosperity that it will be able to bear the burden easily. The great thing is that the principle should be recognised, and a beginning should be made; and for this modest object the money can be easily supplied by the Government

"Another objection to the Bill is that it provides for fresh local taxation. In reply to this, I can only say that the Mussalman community have already shown their willingness to be taxed for the expansion of education, and I refuse to believe that the Hindus are less patriotic or more backward than their Mussalman countrymen to object to pay their share of the taxes for this great movement. This is the test by which the patriotism of big landholders, merchants and commercial and wealthy people of the country will be tried, and if they fail in that test, India will form her own opinion about them.

"Now I come to another point which has been urged against the adoption of free and compulsory education in India. It is fairly stated that the more money is spent on primary education, the less will be forthcoming for higher education. I am afraid that this sort of argument is exceedingly unjust to the Government of India. It betrays an unreasonable distrust and suspicion of their often-repeated declarations and pledges. It was only two days ago that His Excellency the Viceroy, presiding at the Convocation of the Calcutta University, was pleased to say:

'Impressed by the considerations which are not peculiar to the Calcutta University and remembering the stirring words which His Imperial Majesty addressed to the members of our Senate the Government of India have decided to make a solid advance in the direction of teaching and residential universities.'

"Further on, His Excellency said:

'I also hope as I have already said that teaching and residential universities may be multiplied throughout India, for I believe that they will do great things for the improvement of higher education.'

"And later on, Sir, again His Excellency was pleased to say as regards education other than higher:

'I can only assure you that we have in view a policy which embraces every branch of education,—technical education, primary education, female education, and which, as the schemes mature and funds become available, we desire to carry through in consultation with Local Governments.'

"Does this show any desire on the part of the Government of India to starve higher education, in favour of primary education, and is it conceivable that they will go behind these solemn pledges of their own? The fear is baseless, and I need not detain the Council on this point.

"One more point and I have done. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in his speech refrained from discussing the application of the provisions of the Bill to girls on the ground that it was a matter of detail. I consider it as an integral part of the measure, and if that goes, I shall lose half of my enthusiasm about it. In one of the papers supplied to us the compulsory education of girls has been described as one of the most objectionable features of the Bill. I believe it was the opinion of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi. To my mind, it is one of its most welcome features. You cannot regenerate a country without raising the status of the women at that country. And what is the fear after all? The mistrust of little girls of from 6 to 10 years of age. Sir, I hope every man of light and leading, be he a European or Indian, will set his face against such immoral doctrines and monstrous sentiments. Forces of bigotry and fanaticism have to be fought in this country, and we want our Government to be on our side. I hope that the next time a similar Bill is brought, either by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale or someone else, the clause about the education of our girls will not be omitted. No doubt, prejudices will have to be humoured for some time in this country, and perhaps little children will have to be sent to schools in closed carriages and palanquins, and educated in schools surrounded by high walls. But we cannot afford to neglect the education of our girls; this must go hand in hand with the education of our boys.

"Sir, in conclusion, I say that I am not unmindful of the sincere and earnest efforts of the Government of India to extend primary education in this country. I am obliged to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler for his sympathetic treatment of the whole subject. I am grateful to him for his noble declarations which will be read by thousands and hundreds of thousands with pleasure and gratitude. But I believe that we shall not achieve our goal unless the element of compulsion is introduced in our system of education. I believe with His Highness the Aga Khan that 'no country can flourish or can make its mark as a nation as long as the principle of compulsion is not introduced.' On this ground, I strongly support the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill, and I regret that Government has not seen their way to accept it. The time will surely come when the overwhelming weight of public opinion will force the hands of Government to accept the measure and pass it into law."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD: "Sir, after the masterly and eloquent speech which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale delivered yesterday while introducing the motion in this Council, I think there is not much left for me to say anything in support of the cause which he has so ably advocated. The Bill now before us has, I am glad to say, met with a large measure of support in the country, and as it has already been pointed out by some of the Hon'ble Members yesterday, the two great political organisations of this country, namely, the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslim League, have recently passed Resolutions in support of this measure. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Haque, has already referred to the fate which the opposition led by the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi has met in the Moslim League. The Madras Presidency Moslim League, of which my friend the Prince of Arcot is the President, has also passed a Resolution unanimously approving of the principles of Mr. Gokhale's Bill, and the Secretary of the Muslim League is also one of the Secretaries of the Elementary Education League which was started a few months ago in Madras with the object of spreading elementary education. Now, with regard to the warning which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi gave to the representatives of my community in this Council, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Haque has replied at some length, and I do not propose to deal with it. But I will say only one word with regard to the assertion which he made that his vote is the vote of the sheer majority of the non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council. I can only express my regret that my Hon'ble friend the Prince of Arcot is not here to-day to say in reply that his vote is the unanimous vote not only of the Madras Moslim League, but also of the entire Muhammadan community of my Presidency. But, Sir, I am in a position to assure the Council that we in Madras are unanimous in thinking that the time has come when a beginning, however guarded and modest, be now made in this direction.

"I fully appreciate the value of the recurring grant of Rupees 50 lakhs made by the Government and feel grateful for it, and I am also grateful to the Hon'ble Member in charge of education for the statement he made yesterday, which is full of sympathy and hope. But what is now wanted is to place the scheme of spreading elementary education on a sound footing, and the Hon'ble Member has not said as to how he is going to do it. I say this can only be done by an Act of this Council. As was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale there are two courses open to the Government. They should either allow this Bill to pass through the Council with some modifications and alterations, or to put forward a measure of their own. But as the Hon'ble Member in charge has not given the slightest indication of bringing a Government measure before this Council in the near future or within a reasonable period, I would request the Government and the Council to let this Bill go to the Select Committee where it will be thoroughly and critically examined. I recognise the difference of opinion that exists regarding this Bill, but I think there is no difficulty in improving its provisions, and the Government can easily reserve the right of only accepting what they require.

"It will be a sad thing Sir, if the Bill is thrown out at this stage. I feel bound to say, and I say with much regret, that the throwing out of this Bill will create a painful impression, and I am obliged to state that it will counteract the excellent effects which His Majesty's and His Excellency the Viceroy's noble pronouncements on education had produced in the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO: "Sir, I spoke on this subject on two occasions during the last two years, and I did not consider it necessary to speak to-day, but after the severe criticism to which the Bill has been subjected, I feel bound not to give a silent vote in favour of the motion. We are much indebted, Sir, to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy and the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis who opened the opposition to the Bill for the pains they took in studying the voluminous correspondence on the subject and cataloguing all possible objections against the Bill, even including the objection, started by one of them, that the tropical climate of India is unsuited to the principle of compulsion found so successful in Western countries.

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"It is said, Sir, that there is no demand for compulsory education. I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the Resolutions of the Indian National Congress, passed during the last five years from 1906 onwards, praying that elementary education may be made free and gradually compulsory. Attention has already been drawn by my Hon'ble friends, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad and the Hon'ble Mr. Haque, to the attitude of the Mohammadan community towards this important question and to the resolutions passed by the All-India Moslem League as well as Provincial Moslem Leagues in favour of compulsory education. Since the Bill has been before the country, the weight and volume of non-official opinion, in my opinion, are distinctly in favour of the Bill. We must remember, Sir, that we have not yet learnt Western methods of vociferation, and intelligent public opinion in this country ought not to be misjudged by the absence of clamour so much in evidence in the West. I may say, Sir, without exaggeration that during my public life of over thirty years, I have not come across a measure which has aroused so much enthusiasm in its favour. It is not right, therefore, to say that the country or the weight of non-official opinion is against the Bill.

"You will permit me, Sir, to take notice of some of the more important objections to the Bill. One objection is that by introducing compulsion the spread of education will be checked and rural tracts starved for want of funds. It is assumed that once the Bill becomes law, there will be a large demand for the enforcement of the law in advanced areas, such as municipalities, and the Government will not be in a position to supply funds for purposes of education in rural tracts. This is indeed a poor compliment to the statesmanship and administrative ability of the Department over which the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler so ably presides. Surely it is not the intention of even the most ardent supporters of this measure that the funds at the disposal of the Government should be so distributed as to retard the progressive spread of education in backward areas. At the worst, the Government would equitably distribute and adjust the funds at their disposal between the claims of the advanced areas where the law is to be enforced and those of backward areas where it is not. As regards the objection of inequality, Sir, may I ask what is the result of the present system of distribution? Is it not a fact there are glaring inequalities now in the amounts of financial help rendered to the different provinces districts, taluks and villages? Such inequalities are bound to continue under any system of distribution, so long as human intelligence is not of the same level, and the wants of different areas vary.

"It is then said, Sir, that the Act will be a dead letter, as the school attendance committees with so many powers for exemption as are provided in the Bill will shrink from the unpopularity and odium of enforcing the bye-laws against their neighbours. That may be so for some time to the beginning. In fact the object of the Bill is that these bodies should try all means of persuasion and warning before resorting to coercive processes. But in order that their persuasion and warning may be effectual, it is necessary to arm them with legislative authority to proceed against obstinate parents before a magistrate. This power in reserve is exactly what gives weight to the advice and persuasion of these bodies. In Japan and Ireland, the boasted influence of persuasion is mainly due, I submit, to the fact that there is a law which can be set in motion in the last resort. Even in England, it is persuasion backed up by the power of compulsion that has done a vast amount of good in spreading education. In this connexion, I make no apology for quoting at some length from the report of the Commissioners, who enquired into the working of Elementary Education Acts in England and Wales in 1888. From this it will appear that the shortcomings of the people are not confined to this country alone. They say:

'We fully admit that the present system is very lax, and cannot for a moment be compared with the real compulsory enforcement of school attendance in Germany, and in some other parts of Europe, where it has entered into the habits of the people, so as to secure a regularity of attendance which seems to our teachers and managers quite ideal.

'We admit that in many cases the school attendance committees, largely composed of farmers, are not very forward either in appointing or in duly paying school attendance officers, and that their sympathy with education is not always very earnest.

'We admit that the small rural Boards are very reluctant to summon their neighbours for not sending their children to school, and that not unfrequently members of the Board may be offenders against the law by employing children who should be at school.

'We agree with the complaint so general from the witnesses and in the answers to our circulars, that school attendance committees and school boards are constantly discouraged by the action of magistrates, who frequently refuse to convict or who inflict nominal penalties when the law has been plainly and frequently broken. We think, moreover, that stipendiary magistrates have often disregarded the law quite as much as the unpaid justices, especially in London.

'While therefore we hope that school boards, school attendance committees and magistrates will remember that it is their duty to enforce the law, and that to educate the young is the greatest security for relieving and removing the pauperism and the degradation which are now blots on our society, we look rather to the growth of public opinion in favour of education than to increased legal penalties for securing regular attendance at our schools. Moreover, it must not be supposed that the law of compulsory attendance is inoperative because it is rarely enforced and even then not always efficiently. We believe that a vast amount has been done, in consequence of the existence of the compulsory bye-laws, to induce parents, by persuasion and warning to send their children regularly to school.'

"I submit, Sir, the above extracts speak for themselves.

"It is also complained, Sir, that there is a deficiency of trained teachers to meet even the present wants, and that this legislation will aggravate the evil and ought not to be undertaken unless there is an adequate supply of good teachers. A similar objection is made with regard to the want of suitable school accommodation. These objections appear to me somewhat incomprehensible. Does anybody seriously expect that at any time there will be an army of trained teachers waiting for employment as soon as a Bill like this is passed into law? The finding of teachers is a slow process, and we have to manage with them as best we can. There is plenty of material in the country which will suffice to meet our wants, and this material will grow gradually as the demand increases. After all the Bill does not require any local body to enforce compulsion in their areas unless it has previously satisfied the department that it has provided sufficient school accommodation and is in a position to secure the necessary teaching staff. Speaking of school accommodation, I must say that like other branches of British administration, the Education department also is making exorbitant demands unsuited to the

poverty of the country, the necessities of this climate and the traditions of our indigenous system of education. In no branch of education is this tendency to extravagance more harmful to progress and economy than in the primary department. I deprecate, therefore, that the question of school accommodation should be brought forward as a bugbear in connexion with this Bill. Such difficulties were felt in the beginning by all countries that adopted compulsion. I shall in this connexion quote from 'The making of the citizen' by Mr. S. S. Hughes, published in 1909:

"Speaking of school buildings in England, he says:

'It is impossible to speak in general terms of English school buildings. They vary enormously, from the uncomfortable, cold, damp village school house, which has so many functions in life to fulfil, up to the magnificent, palatial structures which the great progressive boards of England and Wales have erected for the use of their future citizens. Poor school buildings are not peculiar to England; they are to be found in America, France and Germany, and but little satisfaction can be gained by a prolonged contemplation of them. It may, however, be stated that the rural districts of England do not monopolise them. Indeed, too often they are found in the centre of our largest cities.'

"Speaking of the teaching staff, he says:

'The fair sex is greatly preponderant (some of my Hon'ble friends dilated on the advantages of the preponderance of the fair sex in England, and it is worth while to hear what he has to say on this matter). A class of teachers known as 'Article 68's' are untrained and uncertificated women teachers over 18 years of age. They form one of the weakest spots in the English educational system. . . The employment of these unqualified people under Article 68 is the despair of all true educators in England to-day. Too often indeed is the school made the dumping ground of aspiring incompetence. They were 30,000 in 1892, and 50,000 in 1900, i.e., 26 per cent. and 32·7 per cent. respectively of the total teaching staff.'

"Then speaking of Germany, he says:

'That there are many poor and insanitary school buildings in Prussia is well known.

'*Staffing*. The normal size of a class in Prussia is fixed at 70 for the urban class teacher, and 83 for the normal class teacher. It is when these conditions are not met that the class becomes technically overcrowded. In 1896, there were 17,165 'overcrowded' classes in Prussia with 1,390,525 pupils. Class-rooms too are not enough: in the rural districts 158 classes had only 100 class-rooms. The result is the general adoption throughout large parts of rural Germany of the half-day school.

'It is calculated that to provide every class in Prussia with a teacher of its own, and to reduce each class to its normal size of 70 or 83 children, would require the appointment of 20,000 more Prussian teachers!'

"It is idle therefore to expect perfection in such matters at the outset in this country, when advanced countries like England and Germany have not been able to perfect their organisation even after decades of compulsory education.

"I shall now turn, Sir, to the eloquent exposition of the policy of the Government of India as outlined by the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education. We are grateful to the Government for their resolute determination 'to spread schools throughout the land and to raise and make more practical the whole character of our primary education,' and 'to combat ignorance through the length and breadth of this ancient land.' The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has set up the goal of universal literacy as recognised in Western countries and in Japan. Has the Hon'ble Member for Education this same goal in view as a result of the policy of expansion he has outlined? Otherwise there is no agreement between him and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. If he has the same goal, as I hope and trust he has, how does he propose to reach it? What is the alternative he proposes, when he rejects the proposal of compulsion as contained in this Bill? According to the policy of diffusion which he has set forth, when does he hope to reach the goal and attain the level to which Japan, England and other civilised countries have risen. I am afraid that, so long as he is content merely with this policy of expansion, we can never hope to see, even in distant future, even after a century or more, India placed nearly on the same footing as other civilised countries. May I request the Hon'ble Member for Education to make a definite statement on the subject?

"The Hon'ble Member has dwelt on the important question of cost. It is curious that those who say that the Bill will be ineffective and will not be availed of by the public, should urge that when the permissive power of compulsion is given, the funds required would be prohibitive and that therefore the Bill should be rejected. On this point we have to remember that the principle of compulsion under the Bill will be introduced on the initiative of a local body subject to the sanction of the Local Government under rules framed by the Government of India, and thus the extension of this principle is a slow process and the Government has the right to lay a definite programme of reaching the whole country in a period of, say, 20 or even 30 years. Thus the moneys required will be spread over a large number of years, and the amount required will be well within the means of the Government. I may venture to say that the Government will not be doing their duty by the country if they cannot rise to the occasion and take in hand this important scheme which has to be worked out, not spasmodically or suddenly but progressively over a number of years. Sir, it appears to me that this is eminently one of those cases where, if there is a will, there is a way. Have not the Government taken precautions to provide against the threatened extinction of the opium revenue amounting to several crores of rupees, purely on humanitarian grounds? Have not the Government, for the healthy development of provincial autonomy, announced by a bold stroke of far-seeing statesmanship important administrative changes whose beneficent effects will be felt only as time passes by, and with this object in view, do not the Government provide the expenditure of crores of rupees for the construction of the new capital at Delhi? Is the banishment of illiteracy in this country a less sacred duty, and should it not be undertaken boldly in the face of official pessimism and discouragement? I cannot, Sir, persuade myself that the question of funds stands in the way of the Government. It is unfortunate that the Government is at present weighed down by the opinions of Local Governments and cannot make up their mind now to move forward on the path of compulsion, which appears to me to be the only way of surely and speedily reaching the goal, which I take it both the Government and the people have in view.

"It seems to me that the Government of India feel some nervousness in committing themselves to legislation in this matter, as it would bind them to a definite policy on which they cannot go back, whereas, if the matter is left to executive action, they would have a free hand to shape their policy

according to their pleasure or necessity. Now, Sir, if there is one matter more than another in regard to which we want the Government of India to lay down a definite line of policy and be bound to it, it is to the matter of education, vitally affecting the future of India, a concern, above all others, to be preserved from the mutations of policy or the idiosyncrasies of the authorities for the time being.

"I submit, Sir, that we value the Bill, more on account of the principle of self-help which it embodies. We are anxious that this principle of self-help should form an integral part of the educational policy of the Government. I venture to say that what is most needed at present for the real progress of education in this country is not so much the single-handed efforts of the Government, however strenuous and generous they may be, as the cordial co-operation of the people in the task which the Government and the enlightened public have so much at heart. How can their labours in this great cause fructify unless the principle of compulsion is accepted, which carries with it the principle of self-help. It is then that the interest of the people will be enlisted in the cause of education, and they will be induced to take an active part in devising a system suited to their requirements. Sir, though the Government is not at present resolved to move only on the lines on which they have so long been going on, I, for one, find no cause of despair. The Government is firmly resolved, as far as they can, to banish illiteracy from the land and bring light and comfort into the homes of the poor and the humble. I fully trust that the Government will speedily take up this question of compulsion into its own hands, and introduce legislation on the subject with such safeguards as they may think proper."

THE SECRETARY, with the permission of the President, read out the following speech on behalf of the Hon'ble THE RAJA OF PARLAKIMEDI:

"Sir, in this every Council I twice advocated the principles underlying the measure introduced by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale, but I am very sorry that the majority of the community I have the honour to represent, and men of experience who have the knowledge of the facts, consider it premature. I am, therefore, unable to accord my support to the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. JINNAH: "Sir, I do not think that anybody in this Council can deny the paramount importance of this measure. It has been said that this Bill is going to be thrown out. It is very often said in this Council that, unless Government are willing to accept any Resolution or any measure, it cannot be passed in this Council. Now I for one do not wish in any way to taunt Government in this matter. The Council as it is constituted now, we know perfectly well that the intention is not that in this Council we can defeat the Government and replace the Government benob by the people of this country, by non-official members. Council as it is constituted now, it is well understood that it is impossible to appeal to the Council and ask them to vote on any Resolution or measure according to their own convictions; but the sole function to which the non-official members—a minority—are reduced in this Council is only to express their views on all questions that come before this Council. That being the sole function to which I am reduced here, I think that on an important measure of this character I should not give my silent vote, but should express my views and give my reasons in support of this Bill. I regret very much that some of my countrymen are opposed to this Bill. Well, Sir, it is one misfortune that there should be this difference of opinion. One thing I can assure this Council of, and that is this, that great and overwhelming majority of my people are with me. When I was speaking on the Marriage Bill the other day, I frankly and openly admitted that I was supporting a minority, that the majority of my people were opposed to that measure. But my innermost convictions were in favour of that measure, and I felt it my duty to support the motion. In the same spirit I ask those who are opposed to this Bill to concede to me that great majority of my countrymen, Hindus and Mussalmans, are in favour of and support the Bill. That being so, Sir, I have a double satisfaction: not only my innermost convictions are in favour of this Bill, which shall always be the first and foremost consideration with me either in opposing or supporting a measure, but I have the additional hapiness that even the opinion of my countrymen, of the majority of them, is in favour of it. Sir, a very great deal has been said about the merits of this Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale—whom, if I may, I take the liberty of congratulating for the able and masterly way in which he has dealt with this question, and for the services that he has rendered to the country, and I only pray that India may have many more sons like him—has laid down here clearly that the cardinal principle of this Bill is the introduction of compulsion in selected areas. To that what is the answer of the Government? The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, whose reply was not very pleasing to me, but at the same time it was not very displeasing—it was what I would call middling—the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler said that as to the ends that we have in view, we are at one, but only we differ as to the means and the ways. And the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler said that to Government it seems that the best way and means to achieve that end which we all desire, namely, to kill the enemy of ignorance, would be the extension, the gradual extension, with a little more speed than we have been going for the last 150 years, namely, the gradual extension of the principle of the voluntry system. Well, Sir, the real issue therefore—and I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the real issue: I do not wish to deal with individual members—that you have got before the Council to-day is this: is this method which the Government suggest the best method, is that the proper method or not? Now, Sir, my answer is this, and I think it will be conceded in this Council in all fairness, and it has been conceded outside this Council in all fairness, that one of the greatest reproaches against the British rule is the neglect of elementary education in this country. We have been under the British rule for the last 150 years, and, Sir, the figures that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has given to this Council more than once show in what condition, in what state, the elementary education of the country at present is. We have been trying this system, namely, the principle of the extension of the voluntry system, for the last 50 years or 60 years seriously, and we know what has been the result. In one word, in one sentence, if I may say so, you are going at a jog-trot pace, and that jog-trot pace we object to. By this method you have shown conclusively, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has shown conclusively by figures, that it will take 175 years in order to get all the school-going age children to school, and 600 years to get all the girls to school. I do not wish to be misunderstood here for a single moment. I do not wish to minimise the efforts of the Government. I fully recognize that within the last few years the Education Member, full fledged sitting there now, was created before many of us expected that happy state of things in this Council. I do not dispute, Sir, that efforts have been made. The announcement by our King-Emperor of the grant of 50 lakhs of rupees for elementary education at the Delhi Darbar was most welcome. If I may say so with great deference,

these accelerated methods which have been adopted have come into force recently and are largely due to no little spur from the non-official criticism for which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale deserves all credit. But once this measure is rejected, once we are relegated to the principle of voluntary system, I have no doubt the Government will do all they can, but it will not be the same as having the principle of compulsion introduced in this country. Therefore I say, Sir, that the question is this. We are not satisfied that the methods and ways that you suggest are the best. We are convinced that the progress will be inordinately slow, and we are convinced that there is no salvation for the masses unless the principle of compulsion is introduced into this country. In no country has elementary education become universal without compulsion. But the answer of the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler is the time has not come (of course he does not indicate when the time will come, that is left in obscurity, for which he deserves great credit), he says, first of all, you cannot compare India with other countries of the world. I admit that the conditions of India are in certain respects different from the conditions of other countries of the world. But I think even the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler will admit that the people of India, if I may say so, belong to the same species, namely, human beings; in that respect I think we resemble all other nations of the world, and all other countries. And if the conditions of India are different, which I concede to a certain extent, surely therein comes the statesman, therein comes the politician: it is his business to meet those special conditions, and to provide safeguards which are necessary. It is no use saying, India is different. India has got a number of languages, a number of castes, a number of creeds. What has this got to do with the number of castes, religions and creeds? We have no doubt to take these conditions into consideration and provide for them, and I appeal to the statesmen. Then the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler gave certain figures. I am not dealing with the case of England or the Philippine Islands. He dealt with the case of Ceylon, Baroda and other places. Well, I understand that some of the figures which Sir Harcourt Butler gave us are not quite correct; but as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is a specialist in statistics and figures, I propose to leave it to him when he comes to deal with the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler in reply. All I say is that the figures are not, as I understand, correct. Then, Sir, the next point which Sir Harcourt Butler took was that there were not enough school buildings and there were not sufficient teachers. Well, Sir, I submit there is not much force in that argument. The real force in the argument is, whether you have got money or not. If you have money, you will get teachers; if you have money, you will get school buildings. The real point is whether you have got money or not. Therefore, Sir, if I am right to this extent that your method, namely, the gradual extension of the principle of voluntary system, is not good, does not and will not produce the results desired, is too slow for the progress of the country, and if our method is right, namely, the system of compulsion in selected areas, then once you assume that we are right, we shall at once be faced with the second question, where is the money, and how are we to do it? I attach no importance, Sir, with very great respect to the argument of Sir Harcourt Butler that you cannot get teachers and school buildings: if you have money, I say you can get them, with really little or no difficulty, only you may have to wait a little; but I say it is not an insurmountable difficulty. Therefore, Sir, the next question I wish to answer is the question of finance. Now, Sir, this is a very very old story that you have no money, and all I can say is this, find money! Find money!! Find money!!! I appeal to the President—find money. I appeal to the President not as President, but as the Finance Minister. I say, find money. If you say you have not got enough money, discover and tap new sources of taxation. But, Sir, what is the provision of this Bill? Before I go into that wider question of finding money, what is the provision of this Bill? The provision, as far as I understand, is this. First of all you have to comply with what I would call the condition precedent, and the condition precedent is that unless in a particular area you have 33 per cent. or whatever figure may be hereafter fixed under the rules to be made by the Governor General in Council under this Bill—but I will take the figure of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, 33 per cent.—first of all, unless you have 33 per cent. of school-going age boys at school, no local body will be in a position to apply to extend or enforce the provisions of this Bill to that particular area. Now, Sir, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has pointed out, it will cost roughly about 3 crores of rupees to the Imperial Exchequer. The total cost will be 4½ crores, one-third to be paid by the local bodies, because it is only on that condition they can introduce the operation of this Bill into that particular area. On the other hand, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler says it will be double. He has not given us his reasons for it or data, but has simply stated that it will be double. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has given his reasons and data for his figures, and therefore with very very great respect I must say that I prefer reasons to mere assertions, and I say that, until I am convinced to the contrary, which I am not, I will take the figure of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale—3 crores—to be correct. Now, Sir, I ask, is it such an insurmountable difficulty to get 3 crores of rupees from the Imperial Exchequer? Is it such a great, gigantic feat to be performed for a country like India with its 300 millions of people? I say, Sir, that there is nothing in that argument. I ask the Government; I say 'find the money; if necessary, tax the people.' But I shall be told that the people are already taxed; I shall be told that we shall be facing great unpopularity; and I shall be told, why should we do all this? My answer is that we should do all this to improve the masses of this country to whom you owe a much greater duty than to anybody else. My answer is that you must remove that reproach that is levelled justly against British rule, namely, the neglect of elementary education. My answer is that it is the duty of every civilized Government to educate masses, and if you have to face unpopularity, if you have to face a certain amount of danger, face it boldly in the name of duty; and I say it in this Council here without hesitation that you will have the whole educated public with you in the struggle on the battle field. Therefore, fear not; do not listen to the alarmist that you will make yourself unpopular if you advocate and fight the cause of elementary education.

"Now, the next point which I shall deal with in the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler is this. He said that the Local Governments who have expressed their opinions and who are opposed to know the local conditions of the country have almost every one of them opposed this Bill. The Local Governments have given various reasons for opposing this measure. He only said that the Local Governments are opposed to this measure. He did not tell us which of the arguments, which of the objections of the Local Governments, he thought were sound arguments and objections of weight. But, Sir, I had an opportunity of going through this file as much as I possibly could. I find the Local Governments, as far as I can understand, have opposed this Bill, first, on the ground of political danger. This also includes a small non-official public who oppose this Bill. Secondly that the voluntary system

of extending primary education is better; and thirdly, have hinted in some places of social danger and fourthly, taxation and the cost. I have already dealt with the question of cost and I cannot say anything more. I am not in charge of the Finance portfolio and I am not on the Government Benah Otherwise I should certainly occupy myself in finding ways and means of financing this measure. I have dealt with the cost; I have dealt with the issue which really is the issue, namely, whether the voluntary system is better or whether compulsion is better. There are therefore only two other points namely, the political danger and the social danger. Now, the social danger has not been advocated in this Council except by one or two members. My friend the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid has said that there will be strikes and there will be Socialists amongst us, and I think the Hon'ble Nawab Majid brought in the political danger that if you give education they will become agitators. Well Sir, I honestly and sincerely appeal to the Government; do you really think that education means sedition? I say, Sir, that a frank and independent criticism of the Government or the measures of Government is the duty of every member of the State. But let me tell you that you have no better friends in this country—I mean the friends of the Government—than the educated classes of this country. But, if I may say so, we love the British Government, but we love our country more. We come forward and criticise the Government. We say 'you are going wrong. It may be we are wrong: it does not follow because we say you are wrong therefore you are wrong.' But surely fair, free and independent criticisms of the acts of Government, of the measures of Government, do not constitute sedition. Therefore, I say, Sir, can you argue seriously that education means sedition? Do you mean that if you can get a boy who can read and write a little that he will become a political agitator? Can you seriously believe that? On the other hand, however, we know the blessings of education. We have learnt that from the British Government. They have been the first to open our eyes to it. They have brought us up to this level when we can stand in this Council and deliberate upon the affairs of our nation and of our country. I ask, Sir, where would the Hon'ble Nawab Majid be but for his education? I ask, Sir, where would the Hon'ble Mohammad Shafi be (he is not here I see) but for his education? Therefore, Sir, it cannot be denied as to the boon that education brings to the country. Then it is said 'Oh! but the people will become too big for their boots', if I may use that expression, that 'they will not follow the occupation of their parents, they will demand more rights, there will be strikes, they will become Socialists.' Well, Sir, are you going to keep millions and millions of people trodden under your feet for fear that they may demand more rights; are you going to keep them in ignorance and darkness for ever and for all ages to come because they may stand up against you and say that we have certain rights and you must give them to us? Is that the feeling of humanity? Is that the spirit of humanity? I say, Sir, that it is the duty of the zamindars and of the landlords to be a little less selfish. I say, Sir, that it is the duty of the educated classes to be a little less selfish. They must not monopolise the pedestals, but they must be prepared to meet their people. They must be prepared to be brought down from their pedestals if they do not do their duties properly. I say, Sir, that it is the elementary right of every man to say if he is wronged that he is wronged and that he should be righted. I say, Sir, there is nothing in that argument. It may be that in England and other countries in certain circles it has been urged that this elementary education has been a mistake. But by whom is this urged? Not by those who have benefited by it but by those who have been influenced by selfish reasons because they have suffered. It is this class which says that it has been a mistake to have introduced universal elementary education.

"Therefore, Sir, I say there is nothing so far as the social danger is concerned, I say there is nothing so far as the political danger is concerned. You will have greater friends, you will have more intelligent friends who will understand you better, and so your work will be all the more easy. You will have less unscrupulous people who are at present in a position to impose upon the ignorant and who are in a position to rile them against you when there is no cause, when there is no reason but for purposes of their own. Therefore I say, Sir, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, that I am convinced that the method advocated by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is the best method in the interests of our country.

"There is one word more, Sir, before I finish. I do not think it is necessary to mention these things really, but one is forced into this last one may be misunderstood. But for the present state of the Mussalman community and in some quarters in particular, I do not think it is necessary for any Mussalman to say that he would not do anything either in this Council or outside this Council which is likely to prejudice the interest or the cause of his community. I, Sir, yield to none in that respect. If this Bill had been referred to the Select Committee as I wish it, if certain requirements were not embodied in this Bill by the Select Committee to safeguard the Mussalmans, and if this Bill would have come before the Council without those requirements, which I think will be necessary in the interest of the Muhammadans in the present state of the condition of the people in this country, I would have been the first to oppose that Bill until and unless those requirements were incorporated in the Bill. But that it is not the question, that is not the point, before the Council to-day. Therefore, I will only rest content by saying this that if this Bill were referred to the Select Committee, and if this Bill did not provide for certain requirements and modifications which I think are just in the interests of the Mussalmans, I would certainly then be the first to oppose it. But the present state of this Bill is a motion to refer it to the Select Committee, and that motion I have no hesitation in supporting."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA: "I beg to support the motion that the Elementary Education Bill be referred to a Select Committee. I will briefly explain my reasons for this view. In the first place, I must express the gratification with which the remarks of the Hon'ble Member for Education have been listened to by this Council. They will be read with much satisfaction throughout the country. We fully recognise that the Government have done a great deal in the past to promote education. In fact, the present public system of education is one of the greatest gifts which the Government has conferred upon the people, and the people feel deeply grateful for it. The fact that we ask for more does not in any way detract from our appreciation of what we have received. On the contrary, it is the greatest proof of such appreciation. We desire to secure to all our people what is at present enjoyed by only a few of them. And we regard a measure like the Bill before us essential to the attainment of this object. What has been said by previous speakers and particularly by the Hon'ble the Member for Education already disposed of many of the objections raised to the Bill, and

therefore my task is an easy one. Briefly, those who oppose the Bill may be divided into three classes. There are first those who are opposed to universal education and therefore opposed to the Bill because it introduces the principle of compulsion which will lead to universal education. In this class I am sorry to find are some prominent members of the landed aristocracy, among them my friends the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul-Majid and the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis. They seemed to speak in blissful ignorance of the fact that the Government of India has long been committed to the principle of universal education. They have put forward rather late in the day objections of a social, political and miscellaneous character against the introduction of universal education. Several of these objections have been so well answered by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah that I will not go over the same ground. But, apart from the social objections and the political objections which he has disposed of, there are some miscellaneous objections which remain to be answered. One of these is that put forward by the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid in the name of the language difficulty. He said there are many languages current in this country, and he apprehended, speaking with special reference to the United Provinces, that if the Bill was passed into law an attempt might be made to injure the Urdu language and to compel Muhammadan students to study Hindi. Now, Sir, I will not take up the time of the Council by going into a historical dissertation as to respective ages and characters, the merits and demerits, of the Hindi and Urdu languages. I shall content myself with saying that so great a scholar as Sir William Hunter has said that Hindi stands at the head of all the vernaculars of India. For the rest my friend is entirely mistaken in entertaining the fears which he has expressed. For the last seventy years the Government of the United Provinces have been striving both Hindi and Urdu to imparting education among the mass of the people, and if the Bill is passed there will be no change in that direction and no cause for offence or complaint given to any Muhammadan or non-Muhammadan.

"These objections have been urged against the Bill on the ground of there being numerous castes and numerous creeds in this country. I submit, Sir, that the existence of numerous castes and creeds has not proved to be an insuperable obstacle in the way of extending education among the masses. The British Government have for the last seventy years been extending education among the masses, including the most backward classes, notwithstanding the existence of different creeds, notwithstanding the existence of numerous castes in the country. The lines which they have followed are sound lines, which need not be departed from in the slightest degree, but which will enable the Government if the Bill is passed into law to bring the blessings of education home to every caste and to every creed in the country.

"These are what I call miscellaneous objections, which do not affect the principle of the Bill. It is sufficient to say that, if the Bill ever comes to be examined in Select Committee, ample provision can be made to safeguard every possible interest which requires to be safeguarded.

"Then, in the second class of those who are opposed to the Bill come those who accept the principle of universal education but think that the principle of compulsion should not be introduced into the educational system of this country. They want education to be universal but they have a mortal fear of the principle of compulsion, because they urge that compulsion will mean an unnecessary interference with the liberties of the people.

"They forget that the principle of compulsion has necessarily to be introduced in some departments of every civilised administration. In the very first place, to establish and maintain order and to repress crime, a certain amount of compulsion—of restraint—has to be exercised on the wills and actions of individuals. In the second place, in a higher atmosphere in promoting social well-being also, compulsion does come into play. The Government introduced the system of vaccination many years ago. Under that system, whether they will it or not, people have to subject themselves to the provisions of the Vaccination Act. There are penal clauses in it, there are prosecutions under it, the Act is in force over vast areas in the country, and yet nobody has heard that the people have strongly resented it, much less that it has led to riots or disorder. The introduction of waterworks and drainage has not been brought about in many places, at least with the consent of the general public. They have had to submit to it for the general good, and have had to pay taxes, to undergo hardships, prosecutions, and so on. So also in the matter of other improvements. I submit that the principle of compulsion has to be introduced where it is clearly for the benefit of the people at large that it should be. If the great bulk of the community appreciate its introduction, the difficulties of the situation are lightened. If the bulk of the community have not been prepared to appreciate it, it only casts an additional duty upon us to educate them to do so, and that education can easily be given where the object is so patently good, as in the case, of securing this blessing of education to all classes and sections of the community. The theoretical objection to the principle of compulsion does not stand in the way of any real beneficial improvement being brought about, and ought not to stand in the way of the proposed humanitarian measure. Then, Sir, there is the third class of opponents to the Bill. This consists of those who are entirely and whole-heartedly for universal education, and who are also in favour of the principle of compulsion, but who think that the time is not yet for introducing that principle. To this third category are many Local Governments. The Bengal Government says that it sees no objection *per se* to the principle of compulsory elementary education, but urges that the conditions essential to its success have yet to be created. The Madras Government say: 'It is an axiom that the universal education of the masses is the goal to be aimed at, and all who have the interests of the country at heart are equally interested in bringing about this consummation,' but that His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot recommend the adoption of the Bill for sometime to come. Even the Government of the United Provinces, which I regret to note has put forward some very unreasonable and unjustifiable apprehensions regarding the effect of the measure if it is introduced, even that Government says that when a desire has been created in the majority of parents that their children should obtain some form of elementary education, 'compulsion may be adopted as a statesmanlike measure to bring laggards and malcontents within the fold.' So that, I submit, the majority of the Local Governments are not opposed to the principle of compulsion *per se*. They only argue that the time has not yet come when that principle should be introduced in India. But I need not take up the time of the Council by laying these opinions in detail before it. The statement made by the Hon'ble Member for Education makes the position quite clear. The Government of India are clearly not afraid of introducing the principle of compulsion in the matter of elementary education. The statement made by the Hon'ble Member, which will be read with great hope and satisfaction throughout the country, makes this very clear. 'We are all of us working for the same object,' said

the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler. 'I should rejoice as much as they (Mr. Gokhale and those w support this motion) to see a condition of things in which elementary vernacular education could comp ulsory and free in India. The Government of India are deeply concerned to bring about su a condit on of things.' The statement is worthy of the Government of India. It is entirely in keepi with their numerous previous pronouncements on the subject of the education of the masses. It also what we should have expected from a Government which is presided over by our present Vicer I may remind the Council here of the words which were uttered by His Excellency in reply ng to deputation at Lahore. After reviewing the progress of education in the Punjab, His Excellency thu said:—

'The past has had its triumph, the present may have its successes; but it is in the horizon the future that our watchful eyes should be fixed, and it is for that reason that the future needs the students and youth of this country will always receive from me sympathetic consideration a attention.'

"In another place His Excellency said—

'But the goal is still far distant when every boy and girl and every young man and maid shall have an education, in what is best calculated to qualify them for their own part in li and for the good of the community as a whole. This is an ideal we must all put before o

"Clearer language could not be used to indicate the high aim, the noble goal, which the Gover ment of India have placed before themselves. But the question that awaits an answer is, how is th goal to be reached? Sir Harcourt Butler has shown that the Government have been steadily an systematically endeavouring to improve education and to extend it; that there has been real progre under the existing systems. We know it, and we feel deeply thankful for it. But he has also sa at the same time that the progress has not been satisfactory. 'I grant you,' said the Hon'ble Membe 'that we are not satisfied—we are profoundly dissatisfied with the general rate of progress,' and M Gokhale has shown that it would take 113 years, if we continue to proceed at the rate we a proceeding, for India to see every boy of school-going age at school, and 665 years to see every girl school-going age at school. That period may be absolutely correct, or it may not be. But it cann be denied that it would take a very very long time to see primary education universally diffuse among the people if only the voluntary method which obtains at present is adhered to. Sir Harcou Butler has said that the Government are advised by all their experts that the present rate of progres can be enormously accelerated by the provision of funds to finance schemes of advancement. N one can doubt this. He has also said that the Government hope to finance these schemes wit liberal grants from Imperial revenues. This is matter for much satisfaction and thankfulness. Bu it may still be permissible to doubt whether the future of the elementary education of the masses ca be placed on a secure basis, whether the supply of efficient funds needed to spread it among all classe of the people can be ensured without recourse to legislation, whether on the lines suggested or o different lines. In this connection it may perhaps be useful to remind the Council that the question o the universal extension of primary education has had the attention of the Government of India fo many decades past. In 1882 Lord Ripon appointed an Education Commission, and the report of tha Education Commission dealt largely with that question. The Commission reviewed the progress whic had been made upon the basis of voluntary effort, and expressed themselves very much dissatisfie with it. They made several recommendations to ensure greater progress in the future. The reaffirmed the policy upon which the British Government had acted since 1871, and said 'We therefor express our conviction that while every branch of education can justly claim the fostering care of th State, it is desirable, in the present circumstances of the country, to declare the elementary education of the masses, its provision, extension and improvement, to be that part of the educational system t which the strenuous efforts of the State should now be directed in a still larger measure than hereto fore.' They felt satisfied that this object could not be gained without legislation. They, therefore recommend that 'an attempt be made to secure the fullest possible provision for an extension o primary education by legislation suited to the circumstances of each Province.' Now, Sir, it will be useful to quote to the Council the grounds of their decision. The Commission stated them as follows.

'Hitherto the State has mainly relied for the extension of education upon departmental effort or upon voluntary effort. But the former is obviously limited by financial considerations, and is therefore inadequate to the need, while it moreover tends to discourage local effort and self-reliance. The latter is necessarily partial and uncertain, and is least likely to be forthcoming where it is most wanted. What is now required seems to be some measure that will not only meet present necessities in each Province but be capable of expansion with future necessities. It is not thereby intended that any one large measure should regulate the details of education throughout all India. On the contrary, the recommendation cited is carefully guarded in its reference to the circumstances of each Province.'

"Then, after pointing out that there were Legislative Councils in only three Provinces at that time, and that therefore for each of the other Provinces some or more Acts would have to be passed by the Supreme Government, the Commission went on to say:

'In the case of all Provinces alike, it is right that the central authority, being most conversant with principles, should supply principles, while the local authorities should embody those principles in Acts suited to the circumstances of each Province. A declaration of general principles by the Supreme Council will be no bar to the exercise of free scope and discretion by local authorities in matters of detail; still less will one Province be bound by provisions primarily designed for another. In this way it is hoped that in course of time, by a process of gradual expansion on well-considered lines, each Province may be furnished with sufficient and efficient primary schools.'

"The Commission went on to discuss the question whether the object desired could not be attained by executive orders without legislation, and they pronounced themselves in favour of legislation as against executive action. The Commission said:

'On the equally important question whether executive orders would not secure the desired end without legislation, it was argued that the history and statistics given in our report show that recent executive orders of a far less important and general application issued from 1854 to the present time have failed to secure more or less in all Provinces to ensure uniform attention to the broad principles prescribed for general guidance.'

"They went on also to point out that—

'in all countries where education has been most successful, that is, most national, it has been based on law or ordinance which has laid down the broad outlines of a general policy. Even in England, where there is so much jealousy of any central action that can be avoided, it was never advanced, in the prolonged discussions which resulted in the Acts passed between 1870 and 1880, that if a national and adequate system of primary education was at last to be established, it could be established otherwise than by legislation.'

"And the last argument which they urged was that—

'legislation is the only way in which all or any of the recommendations of the Commission, after approval by Government, can be made to live and last.'

"It is much to be regretted that the legislation recommended was not undertaken. It is true that in the Municipal Acts which have been passed in different Provinces since that time some provision has been made regarding education, but the measures recommended by the Commission were not adopted so far as legislation concerning the country as a whole was concerned, and the want of such legislation accounts in a large measure for the unsatisfactory progress of elementary education. The Council will be interested to hear what some of these recommendations were, as they afford a great deal of support to the Bill which is now before it. Among other recommendations the Education Commission urged that the duties of Municipal and Local Boards in controlling or assisting schools under their supervision should be regulated by local enactments suited to the circumstances of each Province. They recommended the creation of school districts, or rather the declaration that the area of any municipal or rural unit of local self-government may be declared to be a school district. They recommended the creation of school boards for the management and control of schools placed under their jurisdiction in each such district. They further recommended that every school board should be required to submit to the Local Government through the department an annual report of its administration together with its accounts of income and expenditure in such form and on such date as shall be prescribed by the Local Government. And this is most important part of the recommendation to which I would draw attention:

'And,' said the Commission, 'the Local Government should declare whether the existing supply of schools of any class of which the supervision has been entrusted to such Board is sufficient to secure adequate proportionate provision for the education of all classes of the community, and in the event of the said Government declaring that the supply is insufficient, to determine from what sources and in what manner the necessary provision of schools shall be made.'

"The Commission made other necessary recommendations regarding the creation of a school fund in every school district, and the rights and duties of school boards. Can it be disputed that if their recommendations had been carried out, the history of the progress of primary education would have been written very differently to what it has been?

"Now, Sir, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has already said that he is not particular that the Bill should be accepted in the particular form in which he has drafted it. He has appealed to the Hon'ble Member for Education—and I humbly join in that appeal—to bring in a measure which he and the Government consider to be suitable in the circumstances of the country to ensure a more satisfactory progress of primary education. I submit that, whether legislation may be partly Imperial and partly Provincial, legislation there should be in order to give reasonable uniformity to the action of the Education Department, and in order to provide that sufficient funds, both Imperial and Local, shall be regularly forthcoming to ensure that every part of the country should have a sufficient number of schools provided within a reasonable period of time. In the absence of such legislation, the progress of education will not be equable. No doubt Government is providing some funds at present, and these funds are being devoted to creating some schools. But what is the principle on which these schools are being created? It is a principle which exposes the Government in a greater degree to a charge, which has been brought against the Bill before us, of involving injustice to areas where schools are not created. This must happen when you arbitrarily create schools in certain localities and let other localities go without any school. But if you will create school districts and school boards and lay down a definite principle that Imperial funds should be distributed in some proportion to the amount which may be raised by the people of each district, which will of course include all local funds raised in the district, you will take away all just cause of complaint, and ensure that in every school district there will be some provision made for the education of the children within the district. This can only be done by legislation, and, if it is, more funds will necessarily be found for education, whether the funds be partly contributed by the District Boards or Municipal Boards, and partly by the Provincial Government and partly by the Imperial Government. It may be said, Sir, that even conceding that it is desirable to introduce some legislation on the lines indicated by the Education Commission, there is no need yet for introducing the principle of compelling parents or guardians to send their boys to school, because boys of school-going age are rushing to school without any such compulsion. Assuming that it is so, this argument overlooks a very important point. The question is whether it is the duty of the Government to see that every child of school-going age shall receive the benefit of education, or whether it is not. I submit, Sir, that it is in the interests of the community and of the State that every child, both boy and girl, should receive education; and if that object is to be secured, it will not do to leave it to the option of parents or guardians to send their boys to school or not as they may like. In the case of girls there should of course be no compulsion for the present. But if you proceed on the voluntary system in the case of boys also, education will never become universal. A certain number will, no doubt, receive education; but a large number will not. Every civilised country has found that compulsion is the only means by which universal education can be secured. No country has succeeded without it, and we cannot except to succeed without it. The case for compulsion has been admirably summarised in a paragraph which occurs in the very able minute of Mr. Maynard, the Officiating Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, which I take the liberty of quoting here. Says Mr. Maynard:

'But the true justification for the adoption of compulsion lies in the assumption that elementary instruction ought not merely to be vigorously extended, but, ultimately, to be made universal, and that this is impossible without compulsion. That there will always be a proportion of parents, weak or apathetic or short-sighted or greedy, who will neglect their duty, except under pressure, is implied in the legislation of all Western countries. This country is full of conservative elements, non-official

as well as official, which will decline to accept the theory that elementary instruction ought ultimat to become universal; but responsible opinion appears to be committed to that conclusion, and consic ing what is being done elsewhere in the world, we do not see what else is possible without the grea economic and other risks. We stand then, ultimately, committed to the necessity of compulsion, t the present is a proposal for the cautious and tentative introduction of the new principle in speci favourable localities, in order to feel the way towards a further plunge, when the right time comes for

"I submit, Sir, that the case for compulsion—for the principle of the Bill—could not be better or m tersely put than it has been put in that one paragraph. If then compulsion shall have to be our ultim resort, the question is, whether we should wait and wait until we think the time is come to introduce it at once all over the country, or whether we should make a beginning now with the measure which has been proposed and introduce it tentatively in select areas. As has been observed by the Hon'ble Harcourt Butler, the Bill is a modest measure. It is full of safeguards, which are regarded by so people as too many. But it is undeniable that it is a very cautious measure. If it is passed, it will only enable and not compel a Municipal or a District Board, with the previous sanction of the Lo Government and subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, declare that the Act shall apply to the whole or any specified part of the area within the local lim of its authority, and thereby to render it obligatory upon parents or guardians residing within th area to send their boys, and in certain circumstances and in certain areas their girls also, to sch provided that a recognised school is in existence within a mile of the home of the boy or the girl. It important to note the safeguards which the Bill provides against hasty or ill-considered action. T ultimate declaration which will determine the extension of the Act to any area can only be made w the previous sanction of the Local Government. That Government will not be bound to sanction su a declaration; and it may reasonably be presumed that it will refuse to do so when and where a class or community or a large section of it is opposed to it. All the fears and apprehensions whi have been expressed by some Hon'ble Members who have preceded me, that the principle of compulsi might be introduced in any area against the wishes of the community or the people, fall to the grou when it is remembered that the Local Government alone will have the power to sanction whether t Act shall or shall not be applied in any area. In addition to this, power has also been specia reserved to the Local Government to exempt particular classes or communities from the operation of t Act. Secondly, the Local Government cannot take action of its own motion; it can sanction the exte sion of the Act to any area only at the instance of the Municipal or the District Board of the locali This is to ensure that the Act shall not be applied to any area where the majority of the people a opposed to it. Further provision can be made in the Bill to ensure this result. A further safegua has been provided to ensure that the measure shall be extended to such areas only where it is likely be acceptable to the bulk of the people in the rule requiring that the percentage of children alread attending school within the area must be as high as the Government of India may by rule have pr scribed before an application from any Municipality or a District Board to sanction the extension of t Act to the area will be entertained by the Local Government. Lastly, there is the important conditio that the obligation on parents to send their children to school will be brought into force only whe there should be a recognised school within a mile of the home of the boy or the girl. If the Gover ment is not in a position to provide funds, if the Municipal or District Board is not in a position establish a school, the Bill does not come into operation. It is only when the Government will b satisfied that the Government and the local bodies acting together can provide the means to establi schools within an area, that they will have to judge whether the other conditions are such that the A should be applied to that area. A more modest measure it is difficult to conceive. The most importa advantage of it will be, if it is passed now, that the great effort which the Government has to mak namely, to make elementary education free and compulsory throughout the country, an effort which is committed to make by its own noble declarations of making education universal among the people, wi be made after valuable experience which will be gained by some years of work under this tentativ measure. I submit, Sir, for these reasons, that the Bill ought to be allowed to go to a Select Committee when its provisions can be further considered and improved.

"The real objections to the Bill, so far as I can see, are based on financial grounds. I venture to say, Sir, that it is clear from the statement made by the Hon'ble Member for Education that if th financial difficulty did not stand in the way the Government would not be so unwilling to consider th advisability of introducing the principle of compulsion in the form proposed by the Bill. And I wis to submit a few remarks on this aspect of the question. The first duty of every civilised Governmen no doubt is the maintenance of order and the suppression of crime, but next in importance to that duty and, I venture to say, of equal importance with it, is the duty of combating ignorance with its evi concomitants of poverty, misery and crime. That duty rests upon the Government, and they ought to find the money to discharge this duty with the same unhesitating determination with which they find money to maintain order and to repress crime. Sir, the ignorance of our people exposes them to enor amount of suffering which can be prevented, millions of them die deaths which ought to be preventi ble and live lives which ought to be less miserable and unhappy than they are. They are exposed to the most gross transactions of their daily lives to extortion and to many other disadvantages which they would easily avoid if a little light of knowledge were extended to them. They have the great advan tage of being placed under one of the most civilised of Governments under the sun. That Govern men is conducted on the most humane, the most enlightened principles in many matters. It has been labouring to promote the good of the people by introducing a system of co-operative credit societie and banks, and District Agricultural banks and numerous other measures to alleviate the condition o people, but by reason of being steeped in ignorance the people are not able to take sufficient advan tage of these measures. Education is the one thing needed to make it possible for the efforts o Government to bear good fruit. It is needed to alleviate the sufferings of the people, and to elevate them. Sufficient and suitable provision for bringing the light of education to the masses is clearly therefore, the paramount duty of Government, and no amount of expenditure ought to be grudged which may be necessary for the purpose. Since the Education Commission submitted their repor in 1883, the revenues of Government have largely increased; Government expenditure also has very largely increased. I believe that in the Military and Civil Departments, the expenditure has increased by over 20 crores. Mr Gokhale has shown that the total cost of providing for the education of all boys of the school-going age and of girls in a few measure will be 4½ crores a year. The Hon'ble Member for Education says that it will be double that amount. Even

taking the higher figure mentioned by Sir H. Butler, assuming that ten crores a year will be necessary eventually to bring the benefit of elementary education to all classes and conditions of the people, I submit that that is not too large a sum for the Government of India to find. That sum will not have to be found in one year; it may be found in five years, it may be found in ten years. If savings from retrenchment and the surpluses from the normal growth of revenues will not be sufficient to meet the requirements, let us have recourse to extra taxation. We are prepared to support extra taxation for that purpose. An addition of two per cent. to the customs duty will, as stated by my Hon'ble friend, bring us the necessary amount. Then there is the jute trade, it can easily bear an export duty of five per cent. We can also with advantage put a higher duty on foreign sugar which is being imported in such enormous quantities into this country. And lastly, though it is painful to suggest that the salt duty should be raised, yet if it becomes necessary, we should be prepared to support an increase in the salt duty rather than allow the present state of things to continue in which nearly 94 per cent. of our people, subjects of the most enlightened Government, are kept from the benefits of elementary education, and exposed to the innumerable evils of ignorance. I strongly support the motion that the Bill should be allowed to go to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA: "Sir, now that Mr. Gokhale has adopted the principle of absolutely free education, I have no hesitation to give his Bill my unstinted support. Compulsion by itself would no doubt be a matter of great hardship to many and would therefore be looked upon with some amount of disfavour; but when it goes hand in hand with free education, it is sure to do good to the people as it has done in most of the other civilised countries.

"It has been suggested that with the spread of education the poor and simple agriculturists of the present day will imbibe all the luxuries of living and consider it derogatory either to work in the field or to do any other manual labour. Such a state of things is only possible when a few men are given education; but when the whole population is educated, such absurd prejudices are sure to disappear. Moreover, the people in general would be better able to take care of their health and property, and would do their best to improve the sanitary conditions of the localities they live in. They would be quite capable of protecting their own interests also against the unscrupulous men who now trade on their ignorance and lead them into all sorts of quarrels and litigations.

"We are grateful to the Government for what it has already done and what it is now going to do for the spread of voluntary education. But at the same time we cannot but feel disappointed that the Government does not think the time has come for introducing free and compulsory education in this country.

"Turning to the question of ways and means, I would have no doubt liked the funds for this purpose to come out of the Imperial Treasury; but as that is not possible, I for one would not mind if any new tax has to be imposed for so noble an object, provided it falls fairly and equitably on those who are least taxed in this country, and the bulk of the money necessary come from the Government treasury out of its ordinary revenues. Sir, with regard to the land-owning classes, they never show their selfishness where spending money in the cause of education comes in, as almost all the big landlords of Bengal and other Provinces have got to support their own schools, sometimes even half a dozen, and in some cases landlords have got colleges to support also. So, I believe, it would not be right for anybody to say that the landlords would be selfish in the matter."

The Hon'ble MR. BHUSHAN: "Sir, I have heard with great relief the speech of my Hon'ble friend the Raja of Dighapatia, especially after hearing two other representatives of the landholding classes in this Council, I mean my friends the Hon'ble Malik Sahib and the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid.

"The Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, who I am sorry is not in his seat now, in his speech yesterday had advanced an argument that free and compulsory education was not desirable at the present moment as it was sure to reach the tenants and agriculturists, who after being educated would be discontented with their present position and would demand better wages and better treatment from their zamindars, and this according to him would not be desirable. The Hon'ble Malik Sahib also advanced this view. I had thought, Sir, that if ever any such selfish thought, contrary to all morals as it is, had entered anybody's mind, he, for his own sake and for the sake of decency, would not give vent to it in public, especially in a responsible and august body like this Council. I confess, Sir, that I for one heard, with a sense of shame and humiliation, these views from the lips of those who themselves . . . . . ."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN: "Should such words be used as personal remarks on members?"

THE PRESIDENT: "I did not gather that the remarks of the Hon'ble Member applied to any particular individual. He referred to a particular policy."

The Hon'ble MR. BHUSHAN: "Well, Sir, I repeat it was a great relief to me to listen to the speech of at least one landholder who stood up to say that he wanted to have free and compulsory education for his tenants.

"Lest the Council may have a wrong impression of zamindars as a class, I will mention that there are zamindars who not only like their tenants to be educated but are even ready to pay for such education. I refer to the case of the zamindars of Sind, whom I have the honour to represent in this Council. The Sind zamindars have asked Government to levy a small cess on themselves and to spend the proceeds of such a cess not only on the education of their children but also on the children of their tenants. I, as their representative in the Bombay Legislative Council, introduced such a Bill only the other day.

"In connection with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale's Bill I may also mention that we in Sind have been asking Government to make a beginning in the direction of compulsory education in our Province since 1907, and it was in that year that a friend of mine, Mr. Wehlnv, moved a resolution to that effect before the All-India Mahommedan Educational Conference held at Karachi.

"But, Sir, though I see that the Bill will be thrown out to-day, it has been made clear to us that an overwhelming majority of our countrymen is with us. Though defeat may be ours to-day, we are not going to be deterred by the defeat, and with an overwhelming majority of the country behind us, we will, I hope ere long, reach our goal of free and compulsory education for the country. With these remarks, Sir, I give my humble but strong support to the Bill before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. SINHA: "I rise to give my unqualified support to the motion that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee. I do not think, Sir, that I shall be justified in taking up the time of the Council. I shall simply say that, after the lengthy debate we have had, it appears that the country demands this measure and trust that Government will see their way to accept this motion."

The Hon'ble Mr SHARP: "Sir, so much has been said about this Bill in the debate yesterday and to-day that it remains for me to say very little, although it will be necessary for me to comment on a few figures that have been put before the Council But I think it is only right that I should deal very briefly with the Bill from a purely professional point of view. Now, my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale paid a compliment to the Department of Education; and I hope that he will permit me now to return the compliment to him for the great interest which he has shown in the cause of education. But I also hope that he will not think me ungrateful if I say that in some respects the principles of this Bill as set forth in his exposition have caused me a little disappointment. The principle of this Bill, as we have heard, is the wide expansion of elementary education. But we have heard very little about the kind of education and about the improvement of education. From what the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said on the 2nd of September last and from what we heard him say yesterday, I cannot help thinking that too little thought has been given to the facilities which are to be provided for education I mean such things as inspection, the training of teachers, houses, equipment, and so forth The Hon'ble Mr Gokhale has waived these things aside But they are very insistent.

"Now, let us take training. Even under the present circumstances, with our present number of schools, we are not able to do nearly all that we ought to do or should like to be able to do in the way of training of teachers. I hazard the guess that we probably have in the country about 150,000 elementary teachers; and if we have not so many, all I can say is that we ought to have. Now, if we take five per cent. wastage on this, we find that we have to supply about 7,500 new teachers a year; but our returns show that we are able to turn out from our training institutions, such as our *Guru* training schools, only about 4,500 a year or a little over that; and this includes teachers for secondary as well as teachers for elementary schools. It seems then that we are not even able to supply the present demand. Now, what will happen if there comes a very sudden expansion without due provision for staffing with trained teachers?

"Then again there is the question of houses. I am not ambitious in this matter. I daresay we shall have to hire houses in the first instance in places where rapid expansion comes about. Yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale commended to us the example of Japan, and he invited us to condescend to the use of verandahs. I am sorry to have to confess that the invitation is not necessary. I have seen many village schools held in verandahs; and the configuration of the verandah of a village house is such that of the twenty-five or thirty boys who are attending the school about four or five boys are in a position to derive benefit from the instructions of the teacher.

"Then again my friend the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Bose has told us of the nice buildings of bamboo and grass which can be erected in Bengal villages. Well I know these nice little buildings. When the sun shines, it shines through the wall and shines on your back and perhaps through the roof on to your head. And when the rain rains, it also beats through the walls and probably you find yourself sitting in a puddle. I quite agree that grass and bamboo are very excellent materials, and I do not hanker after *pucka* palaces erected by the Public Works. But even the most modest buildings are not cheap. I have seen hundreds of these buildings erected in Bengal districts, and though I never employed the Public Works on them, and though I always tried to get the people to build their own schools if possible, and though the people were interested in the matter and often gave Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 towards the building, nevertheless decent houses of bamboo and grass which shall give reasonable shelter are found to cost some Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 at least; and the necessary recurring expenditure on repairs with such materials is not light. Moreover, suppose we were to try these bamboo and grass buildings in parts of India where we have not the genial climate of Bengal, suppose for instance we tried them in the north-west parts of India, what would happen then?

"Now, there are other reasons why the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale's estimate of 4½ crores for the education of 8½ million boys is drawn too low. The lower the strata of the population that we tap for purposes of education, the more costly will that education become. We shall have to pay for the enforcement of attendance, if the system is to be effective; we shall have to pay for the free supply of books; we may have to pay for free meals. Then again there is the question of the girls, who cost more to educate than boys. I do not want to criticise Mr. Gokhale because he has cut down his bill. I quite understand and I quite appreciate the reasons which have led him to cut it down. Only I think that those reasons are far outweighed by what I may call professional considerations. Expense is not so deterrent if we are sure that we are going to get good value for it. I say these things not in a spirit of criticism, but because I feel we must approach the question from a different point of view, and that while expending we cannot possibly afford to neglect efficiency.

"Now, we have been told that other countries have begun in this way. It is very necessary, when we talk about other countries, to be careful how we quote their reports and their statistics. I myself have a very great horror of these analogies whether transmarine or otherwise. An instance in point. Two years ago in this Council Mr. Gokhale told us that only about 43 per cent of the children were in attendance at schools in England in 1870. I am not sure whether that point has come up again since; but I think it is necessary for me to say a word or two about it. He took his figures from a little book by Sir Henry Craik from a passage in which Sir Henry Craik says that in 1870-71, out of 22 millions of inhabitants in England and Wales, there were only 1,300,000 in regular attendance at schools. But if we look at an earlier passage of that book, we shall find that twelve years before that, namely, in 1858, out of the then total population of 19½ millions, over 2½ million children were at school. Whence this discrepancy? It arises partly from the fact that the one figure has reference to attendance and the other figure to enrolment. But—and this is a still more important point—Sir Henry Craik has chosen to ignore the great mass of private schools which then existed in England and supports that position by quoting certain lurid passages from the report of the Newcastle Commission. Now, if we look up the Newcastle Commission's report in original and study the passages in which these lurid spots appear, we shall find that they begin to assume a slightly different aspect. We shall find, for instance, that the Assistant Commissioners who inspected these schools found that in some of the private institutions the rate of fees charged was so high (if I understand the passage aright—it is not altogether clear) that they did not feel justified in including them in their inquiry at

all, because their inquiry was supposed to be directed to the facilities for educating the 'independent poor,' as the bulk of the population of England were rather quaintly called in that report. Now, if people were willing to pay large fees in the private schools when they could get their children educated in the public schools at anything from a penny to threepence a week, there must have been something in these schools to attract them. We are told that some parents preferred them—not always for good reasons. And we are also told that these schools were of different kinds—good, bad and indifferent, just as were the public schools themselves. Well, even though the bulk of these schools appear to have been bad, we cannot in fairness disregard all these children; and if we include them we find that actually 13 per cent. of the total population of England and Wales was at school 12 years before the introduction of the Elementary Education Bill. And, if we accept the formula of the Commission as to the number of children of a school-going age, we find that 95 per cent. of the possible children were at school. And this calculation appears to ignore the children of the more well-to-do classes. Then again let us glance at the order of procedure in England with reference to education. The administrative orders and the attempts at legislation from 1840 to 1870 were all in the direction of efficiency—inspection, the training of teachers, etc. The legislation of 1870, 1876 and 1880 gradually brought in the idea of compulsion, and in 1891 came the natural corollary of freedom. But if we carefully look at the Bill of 1870 and carefully study its results, I think we shall see that still more important than the attempt to bring more children to school was the substitution of a privately supported system of inefficient education for a national system of efficient education.

"I am afraid myself that four years of instruction would be very little good to anybody. Four years' instruction *sans* inspection, *sans* teachers, *sans* houses, *sans* equipment and *sans* everything would, I cannot help thinking, be money thrown away. Certainly I do not think that that will give us the kind of education that will brighten homes or sweeten labour. I do not want to be at all unkind to the Bill in this matter; but when thinking of it, I cannot help being reminded of Lord Sherbrooke's cynical remark—I think with reference to the revised Code of England in 1861—'If the new system is costly, it shall at least be efficient; if it is inefficient, it shall be cheap.' I am afraid that education on the lines indicated here, though the Bill will still be very large, will be both inefficient and cheap. And I think that we ought to seek some other way.

"But the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale has already given us two answers to these arguments. In the first place, he has reminded us that even if we put down schools, boys sometimes won't attend. This is a very sad thing and very important. What is the reason why parents sometimes will not send their children to school? I fear the reason is one which the rapid extension of elementary education, without its improvement, would, far from eradicating, tend rather to render permanent. If we are justly to consider this Bill, we must go out beyond the walls of this chamber, we must leave for a moment our blue books, and forget our speeches. We must look at the villager and the village school. We must consider the ways of the village and the frame of mind of the *ryot*. The ways of the village have at least the sanction of centuries and are not devoid of excellencies. We cannot hustle those ways. The *ryot* is no fool, he is not going to leave his old ways, and he is not going to forego his son's help in the fields for education in a school which he feels will do his son no good. The Hon'ble the Member for Education yesterday told us the facts about this matter. I can only emphasise them by saying that I have seen thousands of elementary schools; and over and over again I have seen that, if a school fails, the way to resuscitate it is to send a good teacher there. But I am afraid that if we are not careful, we shall not have any good teachers. The teachers will simply become worse and worse.

"Secondly, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale very naturally wishes that a beginning should be made. Yesterday he said that we must abolish illiteracy straight away. I may be altogether wrong, but I was under the impression that this Bill was a very modest measure, that its operation was to be slow, tentative and gradual. I may have been misled, but if I was, I can only say that at least one supporter of the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale yesterday was also misled. And from the way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale introduced this remark, I fear that it was intended as an excuse for the initial inefficiency of the education that was to be given, and that it was made in the genuine hope that that education was going to become more efficient in the course of time. But the effect of the procedure suggested in the Bill will be to lay the finances of the country on a veritable bed of Procrustes—a condition of things which no responsible Government can tolerate, and which, I think, not even the wildest enthusiast for education can applaud. We want money, and we hope and trust that we shall get money; but, having got it, we do not want to see its distribution trammelled by iron and mechanical rules. Our distribution must follow the dictates of reason. Surely this is the real moral of some of the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr Haque this morning. Now, let us look at it both ways. Suppose this Bill were to become law, and suppose it were to take rapid effect. All our efforts for improvement, I am afraid, will be shelved for years to come; and not only so, but what would happen to our technical education? What would happen to our higher education, regarding the concomitant claims of which we heard wise remarks from the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University on Saturday last? And to turn to other things, what is going to happen to improvements in agriculture, communications, sanitation, and so forth? If on the other hand the Bill takes slow effect, then we shall have effective compulsion in the more favoured and advanced areas; and then we are sure to have a demand for improvement in these areas, and we shall have to meet that demand for improvement; and meanwhile how are we going to find the money for expansion in the vast tracts which will help to pay the Bill and where a single school has now to serve many square miles? Whichever way we look at it, I cannot find the prospect alluring. It is money, more money, and money reasonably and equitably distributed that we want. It is the want of this that shocks us, and not the absence of a compulsory Act. Can we get unlimited funds from a cess? The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu does not fear an education cess. I admire his courage. He does not fear it in Bengal. But what about the poorer parts of India? What about the parts which are under temporary settlement or raiyatwari holdings.

"After all we come back to bed-rock. We are told that our progress is slow. Now a word of encouragement. Our progress is not so slow as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has told us. I am not going to question his figures; I am not going to question their correctness. I think he has taken his figure on slightly different data from those on which I base the figures which I will now give to the Council. If I remember aright—I hope he will correct me if I am wrong—I think he yesterday said

that the average annual increase in the number of boys at school for the last 10 years has been 75,000 in the case of boys and 17,000 in the case of girls. It is a pleasure to me to tell him that the average annual increase during the past four years has been nearly 240,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "May I interrupt the Hon'ble Member. I should like to know what does 240,000 represent? That would mean in ten years a total increase of 24 lakhs. But at the beginning of the decade you had 32 lakhs of boys at school and at the end you have 40 lakhs or an increase of 8 lakhs only."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHARP: "I was speaking of the past five years or so, and of the average annual increase."

The Hon'ble Mr GOKHALE "I have taken ten years."

The Hon'ble Mr SHARP: "But I am taking only five years, in order to show that our rate is rapidly increasing. That is all. It was not my intention to question Mr Gokhale's figures; but it was my intention to substitute more optimistic figures for those which we heard yesterday and which might have depressed the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said that the percentage of our population at school was 1·2. Now, if we consider all schools—and I think it is only fair that we should consider our secondary schools as well, since they impart a great deal of elementary education—we find that 2·5 per cent of the total population is at school. When I say 2·5 per cent. I mean to include all parts of British India, from the most advanced parts like Broach to the most backward parts like the jungles of the Central Provinces or the *beel* tracts of Eastern Bengal. Furthermore, we always have to consider in India the great difficulty of the sexes. Suppose for a moment we eliminate the girls. Of our male population, 4·3 per cent. are now at school. Now, that is a figure that brings us within measurable distance of the Philippines, of Baroda and of other shining examples. And as regards calculations as to the period it would take to bring all children under education, we must remember the figures that I have just given, and we must likewise not ignore the progressive ratio, the fact that education breeds education.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, however, has thrown doubt upon some of the figures stated yesterday. I do not know whether my Hon'ble friend opposite is going to say anything about that; but if he is we shall have no right of reply. I therefore take this opportunity of saying that the figures have been checked and have been found absolutely correct.

"Again, I remember that two years ago the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale complained that the increase in the amount of public funds spent in British India upon elementary education had amounted only to 57 lakhs. That was in the last 25 years, I think. Now, in the past four years the increase is equal to nearly one-half the total amount of increase in the last quarter of a century.

"I trust that these figures and the sympathetic treatment the Bill has received from this Department will assure the Hon'ble Member, if any such assurance is at all needed, that he is not a voice crying in the wilderness. The Hon'ble Mr Jinnah, if I heard him aright to-day, asked 'Do you seriously say that education will breed sedition?' Who said that? What did the Hon'ble the Member for Education say last year? I quote from memory—'Ignorance is our greatest enemy; and we pray for light to expose and shatter this insidious foe.' *We* are not keeping the people back; *we* are not keeping them in ignorance and darkness; *we* desire intelligent friends. It is the social system of India which keeps people in ignorance and darkness; and it is British rule which has given them light and some knowledge. I was very glad to hear my friend, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, say to-day that the people were grateful for it. For sixty years the Government of the country has been preaching this doctrine of mass education—the aim to which freedom and compulsion alike are only a means. For sixty years it has backed up its preaching by practical efforts, as we heard again this morning, and by such sums as it could afford—not by such sums as my Hon'ble friend opposite would desire, nor such sums as we all could desire, but such as were reasonable from time to time. And for sixty years the Government of this country has evoked very little response—until quite recently. I think that everybody in this Council must have been profoundly struck with the extraordinary revulsion of feeling which has occurred in the last few years among the educated classes in this country in regard to mass education. Towards that revulsion of feeling Mr. Gokhale's propagandism has substantially contributed. He has brought round many of his fellow-countrymen, men of his own class and of his own mode of thought, to the views of Government in this matter. There is still, however, much difference of opinion among them. The opinions received show that, as well as the discussions here. It seems that there is still some doubt as to the views of the All-India Moslem League. And apparently the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale considers a vote for the Bill without the unpleasant provision of local taxation as a vote in favour of it. However this may be, if he has gone beyond the views of Government, if he has gone beyond the views of a good many of his countrymen in this matter, it is only necessary to say that propagandism in order to be effective must frequently be advanced."

The Hon'ble Mr GOKHALE: "Sir, it only remains for me now to reply to the speeches which have been made in opposition to the motion that I have submitted to the Council. I will first say a few words about my friends, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and Nawab Abdul Majid. I really do not complain of the views which these two friends have expressed. Frankly, they do not believe in mass education, and in that they are not singular. There are men belonging to their class in other countries—in Western countries—who also have the same distrust of mass education. If my friends had the courage of their convictions, if they were prepared to push their views to their logical conclusion, they would propose the abolition of mass education. But they will not do that, for they are discreet in their generation. But, Sir, I would like to know one thing from the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, if he will be so good as to enlighten us on that point. The two local bodies of which my friend is President, namely, the Nagpur Municipality and the Nagpur District Board, have both supported this Bill. Now, was he or was he not present at the meetings of these bodies when the Bill came up for consideration? And, if he was, did he protest against the resolutions? And, if not, is the explanation of his attitude due to the difference between the popular atmosphere of those meetings and the preponderantly official atmosphere that we have in this Council?"

THE HON'BLE SIR GANGADHAR RAO CHITNAVIS: "I was present at the two meetings of the Municipal Committee and of the District Council, but the way in which those resolutions were made and the safeguards with which they have been hedged round will show how enthusiastically people received this measure. And I told them—"

THE PRESIDENT: "I cannot allow the Hon'ble Member to make a speech. He must sit down and let the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale continue his remarks without interruption."

THE HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE: "Well, that suffices for my point. The Hon'ble Member was present and the resolutions were in favour of the principle of the Bill. You may put it any way you like, but the resolutions did favour the principle of my Bill. And the motion before the Council asks for nothing more. All it says is, approve the principle of the Bill and send it to a Select Committee in order that its provisions may be carefully examined. If the Hon'ble Member did not protest against those resolutions, if he allowed those resolutions in favour of the Bill to be passed there without his protest, I cannot understand how he can now oppose this motion that the Bill should go to a Select Committee. My Hon'ble friend the Malik Sahib has opposed the motion so gently that I shall show my gratitude by not controverting his views. My Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Burdwan has also expressed himself in such a guarded way that I prefer to look upon his speech as more in favour of the motion than against it. He is in any case not going to vote against the motion; therefore, I will not say anything more as regards his attitude. I now come to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy. I must say that my friend's position is absolutely incomprehensible to me. The other day I congratulated my friend on his conversion to official views in the matter of our complaint that the grant to irrigation was not always fully expended. The official plea has always been that, owing to scarcity of labour, the money allotted cannot always be spent. I congratulated my friend on his conversion to official views in that matter, because the complaint which was made on this subject the other day by the Hon'ble Mr. Modholkar, and in which Mr. Dadabhoy could not agree, was precisely the complaint which my friend had himself been making in years past. To-day I will go a little further and congratulate my friend not only on his conversion to official views but on his conversion to the very manner of expressing those views."

THE HON'BLE MR. DADABHOY: "Will you allow me a personal explanation?"

THE PRESIDENT: "I think the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is entitled to continue his speech without constant interruptions. Every Member belonging to the Indian portion of the Council has made a speech, and I think the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is entitled, except for very strong reasons, to proceed without interruption."

THE HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE: "Official members, when they oppose a non-official motion, first express plenty of sympathy with an object. Sometimes the sympathy is really most valuable; sometimes it is only intended to soothe our susceptibilities. But in any case sympathy is generally expressed before a motion is resisted. My Hon'ble friend has also begun to give us sympathy while opposing our resolutions. But, Sir, official sympathy has a practical value because it often means increased grants. I do not know, however, what we can do with the sympathy which the Hon'ble Member offers us. In fact, Sir, I must say that it is a source of no small embarrassment to us, because official opponents can point to that sympathy and say, 'Here is a member who is in sympathy with you, and yet who deems it his duty to oppose your motion.' The less, therefore, that we have of such expressions of sympathy from my Hon'ble friend in future the better, for we certainly should prefer his opposition pure and simple. Sir, two years ago I moved in this Council a Resolution on the subject of free and compulsory education. That Resolution recommended that a *beginning* should be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory. There was no ambiguity about the terms. I definitely suggested that a *beginning* should be made. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy then made a speech in support, the very first sentence of which was, 'My Lord, I cordially support this Resolution.' He cordially supported my Resolution recommending that a beginning should be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory. And we argued strongly about the necessity of introducing compulsion. The Hon'ble Member said: 'And if the propriety of the Government action in fixing the age at which children can begin manual work in the interests of the physical development of the nation be admitted, equally, if not even more, proper will the Government policy be in compelling children to attend school up to a certain age in the higher interests of their mental and moral development. It is a balancing of advantages and disadvantages, and the advantage would appear to be in favour of compulsory education.'

"Then again, Sir, last year, when I introduced the present Bill, what was it that the Hon'ble Member said?" (*Mr. Dadabhoy*: "Hear, hear.") *Mr. Gokhale*: "You may cheer now, but you won't cheer at the end. My Hon'ble friend thus referred to the Bill which is now before the Council, the Bill which I propose should now go to a Select Committee: '*Prima facie*,' he said, 'the Bill deserves support. A close examination of the provisions (not merely a superficial glance at them but a close examination such as my friend always bestows on every subject) will show that the general principle of the Bill is sound.' He thus said that a close examination of the Bill had convinced him at that time that the general principle of the Bill was sound. Sir, to-day we are only considering, as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque has already pointed out, the general principle of the Bill. The place for considering the details is the Select Committee. Those who are in favour of the general principle of the Bill are, in my opinion, bound to support this motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee. If my friend is in favour of the general principle of the Bill I cannot understand how he opposes the motion."

THE HON'BLE MR. DADABHOY: "Forgive me, Sir, but in fairness to myself I must request you to permit me to tender a personal explanation."

THE PRESIDENT: "Are you rising to a point of order?"

THE HON'BLE MR. DADABHOY: "No Sir. I want to explain my position."

THE PRESIDENT: "Order, order. The Hon'ble Member had ample opportunity to explain his position at the time when he was speaking. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is now fully entitled to proceed with his speech without interruption."

THE HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE. "Sir, I must also point out that I am confining myself to quotations entirely. The Council is in a position to judge if I am properly representing or not the Honourable Member. I am quoting his words exactly as they are in these proceedings. Sir, more than that, since the Hon'ble Member himself made an indirect reference to the subject yesterday I may mention that only ten days ago my Hon'ble friend had assured me that he would not only support my motion, but would strongly support it. He is of course entitled to change his views but a man who has been so long in my friend has been in public life and who had examined the provisions of my Bill carefully last year and had expressed the views he did last year and the year before is certainly expected to show some consistency."

THE HON'BLE MR. DADABHOY: "Will you allow me, Sir——"

THE PRESIDENT: "The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is fully entitled to make these remarks. He is making quotations from books to which we all have access, and I must request the Hon'ble Member to allow him to proceed without interruption."

THE HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE: "May I point out to the Hon'ble Member that there is always a disadvantage attaching to a person speaking before another. If the Hon'ble Member gets an opportunity of speaking after me, he will be entitled to say whatever he chooses without being interrupted by me. He, moreover, can explain himself in the columns of the Press, if he likes.

"Well I will now pass on from Mr. Dadabhoy and say a few words with reference to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi. A large part of the Hon'ble Member's speech was devoted to a condemnation of the principle of compulsion, and, after the manner in which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department practically accepted the desirability of compulsion, I do not think I need say much about that part of his case. After all, when the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education, speaking in the name of the Government, says what he did on the subject of compulsion, if a private member takes a different view, that is comparatively a small matter. The Hon'ble Member is of opinion that, unless a person is absolutely and entirely in favour of every single clause of a Bill, he cannot be regarded as a supporter of the Bill. Now, Sir, as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Haque has already pointed out, we are only considering the principle of the Bill to-day, and I have already explained that, when I said that certain persons were in favour of the Bill, I only meant that they were only in favour of the principle of the Bill. It should be remembered that a Bill is not like a law of the Medes and of the Persians or like Athene issuing from the head of Jove clad in mail armour. A Bill is a series of proposals tentatively put forward before the public. Certain parts are fundamental and they cannot be allowed; but certain other parts are only tentatively put forward, and are liable to be revised in the light of such public criticism as is brought to bear upon them. If you take the view that he alone can be called a supporter who accepts every single clause of a Bill as first drafted, then no measure that was ever introduced in this world can be said to have been supported largely by the public.

"The Hon'ble Member also said that one result of my Bill would be that the areas that were more advanced would derive additional advantage and the areas that were more backward would be pushed still further back. This objection has also been urged by some other members. I have already pointed out that the objection is based on a complete misapprehension of my scheme such as it is. I do not want that the Provincial Governments should reduce in any way the expenditure that they are already incurring on the primary education of backward areas. And I do not for a moment suggest that future grants for primary education in backward areas on a voluntary scale should be reduced. But what I want is that, if certain local bodies want to go in for compulsion and are prepared to find a part of the cost, the Imperial Government, out of their own Exchequer, should come forward to the assistance of these bodies and provide the rest of the cost that would be required. If these local bodies do not go in for a compulsory scheme, the Government of India would probably be devoting its surplus revenues to various other purposes, such as to the reduction of debt and a number of other objects with which we are familiar. What I say, therefore, is that without touching the revenues of Provincial Governments, if any local body wanted to go in for compulsion and raised a part of the cost, the Government of India should come forward and supplement that cost out of their own exchequer. I do not see how this would constitute any disadvantage to the backward areas which in their turn would also be benefited by the arrangement.

"I will now come to the remarks of the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education. I hope the Hon'ble Member will permit me to say that it was with the utmost satisfaction that I listened to the concluding portion of his speech – not the controversial part, with which I will presently deal, but the concluding portion of his speech. That portion really is what matters to us, because it lays down the future policy of the Government of India so far as primary education is concerned. Sir, as I listened to those warm and enthusiastic words which fell from the Hon'ble Member, I could not help feeling what a great thing it would have been for the country if, instead of being an official, the Hon'ble Member had been a non-official and if we could have had an opportunity of placing ourselves under his banner and spreading the gospel of the necessity of mass education throughout the country under his lead. Sir, I think that portion of his speech will give great satisfaction throughout the country, even to those who are convinced that we should lose no more time in making a beginning in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory; because, taken with the opening words of his speech, it goes much further than any pronouncement on the part of Government has previously done. The Hon'ble Member stated at the beginning that no one would rejoice more than himself if primary education became free and compulsory in the country, and that it was the policy of the Government to so work that that desirable consummation should be brought about. That commits the Government of India, first, to an approval of the principle of free and compulsory education, and, secondly, to so conduct their educational operations that the time for making education free and compulsory would be hastened and not indefinitely put off. That, taken with the determination announced at the close of the speech, amounts to a practical promise that sooner than many of us imagine, the State will help us to reach the goal which we have before our eyes, the goal of free and compulsory education.

"Sir, I will now deal with the principal points in the Hon'ble Member's speech. I am personally grateful to him, as also to the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, for the terms of appreciation in which they have spoken of my humble efforts in this matter; but I did not quite understand what the Hon'ble Member meant by observing that, while he was prepared to appreciate what I had been doing, he was

somewhat disappointed to find that I did not equally appreciate what the officials had been doing. If he spoke of his Department, he knows that there is no warmer appreciator of the efforts of that Department than myself. If, however, he spoke of the officials generally, he cannot surely expect me to be grateful even to those officials who are against mass education itself. As regards a number of officials who are really striving to push on mass education, of course we all appreciate their efforts: but appreciating efforts of that kind is one thing and expressing disappointment at the pace at which we are moving is another thing. Without intending to cast any reflection on those officials who are doing what they can under the existing system to push on primary education, I think it is perfectly permissible to say that the pace at which we are going is very unsatisfactory. In fact, that is what the Hon'ble Member himself said yesterday, and that is all I have said. Sir, the Hon'ble Member referred to what I had said about the letter of the Bombay Government, and he asked the Council to remember that the head of the Bombay Government was Sir George Clarke; and he seemed to imply that I had cast some sort of reflection on Sir George Clarke. It is not necessary that I should say to this Council that I have always entertained the warmest admiration for Sir George Clarke, both personally for his remarkable qualities of head and heart, and also for the great services that he has rendered to the Bombay Presidency in many fields. But this is not a question of Sir George Clarke personally; it is a question of the letter which the Bombay Government as a Provincial Government has addressed to the Government of India, and I did mean yesterday, and I do say to-day, that even a great Provincial Government might show some courtesy to those who have the misfortune to differ from its views. I will give only one quotation to this Council. Speaking about a proposal that fees should be remitted and that free education should be introduced, the Bombay Government says: 'Such a policy would be regarded as a triumph by a few persons who have shown no understanding of educational questions.' Now, Sir, I understood the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education yesterday to favour free education. Many members here have also got up and said that they would like to have free education. Some of the officers belonging to the different Provincial Governments have expressed the view that education should be made free before it is made compulsory. But more than all, only five years ago the Government of India addressed a circular letter to all Local Governments advocating that fees should be abolished and that free education should be introduced. I therefore respectfully pass on this description of the Bombay Government of those who favour free education to the Hon'ble Member and to the Government of India!

"Sir, the Hon'ble Member asked, who were they who were in favour of this Bill? Now, that is a very easy way of disposing of all those who are inconveniently ranged on the other side. Those who are in favour of the Bill may be divided into two classes, namely, those who belong to the educated classes, and those who belong to the backward communities. Now, you can discredit the support given by these two sections in two separate ways. The Central Provinces Government, for instance, says that the members of the educated classes might be in favour, but what does it cost them to be in favour? The question does not really concern them, and mere heroic resolutions in favour of this proposal do not really count for much. On the other hand, if members of backward communities assemble and express themselves in favour, the argument is used, what do they understand of the Bill? They have not the intelligence to understand what would be the effects of the Bill. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Madholkar reminds me that only a short time ago a meeting of 2,500 Mahars, that is, one of the most depressed classes on our side, was held in Poona and passed a resolution in favour of this Bill. If you ask me if every member of that body understood what the Bill was, I could not answer that question in the affirmative; but they must have had a fairly general idea that the Bill was intended to make education compulsory, and that under it their children would be compelled to go to school so that they might derive the benefits of education. The analogy of the three tailors of Tooley Street could in my opinion be applied far more to the persons opposed to the Bill than to those who are in favour of the Bill.

"Now, Sir, I come to my examples from different countries. The Hon'ble Member said, before dealing with these analogies, that there are differences in this country of caste, differences of script, differences of language. But that only means that we have a bigger problem than elsewhere. It does not mean that we cannot tackle the problem successfully. What have these differences to do with the question of compulsion? You have got primary schools just now to teach different scripts, and different languages and for different communities, all that is necessary is to increase their schools and introduce compulsion in regard to attending them.

"The Hon'ble Member, speaking of the case of England, said that in England compulsory education and compulsory attendance came six and ten years after the compulsory provision of educational facilities. Will my Hon'ble friend allow me to say that that statement is not correct? The Act of 1870, which required the compulsory provision of educational facilities, at the same time empowered local authorities to frame bye-laws, whereby the attendance of children could be secured compulsorily at school. Of course it was a purely permissive provision, which some local authorities used and some did not. But that is precisely what this Bill proposes to do. In 1876, the next step was taken when the responsibility was thrown on the parents to send their children compulsorily to school, and the whole fabric was ultimately completed in the year 1880, when local authorities were compelled to frame bye-laws. But the Act of 1870 was in many respects similar to the Bill which I have laid before the Council, because this Bill as the one aids empowers local bodies to introduce compulsion and on the other throws the responsibility on them to provide the necessary educational facilities.

"The Hon'ble Member has told the Council that in Japan it is persuasion and not compulsion that has produced the present results. An answer to that was given this morning in the course of the debate, that persuasion there has succeeded because there is compulsion behind it to fall back upon. All that we want is that we too should have compulsion to fall back upon and our persuasion also will then succeed much more than it can do at present.

"Then, Sir, as regards the question of the Philippines. The Hon'ble Member said that there was no State law of compulsion in the Philippines. That is quite true, but that is exactly what I myself had stated last year. This is what I had said:

'Under Spanish rule there was no system of popular education in the Philippines. As soon as the Islands passed into the possession of the United States, they drew up a regular programme of expenditure which has been systematically adhered to. The aim is to make primary education universal and the educational authorities advise compulsion though no compulsory law has yet been enacted. In the matter of education many Municipalities have introduced compulsion by local ordinances.'

"That is my point. Of course, these local ordinances have been held by some to be illegal; t have been framed under powers that were conferred on local bodies by the Spanish Governm That, however, is a separate matter. It is significant that nobody has come forward on the sid the people to question the validity of these local ordinances

"Coming to Ceylon, the Hon'ble Member said that 50 per cent. of the population of Ceylon w Buddhists What has religion got to do with the question of compulsion? If you mean to say t there are no castes among the Buddhists, and therefore the difficulty is less, I say there are no ca among the Muhammadans of this country, and yet what have you done to introduce compul education among the 100 per cent of the Muhammadans of this country?

"Finally, I come to the question of Baroda The Hon'ble Member quoted figures which lea go against him. In the first place, he said that even according to the last census the percentag literacy in Baroda was only 17 for the male population while the percentage in a British distri Broach—was 24. This is quite true; but that only helps me, for it shows that Baroda resorte compulsion even before that State was as advanced as the neighbouring British territory in the ma of the spread of education. We have been told again and again that there must be a certain gen diffusion of education before you can take in hand compulsion, and I accepted, with some reluctanc percentage of 24 as the proportion of children of school-going age who should be at school before c pulsion could be introduced Here, however, we find in Baroda, even when education was much m backward than it is in the surrounding British territories, the State took up compulsion—a p distinctly in my favour, and not against me. Then, Sir, compulsory education was introduced in Bar only five years ago Surely my Hon'ble friend does not expect that the illiteracy of those who w beyond the school going age five years ago would be touched by the compulsory education introdu during the last five years. The bulk of the population had passed beyond that stage five years a end of course they all come into the census figures of illiterates. But let us wait for another ten ye and then we shall see a great difference if the British Government continues—as I hope it will not—its present voluntary basis and the Baroda Government on its compulsory basis Then, Sir, the Hon' Member gave some figures for Broach. Well, I accept those figures—6·9 of the total population be at school in the whole district of Broach. But the Hon'ble Member should compare likes with lik Broach is the most advanced district of the five districts which constitute Gujarat If the Hon' Member takes that district, he should also take the most advanced division in the Baroda State comparison. Else the comparison will not be fair. If you take the most advanced division in Baro which is, I find, the Navsari Division, the percentage of those who are at school to the total populat is nearly 13 as against 6·8 for Broach—about double. So those figures after all really do not help Hon'ble Member very much. The Hon'ble Member says that the percentage of attendance in Bar to the total population is 8·5. I have got with me the report for 1911, which is recent enough, and find there that the proportion for the whole State of those who are in primary schools is 9·5 and 8·5: 8·5 is the attendance in village schools only The proportion of all who are receiving primi education is 8·5. I will show the report to the Hon'ble Member afterwards if he likes; I have go here with me. In your most advanced district in British territories—Broach—it is 6·8. Already t makes a difference. If you allow things to go on like this, will it take long for the British Governm to lag behind Baroda—a contingency which, I am very glad to see, the Hon'ble Member regards w horror?

"Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Member relied on the support of the Bombay Corporation. Let me wa him again that he is leaning on a broken reed indeed. The Bombay Corporation is not only in favo of the principle of free and compulsory education, but it would like to throw the whole cost, or nea the whole cost, on Imperial revenues. Is the Hon'ble Member prepared to accept that? Let him p company with the Bombay Corporation while there is yet time. He also spoke of the Malabar Distri Board's opinion that it is better to improve education than to go in for universal education. W proposes universal education straight off? We propose that we should only make a beginning in t direction of compulsory education and gradually advance, in the course of 10, 15 or 20 years. All t objections that are based on the assumption that we propose to go in straight for universal education a based on a misapprehension and therefore need not be considered any further. In this connection would like to notice one remark which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp about the banishment illiteracy. I am not so simple as to imagine that if you introduce compulsion in a few areas you w banish illiteracy straightway from the whole land. But the problem is a vast one; let us take it in ha at once and make a beginning, that is what I say. Unless you make a beginning at once, the prosp is not very cheering.

"Sir, one of the most important points raised in this discussion—it has been urged by sever members—is this—first have schools, first have trained teachers, and then propose that educati should be made compulsory. Now, those who will go through the parliamentary discussions of 18 will find in the volumes of Hansard that the same arguments were urged in England when the Act 1870 was proposed. Where are the teachers? Where are the school-houses? That was what w urged against that measure. But I would like to ask what is really meant by this objection. If y call upon a local body merely to build schools, if you call upon either Local Governments or lo bodies merely to have trained teachers without saying where they are to work, do you think anybo would take such a proposal seriously? Not unless you gave the local bodies at the same time t power to compel attendance. If a school is built or hired, local bodies should have the power to the school at once. They cannot build a school and then, with doors thrown open, wait for any str children to walk in. You must give them the power to compel attendance simultaneously. That what the English Act of 1870 did. It compelled local authorities to provide school accommodatio But at the same time it empowered them to compel attendance at school, no doubt in a permissive wa as this Bill does. What I say is, that the two things must go hand in hand; you cannot urge that o thing should come before the other. It is the same thing about teachers: you must be satisfied wi untrained teachers for a time. After all, too much has been made of trained teachers; not that deprecate the value of trained teachers, but for the purpose of giving the most elementary type education—for imparting a knowledge of the 3 R's—I think even untrained teachers are not as useless as they are depicted. Most of the Indian members in the Council received their primary educati under untrained teachers. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said that he had *started* thousands of primar schools: Sir, we have *learnt* in primary schools We have experience from the inside of these schoo How did we receive our primary education? I remember how I did it. We used to squat on the flo

with a wooden board in front of us covered with red powder and a piece of stick to write letters with. Well, we have done fairly well in life after all, though we received our primary education in that way under untrained teachers. It is a question of removing illiteracy first of all. And here I should like to quote as important authority—the authority of the Bombay Government. Two years ago, Sir George Clarke—I think it was in his Convocation speech—took the same line that the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education took yesterday and the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp did to-day 'You must first have trained teachers; the quality of education must be raised; you must have proper school-houses, and so on.' Last year, however, he came round to the other view. A Resolution was issued by the Bombay Government (I do not know whether my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven was then Secretary in the Education Department in Bombay) on the spread of primary education in rural areas. And what does that Resolution say? It gives up the insistence on trained teachers and good school-houses, and it proposes to place primary education on an indigenous, aided basis in rural areas giving grants to untrained teachers and allowing them to teach as well as they can, the curriculum of course being under the control of the Department. Now, this is precisely what we want all over the country to begin with. First establish at once these lower primary schools, then go on, as you have funds, improving the standards, bring in trained teachers, and having better school-houses. And for God's sake do not wait for your trained teachers, for your decent school houses, till you take up the question of removing illiteracy from the land in hand. That is really the whole of my contention

"I wish now to turn to the question of cost, and will only deal very briefly with it. The Hon'ble Member said he would like to take Rs 10 as the figure per head. I meet him there with official authority. Mr. Orange—no amateur—in charge of Education before the department was created,—Director-General of Education,—in an estimate that he prepared, not for a discussion in this Council, but for the Government, took Rs. 5 as the average cost per head: the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp will correct me if I am wrong; I know he cannot, because he knows that I am right. Mr. Orange took Rs. 5 per head. I think that that estimate holds the field and any mere vague statements that it might be more than this, that it might be 6 or 7 or 10 rupees, we are not bound to accept till the Hon'ble Member challenges the estimate of Mr. Orange and proves it to be an underestimate. And if we take Rs 5 per head, the figures I have given are quite correct. Sir, I have already dealt with the argument that if compulsion is introduced in advanced areas, the spread of education in backward areas will suffer. I should deplore any action that could produce such a result; but I am sure there is no real foundation for the fear. How can any one imagine that those who want to see free and compulsory education all over the country would be a party to any scheme which would retard, instead of promoting, education in backward areas?

"Sir, there is one more point and I shall have done. The Hon'ble Member spoke yesterday of the desirability of such questions being dealt with by Local Legislative Councils. I have no objection to that. If Local Legislatures will take up this question and empower local bodies within their limits to introduce compulsion, I have no objection. Only I hope that that will not absolve the Government of India from the responsibility of finding the money, because it is essential that the Government share of the cost of compulsion should come out of the Exchequer of the Government of India, no matter what the estimate is. Sir, to those who profess to be appalled by the amount of money that will be required, I will mention only one fact The military expenditure of this country—owing to the exigencies of the State—I will not enter just now into its justification or otherwise—has risen in 35 years from 16 crores to about 31 crores of rupees—an increase of 15 crores a year. It was 16 crores at the end of Lord Ripon's administration; it is nearly 31 crores now If our military expenditure could be increased by 15 crores like this because the State thought it necessary to find the money, the spread of education, which is surely just as important as the defence of the country, has also a similar claim on Government revenues, whatever amount is actually required. And I am quite sure the State will be able to find the money, if the Government of India do not try to throw the responsibility on Local Governments. On this condition, I do not object to Local Legislatures taking up this question. Sir, the whole question, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Jinnah has pointed out, is, what is your practical programme, whether you propose to secure universal mass education in this country in a reasonable time, or whether you want to wait for an indefinite time The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp has given us the figures for the last five years. I have worked out the calculation from the figures I have here, and it comes to an increase of about 120,000 boys a year Take the difference between the figure at the beginning and the figure at the end, and divide it by 5. The result is not 240,000 as the Hon'ble Member said. I admit that 120,000 is better than 75,000, but the whole question is, what is the practical programme before us? Do we expect to cover the whole of this field in a reasonable time, or do we want to leave it to the future indefinitely? In one case another century will have to elapse before the whole problem is solved; in the other case, proceeding on the lines on which most of the civilised countries have proceeded, we shall be able to solve this problem in about twenty years or so. I therefore urge that the question of compulsion must be taken in hand at once; and taking into consideration the fact that there is this increased awakening in the country both on the side of the people and of the Government for primary education, and considering that the State is more willing now to find the money, I for one feel that we are not so far from compulsion after all, as some people seem to imagine. Sir, I ask that this motion should be put to the vote."

The Council divided:

Ayes—13.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr Haque, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao, the Hon'ble Raja of Kurupam, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgri, and the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey.

Noes—38

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr Clark, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir M. H. S Grover, the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, the Hon'ble Mr. Porter, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate, the Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon, the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, the Hon'ble Raja

Partabgarh, the Hon'ble Mr Lyon, the Hon'ble Mr. Saunders, the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, the on'ble Mr. Gordon, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C P Lukis, the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle, the on'ble Mr. Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Carr, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar ao Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Meredith, the on'ble Mr. Shafi, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the Hon'ble Maung Mya, the Hon'ble r. Gates, the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. hompstor, the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick, and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.

So the motion was negatived.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 22nd March 1912.

CALCUTTA;
The 20th March 1912

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
for Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART III

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1912. [Price, 1 a. 3 p.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

ഇന്ത്യാലെജിസ്ലേറ്റീവ് കൗൺസിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ട് 1912 മാച്ച് 1-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം പ്രാപിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. II OF 1912.

1912 ലെ 2-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, 1912.

1912 ലെ പ്രാഥമിക സഹായിക സംഘങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ആക്ട്.

ഇതിലടങ്ങിയ വിവരങ്ങൾ.

പ്രാരംഭം.

വകുപ്പുകൾ.

1. ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും വ്യാപ്തിയും.
2. അർത്ഥവിവരണങ്ങൾ.

രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ.

3. രജിസ്ട്രാർ.
4. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടാവുന്ന സംഘങ്ങൾ.
5. സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടതിനു ശേഷം ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റേർഡ് അസ്സോസിയേഷൻ ലയിച്ചു ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ അവകാശത്തിനുള്ള ഖണ്ഡിതങ്ങൾ.
6. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാനുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ.
7. ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്താൻ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കുള്ള അധികാരം.
8. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റദ്ദാക്കുവാനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ.

വകുപ്പുകൾ.
9. രജിസ്ട്രാക്കൽ.
10. രജിസ്ട്രാക്കിയതിനുള്ള തെളിവു.
11. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘത്തിന്റെ പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾ ഭേദം ചെയ്യൽ.

മെമ്പർമാരുടെ അധികാരങ്ങളും ബാദ്ധ്യതകളും.

12. മെമ്പർമാരിലൊരാൾ സംഘം വിടുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.
13. മെമ്പർമാരുടെ വോട്ടുകൾ (സമ്മതപത്രങ്ങൾ).
14. ഓഹരിയോ ആധാരങ്ങളോ കൈമാറം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങളുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യത.

15. സംഘങ്ങളുടെ മേൽവിലാസം.
16. പട്ടികയുടെയും പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളുടെയും പകർപ്പു ചെന്നു നോക്കുവാൻ തക്ക വണ്ണം വെക്കുക.
17. കണക്കു പരിശോധന.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ.

18. സംഘങ്ങൾ ഏകാഗ്രയോഗങ്ങളായിരിക്കുമെന്നു.
19. സംഘത്തിനുള്ള പ്രഥമാവകാശം.
20. ഒരു മെമ്പരുടെ ഓഹരികളുടെയോ അവകാശത്തിന്റെയോ കാര്യത്തിൽ തീർപ്പും തട്ടിക്കിഴിക്കലും.
21. ഓഹരികളോ അവകാശമോ ഇപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ബാദ്ധ്യതപ്പെടുന്നതല്ലെന്നു.
22. മെമ്പർ മരിച്ചാൽ അവകാശം കൈമാറുക.
23. മിച്ചം മെമ്പർ ആയിരുന്ന കാലത്തെ ബാദ്ധ്യത.
24. മരിച്ചുപോയ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ സ്വത്തുകൾ ബാദ്ധ്യതപ്പെടുമെന്നു.
25. മെമ്പർമാരുടെ രജിസ്റ്റർ.
26. സംഘങ്ങളുടെ ബുക്കുകളിൽ ചേർത്ത വിവരങ്ങൾ തെളിവായിരിക്കുമെന്നു.
27. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഓഹരികളേയും കടം പറ്റുന്നതിനേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ നിബന്ധനയായി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കുവാൻ.
28. ആദായ നികുതിയിൽനിന്നും ഭൂനികുതിയിൽനിന്നും രജിസ്റ്റർ ഫീസ്സിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കുവാൻ അധികാരം.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങളുടെ ഉത്തമ വ്യവഹാരം.

29. കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കൽപ്പന.
30. കടം വാങ്ങുന്നതിനുള്ള കൽപ്പന.
31. മെമ്പർമാരല്ലാത്തവരായി ചെയ്യുന്ന മറ്റു ഇടപാടുകൾക്കുള്ള കൽപ്പനകൾ.
32. പണം ചലിപ്പിക്കുക.
33. പണം ലാഭവിഹിതമായി വിഭജിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നു.
34. ധർമ്മാർത്ഥത്തിനു ദായകം ചെയ്യുക.

കാര്യാദികളുടെ പരിശോധന.

35. രജിസ്ട്രാർ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുക.
36. കൊടുപ്പിക്കുന്ന സംഘത്തിന്റെ രക്ഷയ്ക്കായി പരിശോധിക്കുക.

വകുപ്പുകൾ.

37. വിചാരണയുടെ ചെലവു.
38. ചെലവു വസൂൽ ചെയ്യൽ.

സംഘം പിരിക്കൽ.

39. പിരിക്കൽ.
40. സംഘം റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തുക.
41. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലം.
42. സംഘത്തിന്റെ കാര്യാദികൾ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുക.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

43. ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

പലവക.

44. ഗവൺമെന്റിലേക്കു കിടക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യകൾ വസൂൽ ചെയ്യൽ.
45. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ നിയമങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു സംഘങ്ങളെ ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ അധികാരം.
46. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങളെ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കുവാൻ അധികാരം.
47. "പരസ്പര സഹായിക" എന്ന വാക്കിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം വിലക്കുക.
48. 1882 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കമ്പനി സംഘ ആക്ട് സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു.
49. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള സംഘങ്ങൾക്കു ഇളവുകിട്ടുന്നു.
50. ദുർബലം.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATINO TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

പരസ്പര സാഹായിക സംഘങ്ങളെ (കോ ഓപ്പറേറ്റിവ് സൊസൈറ്റികളെ) സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നിബന്ധന ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയും കൈത്തൊഴിൽകാരുടെയും ചുരുക്കിയ ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗമുള്ള ആളുകളുടെയും ഇടയിൽ മിത വ്യയത്തിനും സാഹായ്യത്തിനും ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി പരസ്പര സാഹായിക സംഘങ്ങളെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഇന്ത്യയിൽ സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും അവയ്ക്കും പരസ്പര സാഹായിക സംഘങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നിബന്ധനകളിലും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

പ്രാരംഭം.

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും വ്യാപ്തിയും.

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനു 1912 ലെ പരസ്പര സാഹായിക സംഘ ആക്ട് എന്ന പേർപറയാം.

(2) ഇതു ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ഇന്ത്യയൊട്ടുക്കു വ്യാപിക്കും.

അർത്ഥവിവരണങ്ങൾ.

2. ഈ ആക്ടിൽ വിഷയത്തിലൊ സന്ദർഭത്തിലൊ വിപരീതമായി യാതൊന്നും ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം,—

(a) "പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾ" എന്നതിനു അതാതുകാലം നടപ്പുള്ള രജിസ്റ്റാക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നതും പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളിൽ ചെയ്തുപ്പെട്ടതായി രജിസ്റ്റാക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഭേദം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതും ആകുന്നു ;

(b) "കമ്മിറ്റി" (വിചാരക സംഘം) എന്നതിനു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ കൈകാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ എല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട ആ സംഘത്തിലെ ഭരണസഭയാണ് എന്നർത്ഥമായിരിക്കും ;

(c) "മെമ്പർ" (സാമാജികൻ) എന്നതിൽ ഒരു സംഘം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുവാനായിച്ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷയിൽ ചേരുന്ന ഒരു ആളും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തതിന്റെ ശേഷം പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾക്കും വല്ല ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും അനുസരിച്ചു മെമ്പർ സ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരാളും ഉൾപ്പെടും ;

(d) "ആഫീസർ" (ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ) എന്നതിൽ ഒരു ആഫ്രാ സനൊ സെക്രട്ടെരിയൊ ട്രഷാൻജിയൊ കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ മെമ്പരൊ രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വല്ല സംഘത്തിന്റെയും പ്രവൃത്തി സംബന്ധമായ കല്പനകൾ കൊടുപ്പാൻ ചട്ടങ്ങളൊ പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളൊ പ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു ആളൊ ഉൾപ്പെടും ;

(e) "രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘം" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടതൊ രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്തതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതൊ ആയ ഒരു സംഘം എന്നർത്ഥമായിരിക്കും ;

(f) "രജിസ്ട്രാർ" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം പരസ്പര സാഹായിക സംഘങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുവാൻ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ആൾ എന്നർത്ഥമായിരിക്കും ;

(g) "ചട്ടങ്ങൾ" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എന്നർത്ഥമായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ.

3. പരസ്പരധന സഹായിക സംഘങ്ങളുടെ രജിസ്ട്രാരായിരിപ്പാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനോ അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തിനോ ഒരാളെ നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതും ആ രജിസ്ട്രാരെ സഹായിപ്പാൻ ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതും ആവക വല്ല ആളുകൾക്കും ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം. ഒരു രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ, ഏല്പാടോ വല്ലതിനോ സാധാരണമായോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ ഉള്ള കല്പനയാൽ നല്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടാവുന്ന സംഘങ്ങൾ.

4. ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം പരസ്പര സഹായിക പ്രമാണങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു ആ സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ധന നിർവ്വഹണ അൽപ്പത വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കയാകുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ആ സംഘമോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഘങ്ങളിന്റെ സ്വാപരങ്ങൾക്കു മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഘമോ ഇതിനു താഴെ പറയുന്ന നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ ബാദ്ധ്യതയോടുകൂടിയോ കൂടാതെയോ ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതാകുന്നു :

എന്നാൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു സാമാന്യമായോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ ഉള്ള കല്പനയാൽ വേറെപ്രകാരം കല്പിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം—

(1) രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘം ഏതൊരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗമായി നിലനിന്നുവോ ആ സംഘത്തിന്റെ ബാദ്ധ്യത കുറച്ചുപ്പെടുത്തിയതായിരിക്കണം,

(2) ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം അതിന്റെ മെമ്പർമാർക്കു കടംവാങ്ങുകൊടുപ്പാൻ ധനം സമ്പാദിച്ചു വെക്കുകയായിരിക്കുകയും ആ സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരിൽ അധികപക്ഷം കൃഷിക്കാരായിരിക്കുകയും അതിന്റെ യാതൊരു ഷെയറും ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘമല്ലാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ആ സംഘത്തിന്റെ ബാദ്ധ്യത കുറച്ചുപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തതായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

കുറച്ചുപ്പെടുത്തിയ ബാദ്ധ്യതയും ഒരു ഓഹരി ഷെയർ ഇതും ഉള്ള സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർക്കുള്ള അധികാരത്തിനുള്ള പരിധിയും.

5. ഒരു സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യത ഓഹരികളാൽ കുറച്ചുപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘം അല്ലാത്ത യാതൊരു മെമ്പറും—

(a) സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഓഹരി അസ്സല തുകയിൽ ചുരുങ്ങാതെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടതായി അതിൽ ഒന്നിൽ അധികമില്ലാതെ കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഭാഗത്തിൽ അധികം എടുക്കയാകട്ടെ,

(b) ആയിരം ഉറുപ്പികയിൽ കവിയുന്നതായി സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഓഹരികളിൽ വല്ല അവകാശവും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയോ തേടുചെയ്കയോ ചെയ്കയോ കൊടുക്കയോ ചെയ്യുകൂടുന്നതും അല്ല.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാവുന്ന നിയമങ്ങൾ.

6. (1) ഏതൊരു സംഘത്തിലെ ഒരു മെമ്പർ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘമായി നിലനിന്നുവോ ആവക സംഘമല്ലാത്ത യാതൊരു സംഘത്തെയും പതിനെട്ടു വയസ്സിനു മേൽപ്പെട്ടുള്ളവരായി കുറഞ്ഞതു പത്താളെങ്കിലും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷവും സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ആ സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാർക്കു കടംവായ് കൊടുപ്പാനായി ധനം സമ്പാദിച്ചു വെക്കുകയായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആവക ആളുകൾക്കും—

(a) ഒരേ നഗരത്തിലൊ ഗ്രാമത്തിലൊ എങ്ങിലും ആശങ്കയുടെ ഒരേ കുടുന്നിലൊ എങ്ങിലും വസിക്കുകയോ,

(ii) രജിസ്ട്രാർ വേണ്ടെന്നുകരുതി കളിക്കുന്ന സംഘമായിരിക്കുക മാത്രം ചെയ്താൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും വർഗ്ഗത്തിലോ പരിഷയിലോ ജാതിയിലോ തൊഴിലിലോ ഉള്ള മെമ്പർമാരായിരിക്കുകയോ,

ചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷവും, ഒരു ആക്ട്രൂപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതും അല്ല.

(2) "കൂട്ടുപ്പെട്ടത്തിയ" എന്ന വാക്കു കൂട്ടുപ്പെട്ടത്തിയ ബാദ്ധ്യതയോടുകൂടി ഒരു ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട യാതൊരു സംഘങ്ങിന്റെയും പേരിനെറ അവസാനത്തെ വാക്കായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

ചിലകാര്യങ്ങൾ തീർക്കുവാൻ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കുള്ള അധികാരം.

7. ഒരു ആക്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഒരാൾ ഒരു കുടിക്കാരനോ ഒരു കുടുംബാംഗമല്ലാത്തവനോ ആണെന്നുള്ളതിനെയോ വല്ല ആളും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തിലോ അവിടത്തിലോ അംശത്തിലോ ഒരു കൂട്ടത്തിലോ വസിക്കുന്നവനാണെന്നുള്ളതിനെയോ രണ്ടോ അധികമോ അംശങ്ങൾ ഒരു കൂട്ടമായിവരുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതിനെയോ വല്ല ആളും വല്ല പ്രത്യേക വർഗ്ഗത്തിലോ പരിഷയിലോ ജാതിയിലോ തൊഴിലിലോ ഉള്ളവനാണെന്നുള്ളതിനെയോ പറ്റി വല്ല വാദവും ഉണ്ടായാൽ ആവാദം രജിസ്ട്രാർ തീർപ്പാക്കുകയും വേണം. ഈ ഹേതുവിനെറ തീർപ്പ് തീർപ്പായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ.

8. (1) രജിസ്ട്രേഷനേക്കുന്ന ആവശ്യത്തിനായി രജിസ്ട്രാർ ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഒരപേക്ഷ രജിസ്ട്രാരോട് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(2) അപേക്ഷയിൽ—

(i) യാതൊരു മെമ്പറും രജിസ്ട്രാക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘമായിരിക്കാത്ത ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ 6 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ച് യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ പത്തിൽ കുറയാതെയും,

(ii) ഈ മെമ്പർ ഒരു രജിസ്ട്രാക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഘമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ ആവക രാരോ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി ക്രമപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളും, ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ എല്ലാ മെമ്പറന്മാരും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങളല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ മറ്റുള്ള മെമ്പർമാരിൽ പത്തിലധികം, മറ്റുള്ള മെമ്പർമാർ പത്തിൽ കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവരെപ്പോലെയും,

ഒപ്പിട്ടിരിക്കണം.

(3) അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടെ സംഘമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളുടെ ഒരു പ്രതിയുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നും എതാളുകളുടെ ഹാജരിലേക്കു വേണ്ടിയോ ആ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നും ആ ആളുകൾ സംഘത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ രജിസ്ട്രാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വിവരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ.

9. ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഒരു സംഘം അനുസരിച്ചു നടന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും, ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതിനു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ട പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളും ചട്ടങ്ങളുമെല്ലാം ഒരുമിച്ചു ചേർന്നതാണെന്നും വിശ്വസിക്കുവാൻ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു മതിയായ കാരണമുണ്ടായാൽ അയാൾക്കു തനിക്കു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം ആ സംഘത്തിന്റെ പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളും രജിസ്ട്രേഷനാക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നിരസിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം.

10. രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള അപേക്ഷയിലും അതിനോടു ചേർത്തു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള രേഖകളിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ തെളിവുകൊണ്ടു തനിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യമായിട്ടല്ലാതെ ഒരു സംഘം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിനു രജിസ്ട്രാർ ഉത്തരവായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യരുതു.

11. (1) രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതായതൊന്നും തന്നെയും ഒരു കൂടിന്നവസരത്തിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നവരെ സാധുവാക്കുന്നതും ആ ആവശ്യാർത്ഥം ഭേദഗതിയുടെ ഒരു പ്രതി രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘത്തിന്റെ പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾ ഭേദഗതിചെയ്യൽ

(2) പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന യാതൊരു ഭേദഗതിയും കൂടിയാലോചിച്ചു ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു വിരുദ്ധമല്ലെന്നു രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യമായാൽ അദ്ദേഹം തനിക്കു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം ആ ഭേദഗതി രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

(3) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘത്തിന്റെ പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു ഭേദഗതി രജിസ്ട്രാർ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെ ആ ഭേദഗതിയുടെ ഒരു പ്രതി സംഘത്തിന്റെ ആസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ പരസ്യമായി കാണത്തക്കവണ്ണം തൂക്കിയിടുകയും അങ്ങനെ തന്നെ തുടർന്നു കാണുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സംഘത്തിന്റെ കാര്യനിർവ്വാഹകന്മാരെ നിർബ്ബന്ധിക്കുന്നതിനു പുറമെ, അപ്രകാരം നിർബ്ബന്ധിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ആരെങ്കിലും അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ വീഴ്ചവരുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം അയാൾക്കു അമ്പതു രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത പിഴയ്ക്കു ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ നിയമത്തിൽ വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഭേദഗതികൾ രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെ അവ പരസ്യമായി തൂക്കിയിടുന്നതിനു വീഴ്ചവരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ശിക്ഷ

അംഗങ്ങളുടെ അധികാരങ്ങളും ബാദ്ധ്യതകളും.

12. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിലെ ഒരു മെമ്പർ സ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ കൂട്ടങ്ങളാലോ പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളാലോ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യ ആയാൽ ആ സംഘത്തിലേക്കു ചേരുകയോ അപ്രകാരം നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട അവകാശം ആയാലും ആ സംഘത്തിൽ നിക്ഷിപ്തമാകയോ ചെയ്യാത്ത പക്ഷമല്ലാതെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെക്കും യാതൊന്നു മെമ്പറും ഒരു മെമ്പറുടെ അധികാരങ്ങൾനടത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതുമല്ല.

അവകാശപ്പെടുന്നതു ചേരുകയോ അവകാശപ്പെടുകയോ ചെയ്തതിനുശേഷം അധികാരങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല

അംഗങ്ങളുടെ യോഗങ്ങൾ (സഭാ പരമ്പരകൾ).

13. (1) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യതാ ഓഹരികളാൽ കൂടിപ്പെട്ടതായ സംഗതിയിൽ രണ്ടോ മെമ്പർമാർ അസ്സൽ മുതലിൽ അവരുടെ ഓഹരികളിന്മേൽ എത്ര തുകയായിരുന്നാലും സംഘത്തിന്റെ കാര്യാദികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിൽ ഒരു മെമ്പർക്കു നിലയിൽ ഒരു വോട്ടുമാത്രമേ ഉണ്ടാകയുള്ളൂ.

(2) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യതാ ഓഹരികളാൽ കൂടിപ്പെട്ടതായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ രണ്ടോ മെമ്പർമാർക്കു പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളാൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതിലും അധികം വോട്ടുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

(3) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഏതൊരു സംഘത്തിന്റെയും അസ്സൽ മുതലിൽ വല്ല തുകയും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട മറ്റു വല്ല സംഘത്തിന്റെയും ഓഹരികളിൽ ചേർക്കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതൊ ആ സംഘം അതിലെ മെമ്പർമാരിൽ ഒരാളെ അതിന്റെ ട്രസ്റ്റിയായി ആ മറ്റു വല്ല സംഘത്തിന്റെയും കാര്യാദികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിൽ പേരു ചെയ്യുന്നതായി നിയ്യിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

14. (1) രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ അസ്സൽ മുതലിൽ ഒരു മെമ്പർക്കുള്ള ഓഹരിയോ അവകാശമോ കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുകയോ അതിന്മേൽ ഒരാൾ മുമ്പുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഒരു കൂടിനാലിൽ ചുരുങ്ങാതെ കൂടിപ്പെട്ടതായി ആയാൽക്കൂടി എടുക്കാവുന്ന തുകയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞ സംഖ്യയെപ്പറ്റിയതായ വല്ല നിയ്യങ്ങൾക്കും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

ഓഹരിയോ അവകാശമോ കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള കൂടുതൽ.

(2) കുറ്റരഹിതമായ ബാദ്ധ്യതയോടുകൂടി രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഒരു മെമ്പർ ആ സംഘത്തിന്റെ അസ്സൽ മുതലിൽ താൻ എടുത്തിരി

ക്കുന്ന വല്ല ന്യായാധിപനും അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഓഫീസറും തുടർന്നു തുടർന്നു അധികാരമുള്ള അസ്സൽ ഉത്തരവിൽ തനിക്കുള്ള അധികാരത്തിൻ അതിന്റെ വല്ല കാര്യത്തിലും തുടർന്നു—

(a) ആധാരമോ അധികാരമോ താൻ കണ്ടതല്ലാതെ വല്ല കൊള്ളരുതെങ്കിലും കൈവശം വെക്കുകയും,

(b) കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുകയോ ചുമത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ആ സംഘത്തിനോ ആ സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർക്കോ ആയിരിക്കുകയും,

ചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷം കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങളുടെ സ്വത്തു.

15. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടതായ ഓരോ സംഘത്തിനും എല്ലാ അറിയിപ്പുകളും വിജ്ഞാപനങ്ങളും തരുകയോ വാങ്ങുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതായി ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടതായ ഒരു പ്രമാണിലാസം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ മേൽ വിലാസത്തിൽ വല്ല മാറ്റവും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ അറിയിപ്പു ഉടൻ സംഘം രജിസ്റ്റാർക്കു തരുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

സംഘങ്ങളുടെ മേൽവിലാസം.

ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളുടെയും പരിപാലനത്തിനു രജിസ്റ്റർ നോക്കുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം വെക്കേണ്ടതു.

16. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ സംഘവും ഓരോ തീയതിന്റെയും ആ സംഘത്തെ നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും അതിന്റെ പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളുടെയും ഒരു പ്രതി സംഘത്തിന്റെ മേൽവിലാസം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട പ്രകാരമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു യാതൊരു ചെലവും കൂടാതെ ന്യായമായ സമയങ്ങളിൽ പൊതു നോക്കുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം വെപ്പിക്കേയും വേണം.

കണക്കു പരിശോധന (ആഡിറ്റ്).

17. (1) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടതായ ഓരോ സംഘത്തിന്റെയും കണക്കുകൾ കൊല്ലം തോറും കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ഒരിക്കൽ എങ്കിലും രജിസ്റ്റാർ പരിശോധന ചെയ്കയോ അയാൾ സാധാരണമായോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ രേഖാമൂലമായ കല്പനയാൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിനു അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നവരെക്കൊണ്ടു പരിശോധിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യണം.

(2) (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള കണക്കു പരിശോധനയിൽ അവധി കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ പരിശോധനയും സംഘത്തിന്റെ മുതലുകളുടെയും പൊതുകടങ്ങളുടെയും വില നിർപ്പും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) രജിസ്റ്റാരോ കല്പനയാൽ അതിനെക്കിൽ രജിസ്റ്റാർ സാധാരണമായോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ രേഖാമൂലമായ കല്പനയാൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിനു അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വല്ല ആളോ എല്ലാ സമയങ്ങളിലും ചെന്നുനോക്കുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു സംഘത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളും കണക്കുകളും രേഖകളും ഉറുപ്പു പണങ്ങളും പൊക്കിഴയും സംഘത്തിലെ യാതൊരു ആളെയും ഒരു സംഘത്തിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയും ആ സംഘവുമായി പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്നതിനെയും പറ്റി ആവശ്യമായ പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്ന ആൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വിവരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ.

18. ഒരു സംഘം രജിസ്റ്റാരായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ശാശ്വതമായ പിന്തുടർച്ചയുള്ള ഒരു പൊതുവിൽ ഒരു മുദ്രയുള്ളതും ഉത്തമർണ്ണൻ കടം ചോദിക്കുമ്പോൾ വെപ്പാനും കടം ചോദിച്ചു മടക്കി വാങ്ങുവാനും മറ്റു നിർമ്മാണസ്വത നടവടികളും ഉണ്ടാകുവാനും ഉള്ള അധികാരമുള്ളതും ആയി ഇരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

സംഘത്തെ ഏകദേശം തത്തുല്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതു.

ഈ നിയമത്തിൽ വേറെ വിധത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുവാനും അധികാരമുള്ളതും ആയി ഈ ഏഴുപേരിൽ കുറയാതെയും അതിൽ കൂടുതൽ പേരിൽ രജിസ്റ്റാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ ആ പേർ പറയുന്ന ഒരു ഏകാംഗയോഗമായിത്തീരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

19. നിലനികുതിയുടെയോ നിലനികുതിപോലെ വസൂലാക്കാവുന്ന വല്ല പണത്തിന്റെയോ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനെയോ പാട്ടത്തിന്റെയോ പാട്ടമായി വസൂലാക്കാവുന്ന വല്ല പണത്തിന്റെയോ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു ജന്മിയുടെയോകട്ടെ വല്ല പ്രാമണ്യകാശത്തിനും ഉംപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിനു ഒരു മെമ്പറിൽ നിന്നോ മറ്റു ഒരു മെമ്പറായിരുന്ന ഒരാളിൽനിന്നോ സംഘത്തിലേക്ക വരേക്കേണ്ടതായി ബാക്കിയായി നിലുന്ന വല്ല സംഖ്യയും വസൂൽ ചെയ്വാൻ—

സംഘത്തിനുള്ള പ്രമാണകരം.

(a) വിത്തോ വളമോ വിശ്വസിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയോ വിത്തോ വളമോ വാങ്ങുവാൻ പണം കടം കൊടുക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തു കായ്ത്തിൽ—അങ്ങിനെ വിശ്വസിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതോ കടം കൊടുത്തതോ ചെയ്ത തീയതിമുതൽ പതിനെട്ടു മാസത്തിനകത്തിൽ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ആവക മെമ്പരുടെയോ ആളുടെയോ വിളകളിന്മേലോ മറ്റു ഉല്പന്നത്തിന്മേലോ,

(b) കന്നുകാലികളോ കന്നുകാലിത്തീറ്റിനായി പൊതുക്കാൽ വല്ല എണ്ണിവയോ കൃഷിവകയോ തൊഴിലുവകയോ ആയ ഉപകരണങ്ങളോ യന്ത്രങ്ങളോ പണി ചെയ്യുന്നതോ ആയുള്ള പ്രകൃത വസ്തുക്കളോ വിശ്വസിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയോ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ സാധനങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതും വാങ്ങുവാൻ പണം കടം കൊടുക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തു കായ്ത്തിൽ—അങ്ങിനെ വിശ്വസിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതോ അങ്ങിനെ കടം കൊടുത്ത വല്ല പണംകൊണ്ടു മുഴുവനോ എതാനുമൊ വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ ആവക വല്ല സാധനങ്ങളിന്മേലോ അങ്ങിനെ വിശ്വസിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതോ വാങ്ങിയതോ ആയ പ്രകൃത വസ്തുക്കളിൽ നിന്നു ഉണ്ടാക്കിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല വസ്തുക്കളിന്മേലോ,

മറ്റു കടക്കാൾക്കുള്ളതിനെക്കാൾ പ്രാമാണ്യമായ അവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ചെയ്യാം.

മൈനർ കടക്കാരുടെ സ്വത്തുക്കളിൻമേലുള്ള കടത്തിനും കടപ്പാടിനും തടസ്സം ചെയ്യരുതു.

20. ഒരു മെമ്പറിൽനിന്നോ മറ്റു മെമ്പറായിരുന്ന ഒരാളിൽനിന്നോ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട വല്ല കടത്തിനും പലിശയും കായ്ത്തരിൽ യുക്തമായ മുതലിനു ആവക മെമ്പർക്കോ മറ്റു മെമ്പറായിരുന്ന ആൾക്കോ ഉള്ള ഔദ്യോഗിയി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആവകാശം ഇതിനേലും ആവക മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ഡിപ്പൊസിറ്റുകളിന്മേലും ആവക മെമ്പർമാർക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട വല്ല ലാഭവിഹിതത്തിന്മേലും സൊസൈറ്റിയിന്മേലും ആ സംഘത്തിനു ഒരു ചീത്ത ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ഒരു പ്രൊമിസറുടെയോ മറ്റു മെമ്പറായിരുന്ന ഒരാളുടെയോ പേരിൽ വരുവാൻ പിടിച്ചതോ ആയാൾക്കു കൊടുക്കാനുള്ളതോ ആയ വല്ല സംഖ്യയും ആവക വല്ല കടവും വീട്ടുന്നതിലോ പിടിച്ചെടുക്കുവകയായിട്ടോ തടഞ്ഞിഴിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

മറ്റു ചില നിയമങ്ങളുടെ പേരിൽ ബാധ്യതപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല.

21. 20-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ അസ്സൽ മുതലിൽ ഒരു മെമ്പർക്കുള്ള ഔദ്യോഗിയോ അവകാശമോ ആ മെമ്പരാൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല കടമോ ബാദ്ധ്യതയോ നിമിത്തം നീതിന്യായ കോടതിയുടെ വല്ല വിധിയോ കല്പനയോ പ്രകാരം ജപ്തിക്കോ വിക്രയത്തിനോ ഉംപ്പെടുന്നതും അല്ല. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല 1909 ലെ സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണ നിർണ്ണയ ആക്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചെക്കിയൽ അസ്സെ നിശ്ചയം 1907 ലെ പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ നിർണ്ണയ ആക്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു മുതൽ പിടിക്കാനോ ആവകാശാവകാശത്തിനോ അവകാശങ്ങളായിരിക്കുകയോ ആതി മുതൽ വല്ല തീരുമാനവും ഉണ്ടാകുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതുമല്ല.

ക. 8.

ക. 8.

22. (1) ഒരു മെമ്പർ മരിച്ചുപോയാൽ മരിച്ച മെമ്പരുടെ അവകാശത്തിനും അവകാശത്തിനും കായ്ത്തിനും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ആൾക്കോ അങ്ങിനെ യാതൊരാളെയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം മരിച്ച മെമ്പരുടെ അവകാശിയോ നിയമാനുസൃത

മെമ്പർ മരിച്ചാൽ അവകാശം കൈമാറുക.

പ്രതിനിധിയെ ഒന്നൊന്നു കൂടിനിറുത്തുകയോ നിറുത്തുന്ന ആൾക്കോ റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘം കൈമാറം ചെയ്യുകയോ അതുപോലുള്ള സംഗതിപോലെ ആവക നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ആൾക്കൊ അവകാശിക്കൊ നിയമാനുസൃത പ്രതിനിധിക്കൊ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കൊ പ്രസ്തുത നിബന്ധനകൾക്കൊ അനുസരിച്ചു നിലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായി ആ മെമ്പറുടെ ഓഹരിയുടെയൊ അവകാശത്തിൻറെയൊ വില കാണിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ കൊടുക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ—

(i) ക്ലപ്തപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ബാദ്ധ്യതയോടുകൂടിയ ഒരു സംഘത്തിൻറെ സംഗതിയിൽ അതുപോലുള്ള സംഗതിപോലെ ആ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ആളൊ അവകാശമൊ നിയമാനുസൃത പ്രതിനിധിയൊ മരിച്ച മെമ്പർക്കുതായി മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം നിലപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഓഹരിയുടെയൊ അവകാശത്തിൻറെയൊ വില കൊടുപ്പാൻ സംഘത്തോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടാം,

(ii) ക്ലപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയ ബാദ്ധ്യതയോടുകൂടിയ ഒരു സംഘത്തിൻറെ സംഗതിയിൽ അവസ്ഥാനുസാരം സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർ സ്ഥാനത്തിനു ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരവും പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരവും യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവനായ ആവക നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ആൾക്കൊ അവകാശിക്കൊ നിയമാനുസൃതപ്രതിനിധിക്കൊ ആൾക്കു മരിച്ച മെമ്പറുടെ മരണശേഷം ഒരു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ആയാൾ അപേക്ഷചെയ്യുൽ അങ്ങിനെ യോഗ്യനായുള്ളവനായി അപേക്ഷയിൽ വിവരമായിപ്പറയപ്പെടുന്ന വല്ല ആൾക്കൊ ആൾക്കു മരിച്ച മെമ്പറുടെ ഓഹരിയൊ അവകാശമൊ ആ സംഘം കൈമാറം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിൽനിന്നു മരിച്ച മെമ്പർ ചെല്ലുന്നതു മരണപ്പോൾ പണമടച്ചതും അതാതു സംഗതിപോലെ ആവക നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ആൾക്കൊ അവകാശിക്കൊ നിയമാനുസൃത പ്രതിനിധിക്കൊ സംഘം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘം ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ കൈമാറങ്ങളും എല്ലാ പണം അടവുകളും മറ്റു വല്ല ആൾക്കും ആ സംഘത്തിനുമുള്ള വല്ല തേച്ചുക്കേ എതിരായി സാധുവായും സഫലമായും ഇരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

മൃതമെമ്പറായിരുന്ന ഒരാൾ താൻ ഒരു മെമ്പറായിരിക്കുന്നതു അവസാനിച്ച കാലത്തിൽ റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിനു മുഴുവൻ കടപ്പെട്ട തുകയും ആയാൾക്കുമുള്ള ബാദ്ധ്യത ആയാൾ ഒരു മെമ്പറായിരുന്നതു അവസാനിച്ചുപോയ തീയതിമുതൽ രണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു നിലനിന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കും.

മൃതമെമ്പർ മുതലായവരുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യതകൾക്കു ബാധ്യത.

24. മരിച്ചുപോയ ഒരു മെമ്പറുടെ സ്വത്തു റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിനു ആയാളുടെ മരണകാലത്തു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതായ എല്ലാ കടത്തിനും ആയാൾ മരിച്ചതിൽപിന്നെ ഒരു സംവത്സര കാലത്തേക്കു ബാദ്ധ്യതപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

മരിച്ചുപോയ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യതകൾക്കു ബാധ്യത.

25. റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വല്ല സംഘവും വെക്കുന്നതായ മെമ്പർമാരുടെയും ഓഹരിക്കുടെയും വല്ല റജിസ്റ്ററൊ പട്ടികയൊ അതിൽ ചേർത്തതായി താഴെ പറയുന്ന വിവരങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതിൻറെയും പ്രഥമ തെളിവായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും :—

രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ തെളിവു.

(a) ആവക റജിസ്റ്ററിലൊ പട്ടികയിലൊ ഒരു മെമ്പറായി വല്ല ആളുടെയും പേർ ചേർത്ത തീയതി;

(b) ആവക വല്ല ആളും ഒരു മെമ്പറായിരിക്കുന്നതു നിന്നുപോയതായ തീയതി,

26. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘം പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കെ ക്രമമായി വെച്ചുവന്നതായ ഒരു ബുക്കിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല വിവരത്തിന്റെയും ഒരു പകർപ്പ് ചുരുങ്ങാതെ നിൽക്കയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധത്തിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുപോരുന്നതിനായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം വല്ല വ്യവഹാരത്തിലോ ന്യായവിസ്താരത്തിലോ ആധാരം വിവരം ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനു പ്രഥമ ദൃഷ്ടത്തെളിവായി കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്നതും അസ്സലിൽ ചേർത്ത വിവരം തന്നിച്ചുതന്നെ സ്ഥിരീകരിക്കുവാനുള്ള യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും തന്നിനെ സ്ഥിരീകരിക്കാവുന്നതോതുവും ആയിരിക്കുന്നതും എഴുതിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളുടെയും ഇടവാടകകളുടെയും കണക്കുകളുടെയും തെളിവായി സ്ഥിരീകരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

സംഘത്തിന്റെയും അംഗങ്ങളുടെയും രേഖകൾ വിശോധനയ്ക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

1908 ലെ 10.

27. 1908 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ട് 17 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് (b)- ം (c) ം ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞതെന്തായാലും—

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘത്തിന്റെ മെമ്പർമാരുടെയും കടം വാങ്ങുന്നവരുടെയും സബ്സ്ക്രിപ്ഷൻ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും നിൽപ്പവകാശി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കുവാൻ.

(1) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യം മുഴുവനായോ ഏതാനും ഭാഗം ഇടകലർന്ന ഉദ്ദേശ്യമായിരുന്നാൽതന്നെയും ആയവക സംഘത്തിലെ ഓരോ മെമ്പർമാരും സംബന്ധിച്ച യാതൊരു വിവരങ്ങളും,

(2) ആയവക വല്ല സംഘത്തിലുംനിന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്ന വല്ല കടപത്രവും ആയവക പത്രങ്ങളുടെ ഉടമക്കാരുടെ ഗ്രഹണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ആ സംഘത്തിൽനിന്നു ആ സംഘാവക ഇടകാര്യ ഉദ്ദേശ്യം മുഴുവനായോ ഏതാനുമായോ ആകട്ടെ അതിൽ വല്ല ദിവസവുമായിട്ടുള്ള ഭാരവാഹികൾക്കു ഭരമേല്പിച്ചിട്ടു പണയം വെച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ എല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ പേരെഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതായ രജിസ്റ്റാക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ധാരണയാൽ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഉറപ്പിനു ആ പത്രം ഉടമസ്ഥനെ ഏൽപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയുള്ളതിന്റെ മുമ്പിൽ ഇടകാര്യ മൂലധനത്തിലോ ഉരുപ്പടിയിലോ വല്ല അവകാശമോ തീപ്പെടുത്തലോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയെങ്കിലും അറിയിക്കുകയെങ്കിലും നല്കുകയെങ്കിലും ക്ലപ്പെടുത്തുകയെങ്കിലും ആപ്പെടുത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോയ്മചെയ്കയെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലാത്തപ്പോൾ ആ കടം പത്രത്തിനാകട്ടെ,

(3) ആയവക വല്ല സംഘവും കൊടുക്കുന്ന വല്ല കടപത്രത്തിന്മേലും എന്റോർസ് ചെയ്തു എന്ന പുറത്തെഴുത്തിനാകട്ടെ ആ കടപത്രം കൈമാറ്റത്തിനാകട്ടെ,

സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ആധാരനിക്കിയിൽനിന്നും മറ്റു വിലയിൽനിന്നും രജിസ്റ്റർ ഫീസിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കുവാൻ അധികാരം.

28. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വല്ല സംഘത്തിന്റെയോ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘത്തിന്റെ വല്ല തരത്തിന്റെയോ സംഗതിയിൽ—

(a) ആ സംഘത്തിന്റെ ലാഭങ്ങളുടെയും ലാഭ പങ്കുകളുടെയും ലാഭം വകയായി ആ സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാർക്കു കിട്ടുന്ന മറ്റു സംഖ്യകളുടെയും വിഭാഗത്തിനു ബാധകമായ നിബന്ധന,

(b) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘമോ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗംവിഭാഗമോ എങ്കിലും ഒരു ആധിസ്സൊ ഒരു മെമ്പരോ പുതിയതു എഴുതിക്കൊടുത്തതും ആ സംഘത്തിന്റെ തൊഴിലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതുമായ ആധാരങ്ങൾക്കോ ആയവക ഉദ്ദേശ്യത്തോടെ വല്ല തരത്തിന്നോ

ആയാളുടെ സമയം നടപ്പുള്ള വല്ല നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരവും യഥാക്രമം ചുമത്താവുന്ന മുറ വിലയും,

(c) ആയാളുടെ സമയം നടപ്പുള്ളതായി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാനുള്ളതായ നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരം അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടുന്ന വല്ല ഫീസും,

ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസ്താവം വിളംബരം ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങളുടെ ഉത്തമർണ്ണത.

കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മീതെ.

29. (1) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘം മെമ്പർ അല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു വല്ല ആൾക്കും കടം കൊടുത്തുകൂടുന്നതല്ല :

എന്നാൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ സാധാരണമായോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ മുൻകൂട്ടി സമ്മതത്തോടുകൂടി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട മറ്റു സംഘത്തിനു കടം വായ്പ കൊടുക്കാം.

(2) ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്താത്ത ബാദ്ധ്യതയുള്ള ഒരു സംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ സമ്മതത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ലാതെ ഇങ്ങനെ ഉത്തമർണ്ണരിൽനിന്നു പണം കടം കൊടുത്തുപോരുന്നതുമല്ല.

(3) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വല്ല സംഘമോ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങളുടെ വല്ല തരമോ ഇടകാത്തമായി പണയം വാങ്ങി പണം കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു തടയുവാൻ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലിന്റെ സാധാരണമായോ പ്രത്യേകമായോ ഉള്ള കല്പനയാൽ വിലക്കുകയോ ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യാം.

കടം വാങ്ങുന്നതിനുള്ള മീതെ.

30. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘം മെമ്പർമാർ അല്ലാത്ത ആളുകളിൽനിന്നു വല്ല ആളുടെയോ പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളാലോ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്നതിലേറെയോ തുകയും അങ്ങനെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നടപ്പുള്ള പ്രകാരവും മാത്രമേ ഡിപ്പോസിറ്റുകളും കടങ്ങളും വാങ്ങുവാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ.

മെമ്പർമാരല്ലാത്തവരുമായി കച്ചവടം നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള മീതെ.

31. 29 - ാം, 30 - ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതൊഴിച്ചു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘം മെമ്പർമാരല്ലാത്ത ആളുകളുമായി ചെയ്യുന്ന ഇടപാടുകൾ തുടങ്ങിയതു ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വിലകളിലും കുറഞ്ഞതും വല്ലതും മതിക്കുന്ന ഒരുവക ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കയും വേണം.

ഭാരം ചുമത്തുക.

32. (1) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘം അതിന്റെ പണം—

(a) ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ സേവിങ്ങ്സ് ബാങ്കിലോ,

(b) 1882 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ട്രസ്റ്റ് ആക്ട് 20 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞ 1882 ലെ വല്ല ഉറപ്പു പത്രങ്ങളിലോ,

(c) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട മറ്റു വല്ല സംഘത്തിന്റെയും ഓഹരികളിലോ ഉറപ്പിനുമേലോ,

(d) ഒരു കാര്യാർത്ഥം രജിസ്റ്റർ അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ബാങ്കിന്റെയോ ബേങ്കു വ്യാപാരം നടത്തുന്ന ആളുടെയോ വക്കലോ,

(e) ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട മറ്റു വല്ല വിധത്തിലോ,

പലിശക്കു ഇടുകയോ ഡിപോസിറ്റായി വെക്കയോ ചെയ്യാം.

(2) ഒരു മുതൽ നടപ്പായി വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ ഉള്ളതും ഒരു മുതൽ നടപ്പായിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ സാധുവാകുമായിരുന്നതും ആയ വല്ല പണമിറക്കലോ ഡിപോസിറ്റോ ഇതിനാൽ മറുപിക്കുകയും സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉദ്ധേശം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണെന്നു വിധിക്കുന്നതിനെ.

33. രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ധേശത്തിന്റെ യാതൊരു ഭാഗവും സംഘത്തിന്റെ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ലാഭമുണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള ഭാഷയിലൊ മറെറാ വകയായി വിഭജിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

എന്നാൽ വല്ല കൊല്ലവും ചെലവുകഴിച്ചുള്ള ആസ്സൽ ലാഭത്തിന്റെ കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം കാലശേഷം ഒരു കരുതൽ ധനത്തിലേക്കു വരവു ചേർത്തിനുശേഷം ആവക ലാഭത്തിൽ ബാക്കിയുള്ളതിൽ നിന്നു വിഭജിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനു സാധ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതായി തോന്നുന്നതിലെ വല്ല ലാഭങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകളാലൊ ചട്ടങ്ങളാലൊ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളവും അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങൾക്കുകീഴും ഉള്ള സംഘ്രകം മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഭാഗിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

എന്നാലാതുവല്ല ക്ലിപ്തവിഹിതമായ ബാദ്ധ്യതയോടുകൂടിയ ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ ലാഭം തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഒരു കാര്യാർത്ഥമുള്ള സാധാരണമൊ പ്രത്യേകമൊ ആയ കല്പനകൊണ്ടാതെ വിഭജിച്ചു കൊടുത്തുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

ധർമ്മകാര്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനു വേണ്ടി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനു വേണ്ടി ചെയ്യേണ്ടത

(b) ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട പരിശോധനക്കുള്ള ചെലവിനു തുല്യമായി രജിസ്ട്രാർ കൽപ്പിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ അപേക്ഷകൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ വശം ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള ആജ്ഞയും.

(2) ആവശ്യമായ പരിശോധനയുടെയും ഫലം രജിസ്ട്രാർ സംഘത്തിൽ ഉടനടി അറിയിക്കുകയും വേണം.

വിചാരണയുടെ ചെലവു.

37. 35 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു വിചാരണ നടത്തുകയോ 36 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ചെലവുകളും ചെലവുകളിൽ തനിക്കു ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന ഭാഗം ആ സംഘത്തിന്റെയും വിചാരണയോ പരിശോധനയോ നടത്തേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രസ്താവനയുടെയും ഫീസും കിട്ടേണ്ടവിധത്തിലും മേലും സംഘത്തിലെ ആഫിസർ മുതലായോ മുമ്പു ഓഫിസർമാരായിരുന്നവരുടെയോ മേലും വിചാരിപ്പുകാരെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ ചുമത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

ചെലവു വസൂൽ ചെയ്യൽ.

38. ചെലവുമുതലായി 37 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൊടുപ്പാൻ കല്പിച്ച പല്ല സംഖ്യയും ആ പണം എന്തൊരുതരം വിധത്തിനായി തുച്ചപ്പെടുവാനുള്ളതും ആയാലും യഥാർത്ഥമായും സാധുവായും വസൂലാക്കുകയോ തൊഴിൽ നടത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന സംബന്ധമുള്ള അധികാരമുള്ള ഒരു രജിസ്ട്രാരോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ ആ രജിസ്ട്രാരിന്റെ അധികാരപരിധിക്കകത്തുള്ളിൽ ആവക ആൾക്കുമേൽ വല്ല ഇളകുന്ന മുതലും കണ്ടുകെട്ടി വിറ്റു വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

സംഘം പിരിക്കൽ.

പിരിക്കൽ.

39. (1) 35 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു വിചാരണ നടത്തിയതിന്റെ ശേഷമോ 36 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു പരിശോധന നടത്തിയ ശേഷമോ രജിസ്ട്രാർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരിൽ മുക്കാലും ഒരു ഭാഗത്തിൽ കുടിയെങ്കിലും ഒരു അപേക്ഷ കിട്ടിയതിന്മേലോ ഒരു സംഘം പിരിക്കേണമെന്നു രജിസ്ട്രാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതായാൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ സംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാർ ചെയ്തു രണ്ടുകൊല്ലത്തിനകമായിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ സംഘം പിരിക്കേണമെന്നു രജിസ്ട്രാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതായാൽ അല്ലെങ്കിലും ആ സംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാർ ചെയ്തു രണ്ടുകൊല്ലത്തിനകമായിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ സംഘം പിരിക്കേണമെന്നു രജിസ്ട്രാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതായാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും ആ സംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാർ ചെയ്തു രണ്ടുകൊല്ലത്തിനകമായിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ സംഘം പിരിക്കേണമെന്നു രജിസ്ട്രാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതായാ

തെളിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അയാൾക്ക് ന്യായമായ കൂലിയായ ആ സംഘം റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള കേസ്.

41. ഒരു സംഘം റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ സംഘം—

(a) 39 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന കൂലി പ്രബലപ്പെടുന്നതു നിയന്ത്രിക്കാം,

(b) 40 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ കൂലിനയുടെ തീയതിതിരുത്തൽക്കും,

ഒരു ഏകോപന ഉദ്യോഗമായിരിക്കുന്നതു നിന്നുപോകുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

സംഘത്തിന്റെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കൽ.

42. (1) 39 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ 40 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ ഒരു സംഘം റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ പ്രാപ്തനായ ഒരാളെ ആ സംഘത്തിലെ ഇടപാടു തീർപ്പാനായി റജിസ്ട്രാർ നിയമിക്കാം.

(2) (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഇടപാടു തീർപ്പുകാരന്നു—

(a) ഭരണം ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ചേരുന്നതു സംഘത്തിനു വേണ്ടി വ്യവഹാരങ്ങൾ ബോധിപ്പിപ്പാനും പ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്യാനും മറ്റു നിയമാനുസൃത നടവടികൾ നടത്തുവാനും,

(b) ആ സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തമർണ്ണരിലേക്കു സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരും മറ്റു മെമ്പരോരായിരുന്നവരും യഥാക്രമം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന തീർക്കുകയും ഇതു പണം പിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാനും,

(c) സംഘത്തിന്റെ വേലക്കു മുമ്പോ അവസാനത്തിലോ ഉണ്ടായ ഇടപാടുകളെയുംപറ്റി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുകയും അതിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു പ്രഥമ തരപ്പെടുത്തിയുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങളുടെ ഗുണത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വാദങ്ങൾ നിശ്ചയമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാനും,

(d) ഇടപാടു തീർപ്പാനുള്ള ചെലവുകൾ ഇന്നിന്ന ആളുകളെ ഇന്നിന്ന വിധപ്രകാരമോ വഹിക്കേണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും,

(e) സംഘത്തിന്റെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ അവസാനിപ്പിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടി ആ സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഭരണകർത്താക്കൾ പിരിച്ചു വിടുകയും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആയാൾക്കു ആവശ്യമായി തോന്നുന്ന കല്പനകൾ കൊടുപ്പാനും,

അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

1908 ലെ 5.

(3) ഒരു വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഇടപാടു തീർക്കുന്ന ഒരുവന്നു 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടപടി നിയമപ്രകാരം ഒരു സിവിൽ കോടതിയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരുത്തനു മാസ്സത്തിനും (കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടാളെ) അതു പ്രകാരത്തിലും സാക്ഷികൾക്കു സമൻ അയച്ചു വരുത്തിക്കുവാനും രേഖകൾ ഹാജരാക്കിപ്പിപ്പാനും ഉള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ സാധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ ആവശ്യമായി വരുന്നേടത്തോളം ആവക അധികാരം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

(4) ഒരു ഇടപാടു തീർപ്പുകാരൻ ഒരു വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൽപ്പിച്ച വല്ല കല്പനയിന്മേൽ നിന്നും ഒരു കാലത്തിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അതു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജിയുടെ കോടതിൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

(5) ഒരു വക്കീലെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനായി കക്ഷിയെ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതായാൽ താഴെ പറയുന്നപ്രകാരം നടത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു:—

(a) ആ ഇടവാട് തീർപ്പുകൽപിച്ചതായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ പ്രദേശത്തെ അധികാരമുള്ള വല്ല സിവിൽ കോട്ടിനാലും ആ കോട്ടിന്റെ ഒരു ഡിക്രിയായിരുന്നാൽ എഴുപ്രകാരമൊ അപ്രകാരത്തിൽ.

(b) ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജിയുടെ കോട്ടിനാൽ അപ്പീലിന്മേൽ കല്പിച്ചതായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ കോട്ടിൽ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല വ്യവഹാരത്തിലും അതു കല്പിച്ച ഡിക്രിയായിരുന്നാൽ എഴുപ്രകാരമൊ അപ്രകാരത്തിൽ.

(6) ഇതിന്നു മുമ്പെ വ്യക്തമായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതൊഴികെയല്ലാതെ ഈ ആക്ടപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘം പിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല കാര്യത്തിന്മേലും വിക്രയത്തിൽ യാതൊരു സിവിൽ കോട്ടിനും യാതൊരു അധികാരവും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

13. (1) തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തേക്കു മുഴുവനുമൊ ഏതിന്റെയെങ്കിലും വല്ല ഭാഗത്തിനുമൊ ആയോ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വല്ല സംഘത്തിനൊ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഘങ്ങളുടെ വല്ല തരത്തിനൊ ആയോ ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം സാധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) പ്രത്യേകമായും മേല്പറഞ്ഞ അധികാരത്തിന്റെ സാമാന്യത്തിനു ബാധകമായിവരാതെയും ആയാൽ ചട്ടങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു—

(a) 5 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു ഒരു മെമ്പർക്കു ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ അസ്സസ്സ്മെന്റിൽ എടുക്കാകുന്നതായ തുകയെക്കവിഞ്ഞ ഓഹരി സംഖ്യയൊ നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും,

(b) ഒരു സംഘം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അപേക്ഷകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ഉപദേശിക്കേണ്ടതു മാതിരികളും അന്വേഷിച്ചു നടക്കേണ്ട നിബ്ബന്ധങ്ങളും ആയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളുടെ സംഗതിയിലുള്ള നടപടിയും നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും,

(c) ഒരു സംഘം പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതൊ ആയ സംഗതികളും പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും അവയിൽ ഭേദഗതി വരുത്തുകയും അവയെ റദ്ദുചെയ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ അന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ട നടപടികളും അതിന്റെ ഉണ്ടാക്കലൊ ഭേദഗതി വരുത്തുകയൊ റദ്ദുചെയ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പെ അന്വേഷിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ട നിബ്ബന്ധങ്ങളും നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും,

(d) മെമ്പർമാരായി ചേരുവാൻ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്നവരെ മെമ്പർമാരായി ചേർക്കപ്പെടുവരെ ആയ ആളുകൾ അന്വേഷിച്ചു നടക്കേണ്ട നിബ്ബന്ധങ്ങളും നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും മെമ്പർമാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു ചേർക്കുന്നതിന്നും മെമ്പർസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള അധികാരം നടത്തുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പായി അടക്കേണ്ടതായ സംഖ്യയുടെയും സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതായ അവകാശങ്ങളുടെയും കാര്യത്തിലും ചട്ടം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും,

(e) ഓഹരികളൊ കടപത്രങ്ങളൊ വേറെ പ്രകാരത്തിലൊ ട്രാൻസ്ഫർ ചെയ്യുന്നവിധം ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുകയും,

(f) മെമ്പർമാർ സാധാരണയായി സമ്മേളനങ്ങളും അതിനെ കൂടുന്നതിലുള്ള നടവടിയും ആ വിധം സഭകൾ നടത്തേണ്ടതും അധികാരങ്ങളും നിയമിക്കുകയും,

(g) കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ മെമ്പർമാരെയും മറ്റുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയും നിശ്ചയിക്കയും താൽകാലികമായി നീക്കുകയും പിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതും കമ്മിറ്റി സഭ കൂടുന്നതിലുള്ള നടവടിയും കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ മറ്റുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നടത്തേണ്ടുന്ന അധികാരവും അതനുസരിച്ചുണ്ടാകേണ്ട കൃത്യങ്ങളും നിയമിക്കുകയും,

(h) സംഘം വെച്ചുണ്ടാകുന്ന കണക്കുകളും പുസ്തകങ്ങളും നിൽക്കയിക്കയും ആവക കണക്കു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതും ആവക പരിശോധനക്കു വല്ല ചെലവും വേണമെങ്കിൽ അതും ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ മുതലും ബാദ്ധ്യതകളും കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബാകി കണക്കുപത്രം കാലനിർണ്ണയമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും നിയമിക്കുകയും,

(i) രജിസ്റ്റാർക്ക് ഒരു സംഘം അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കണക്കുകളുടെയും മറ്റും കാര്യത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കുകയും ആ കണക്കുകളും മറ്റും അയയ്ക്കേണ്ട അടുക്കുടെയും മാതിരിയുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ ചട്ടംചെയ്യുകയും,

(j) സംഘങ്ങളുടെ ബുക്കുകളിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നവയുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ആ അടുക്കുകൾ ഇന്നവരെക്കും അങ്ങിനെ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഫീസ് മാതിരിയിലെന്നും നിയമിക്കുകയും,

(k) മെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ ഒരു പട്ടികയും മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യതകൾക്കൊണ്ടു ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഓഹരികളുടെ ഒരു പട്ടികയും ഉണ്ടാക്കി വെച്ചു നടക്കിച്ചുപോരുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്ന നിയമിക്കയും,

(l) സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരായ രണ്ടു സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരായിരുന്നവരെന്റെ ഒരു മെമ്പർവഴിയായോ രണ്ടു മെമ്പരായിരുന്ന ആറുവഴിയായോ അവകാശപ്പെട്ടുന്ന അടുക്കളോ ഒരു മെമ്പരോ രണ്ടു മെമ്പരായിരുന്നവരോ അങ്ങിനെ അവകാശപ്പെടുന്ന അടുക്കളോ തമ്മിലും കമ്മിറ്റിയോ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ തമ്മിലും ഒരു സംഘവുമായി കൊഴുവിടുന്ന സംബന്ധിച്ചുണ്ടാകുന്ന വല്ല തർക്കവും രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ തീർപ്പിനോ - അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥന്മാരിപ്പിനോപ്പിക്കേണമെന്നു അതിനു കക്ഷിയാകുന്ന കക്ഷി അങ്ങിനെയും ഏല്പിക്കേണമെന്നും നിയമിക്കയും ഒരു മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനെയും മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥന്മാരെയും നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വിധവും ആ രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെയോ ആവക മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥന്റെയോ മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയോ മുമ്പാകെ നടത്തുന്ന വിസ്താരപ്രവൃത്തികളിൽ അനുസരിക്കേണ്ട നടവടിയും രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ തീർപ്പുകളോ മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ തീർപ്പു നിശ്ചയങ്ങളോ നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിനും നിയമിക്കയും,

(m) മെമ്പർമാർ വിട്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും അവരെ തള്ളുന്നതിനും വിടുകയുന്നവരെ തള്ളപ്പെട്ടവരെന്നതായ മെമ്പർമാർക്കു വല്ല പണവും കൊടുപ്പാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനും രണ്ടു മെമ്പർമാരായിരുന്നവരുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യതയെപ്പറ്റിയും നിയമിക്കയും,

(n) മരിച്ചുപോയ ഒരു മെമ്പറുടെ അവകാശം ഏതു വിധത്തിലുള്ളതെന്നു നിശ്ചയപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതിനുള്ള വിധവും ആ അവകാശം ആർക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയോ കൈമാറം ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യേണമെന്നതും നിയമിക്കുകയും,

(o) കടംവാങ്ങുന്നതിനു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന മെമ്പർമാർ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന സംഖ്യകളും അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഒരു ഒറ്റ മെമ്പർക്കു കടംവാങ്ങുന്നതിനുള്ള കൊടുക്കാമെന്നും ആ കാലവും കടംവാങ്ങുന്ന സംഖ്യ ഇത്രയെന്നും നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും;

(f) കരുതൽധനം (റിസെർവ്വ് ഫണ്ട്) സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വയ്ക്കുന്നതും ആ ധനം ഏതു കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതെന്നും ആ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു സംഘത്തിന്റെ മേൽവിചാരണയിൻകീഴിലുള്ള വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും പരിശോധിച്ചു ഉത്തരവു നിയമിക്കുന്നതും,

(g) ഒരു സംഘം ഭരണത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ എണ്ണം എത്രയായിരിക്കണമെന്നു ക്ലപ്തപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും ചെയ്തു നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതും,

(h) ക്ലപ്തപ്പെടുത്താത്ത ബാദ്ധ്യതയോടുകൂടിയ ഒരു സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാർക്കു ലാഭങ്ങൾ വിഭജിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാവുന്ന നിബന്ധനകളും സംഘങ്ങൾ പൊട്ടുകയോ പൊളിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന കാലത്തു രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ മേലുള്ള നിയന്ത്രണം നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതും,

(i) 39 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ കല്പനകളിൽ നിന്നു ഒഴിവിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള ഇന്നു സംഗതികളിൽ എന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ആവക അപ്പീലുകൾ പോയിക്കിടക്കുകയും അവ തീർപ്പായിക്കഴിയുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ അനുസരിക്കേണ്ട നടവടികൾ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതും,

(j) 42 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടുവാനായി ഇടയ്ക്കിടെ തീർക്കുന്ന ഒരു വരവ് അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കേണ്ടുന്ന നടവടിയും ആവക ഇടയ്ക്കിടെ തീർപ്പുകാരന്റെ കല്പനയിന്മേൽനിന്നു ഒരു അപ്പീൽ പോയി മുടിക്കാവുന്ന സംഗതികളും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതും,

ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(3) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ താല്പര്യമുണ്ടെന്നിരിക്കുന്നുള്ള രാജിഷ്ട്രാരുടെ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും വല്ലതൊരു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അപ്പീലുകൊള്ളുന്നതായ കല്പനയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ഭേദഗതിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു, അങ്ങനെ യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന വല്ല നിബന്ധനകളും ഉണ്ടാക്കിച്ചേർത്തു കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

(4) ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഈ വകുപ്പു നാൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരം ഈ ഉപ വകുപ്പു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനുശേഷം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണമെന്നുള്ള നിബന്ധനയിനാലനുസരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുമാകുന്നു.

(5) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്ന എല്ലാ ചട്ടങ്ങളും തൽക്കാല സമ്മാനസിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ഉടനെ അവ ഈ കുടിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ എതിർക്കുകയോ അപ്രകാരം പ്രാബല്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

ഡിക്ലറേഷൻ വേണ്ടെന്നു വെയ്ക്കുകയും മാറ്റുകയും ചെയ്യുക.

44. (1) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിൽനിന്നുകൊണ്ടു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിലെ ഒരു ഓഹരിസ്ഥരുടെയോ മെമ്പരുടെയോ മുഴുവൻ മെമ്പറായിരുന്ന ആളുടെയോ നിലയിൽ തുടരുന്നിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരുകൂട്ടർ 37-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ബോധകപ്പെടുത്തലും ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു കിടുന്നേടുന്ന എല്ലാ സംഭവങ്ങളും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിയപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുമായ ഒരു പ്രകാരം വഴിയായി ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം വഴിയായി ചെയ്യുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

(2) രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിൽനിന്നു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു കിടുന്നേടുന്ന ഈ (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം വഴിയായി ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള ഒരു സംഭവങ്ങളും ഒന്നാമതായി സംഘത്തിന്റെ കീഴിൽനിന്നും രണ്ടാമതു മെമ്പരുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യത ക്ലപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ അപ്രകാരം ബാദ്ധ്യതയുടെ ക്ലപ്തത്തിനുള്ള അധികാരത്തിനും പുറമെയും മറ്റു സംഘങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ മെമ്പർമാരിൽനിന്നും വഴിയായി ചെയ്യാം.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിയമങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു സംഘങ്ങളെ ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിനു അധികാരം.

46. ഒരു ആക്ടിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിന് കോടതി സംഗതിയിൽപ്രതേ്യകം കല്പനയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഭേദഗതിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായ വല്ല നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചും വല്ല സംഘത്തേയും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽനിന്നുപറയുന്ന ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കാം.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങളെ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ അധികാരം.

46. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വല്ല സംഘത്തെയും ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതിൽനിന്നും സാധാരണമായൊ പ്രത്യേകമായൊ ഉള്ള കല്പനയാൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിനു രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കുമൊ ആ കല്പനയിൽ വിവരിക്കാവുന്ന നിബന്ധനകളോടുകൂടി ആ സംഘത്തിനു ഒരു പ്രത്യേക നിയമത്തിനും സംബന്ധിച്ചതെന്നു ആ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിനു കല്പിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാം.

"പരസ്പര സഹായിക" എന്ന വാക്കു ഒരു പ്രത്യേക വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

47. (1) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘമല്ലാത്ത യാതൊരാളും "പരസ്പര സഹായിക" എന്ന വാക്കു ഒരു പ്രത്യേക വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം കൂടാതെ വല്ല വ്യാപാരമൊ വ്യവസായമൊ തൊഴിലാണെങ്കിലും നടത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

എന്നാലും ഒരു വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞതായതൊന്നും ഈ ആക്ട് നടപ്പായിവന്നതിനു തീയതിക്കു വല്ല കാലത്തായാലും ഒരു പേരിന്റെ കീഴിലൊ നാമധേയത്തിൻകീഴിലൊ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ അനുവാദം കൂടാതെ വല്ല വ്യാപാരമൊ വ്യവസായമൊ തൊഴിലൊ നടത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നതായ ഏതു സംഘത്തിനും ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

(2) ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ ലംഘിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരാളും 50 രൂപയിൽകവിയാത്ത പിഴശിക്ഷക്കും കവിയാത്ത ഇടവിട്ടുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ കവിയാത്ത സ്ഥാപനമായശേഷം ഓരോ തുടർച്ചയായി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഓരോ ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളതിനും പുറമെ അയ്യായിരുപ്പിക പിഴശിക്ഷക്കും ഹേതുവാകുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

1882 ലെ 6.

1882 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കമ്പനി ആക്ട് ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു.

48. 1882 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കമ്പനി ആക്ടിലെ, നിയമങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഘങ്ങൾക്കു ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

1904 ലെ 10.

ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള സംഘങ്ങൾ ഇതിൽപ്പെടുന്നു.

49. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളതായ 1904 ലെ ജൂണ്ടായി സഹകാരിക സംഘങ്ങൾ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതായ യാതൊരു സംഘവും ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതും ഒരിടത്തിലെ പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾ ഒരു ആക്ടിനു പ്രകാരമായി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു യോജിപ്പു കേടുപാടുതിരിക്കുന്നതോളം വേണ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെ പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

1904 ലെ 10.

ഉൽപന്നം.

50. 1904 ലെ ജൂണ്ടായി സഹകാരികസംഘങ്ങൾ ആക്ട് ഇതിനാൽ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഡബ്ല്യു. എച്ച്. വിൻസെന്റ്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടു സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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